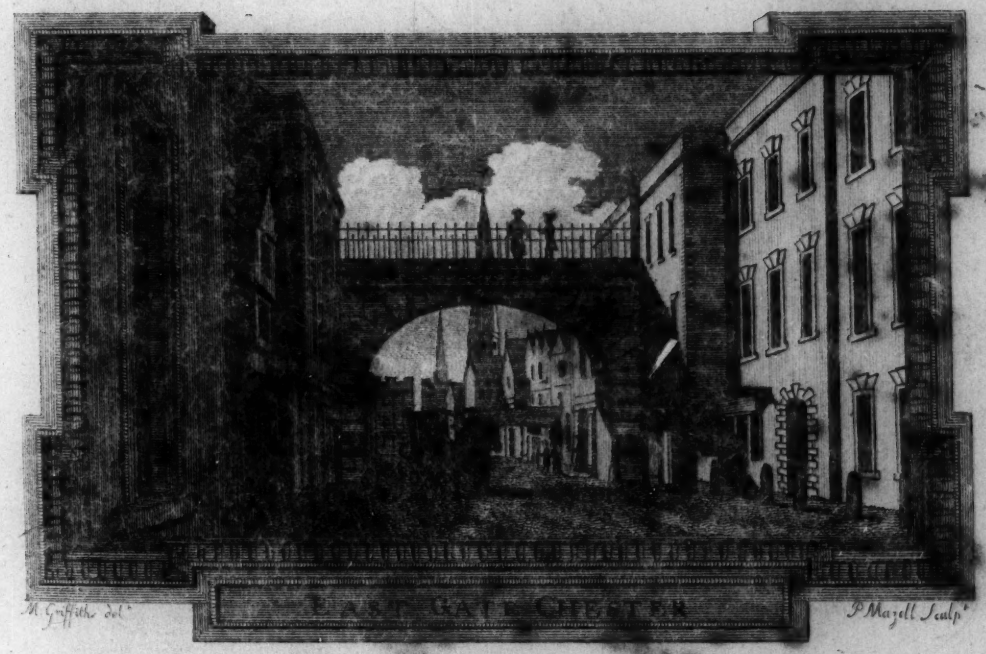
THE JOURNEY FROM CHESTER TO LONDON.



LONDON.
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MDCCLXXXII.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE ground which is deſcribed in the following Sheets, has been for ſome centuries paſſed over by the incurious Traveller; and has had the hard fortune of being conſtantly execrated for its dulneſs. To retort the charge, and clear it from the calumny, is my preſent buſineſs. To ſhew that the road itſelf, or its vicinity, is replete with either antient hiſtoric facts, or with matter worthy of preſent attention, is an affair of no great difficulty. Poſſibly my readers may ſubſcribe to the opinion, that the tract is not abſolutely devoid of entertainment, and that the blame reſts on themſelves, not the country.

WHATSOEVER entertainment they may meet with, let them join with me in thanks to the following contributors. Firſtly and chiefly, to the Reverend Mr. COLE

of *Milton*, near *Cambridge*; after him, to the Reverend Doctor *Edwards*, of *Nuneaton*, near *Coventry*; to Mr. *Greene*, Surgeon, in *Lichfield*; and to the Reverend Archdeacon *Coxe*, of *Flitton*, *Bedfordſhire*. To theſe Gentlemen I owe great obligations for their aſſiſtance.

PUBLIC! ſmile on what is right: candidly convey correction of what is wrong.

THOMAS PENNANT.

DOWNING, *March* 1782.

PLATE.

PLATES.

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*** A few Copies are printed on Large Paper, and may be had, finely illuminated on the Margin with Views, Coats of Arms, *&c. &c.* by applying to MOSES GRIFFITH, Painter, in *Whiteford Pariſh, Flintſhire.*

ERRATA.

Page 17, Line 24, *for* Bas Bentagne *read* Bas Bretagne
25, 11, *for* health-keepers *read* heath-keepers
26, 17, *for* Droitwich *read* Durtwich
70, 2, *after* my countryman, *add* by deſcent
110, 6, *for* 4XV *read* LXV
353, 5, *for* his *read* her
356, 21, *for* Earl of Ruſſel *read* Earl of Bedford
370, laſt, *for* Chelſea *read* Oxford
381, 7, *for* bears *read* palms
383, 8, place a comma after *age*, and dele the full ſtop after *before*.

THE

THE JOURNEY TO LONDON.

In March 1780, I began my annual journey to *London*. At *Cheſter* ſome improvements had taken place ſince my laſt account of the city. A very commodious building has been erected in the *Yatchfield*, near the *Watergate* ſtreet, for the ſale of the *Iriſh* linen at the two fairs. It ſurrounds a large ſquare area; on each ſide of which are piazzas, with numbers of ſhops well adapted for the purpoſe.

In digging the foundation for certain houſes near the ſtreet, were diſcovered ſome *Roman* buildings, and a large *Hypocauſt* with its ſeveral conveniences; and ſome other antiquities, particularly a beautiful altar*, dedicated *Fortunæ Reduci* et *Æſculapio*. Much of its inſcription is defaced; but the rudder, cornucopia, rod, ſerpent, and various ſacrificial inſtruments, are in good preſervation.

* Engraven in *Moſes Griffith*'s Supplemental Plates to the Tours in *Wales*, tab. X.

ON leaving the city, I paſſed under the fine arch of the Eaſt Gate: a work owing to the munificence of Lord *Groſvenor*.

BOUGHTON. *Boughton*, a ſuburb in the pariſh of St. *Oſwald*, a little diſjoined from this part of the city, had before the diſſolution an hoſpital * for poor lepers, as early as the beginning of *Edward* II. From an eminence, the retreat of the unfortunate brave, is a view of very uncommon beauty; of two fine reaches of the *Dee*, bounded on one part by meadows and hanging woods; on the other terminated by part of the city, the ancient bridge, and over it a diſtant view of the *Cambrian hills*.

ADJOINING to that part of *Boughton* which is within the liberties of the city, is the townſhip of *Boughton*, in the county of *Cheſter*; the inhabitants of which appear at the court of the dean and chapter of *Cheſter*, and pay there a chief rent: but uſually clame and diſpoſe of the waſtes.

NEAR the two miles ſtone I croſſed the canal to *Chriſtleton*, a pretty village, ſeated, as uſual with thoſe of *Cheſhire*, on the free-ſtone rock. *Criſtetone*, as it is called in the *Doomſday* book, was held before the Conqueſt by Earl *Edwin*. At that event, probably, it had a chapel, or very ſoon after. This manor had been beſtowed by *Hugh Lupus* on *Robert Fitz Hugh*, one of his followers, who gave the chapel of *Criſtentune*, with the land belonging to it, and the land of a certain peaſant, with the peaſant himſelf, to the abbey of *Cheſter* †. His great great grand-daughter *Iſabel*, wife of Sir *Philip Burnet*, joined with her huſband in ſuing the abbey for this, and ſome other contiguous manors. It is probable, that the monks might have taken an advantage of a fit of

* *Tanner*, 65. † *Dugdale* Mon. i. 201.

remorſe

remorſe for ſome crime, or the weakneſs of an illneſs, to obtain this gift from her anceſtor. They thought fit to compromiſe the matter with her; and on payment of two hundred pounds received, in 1280, the ninth of *Edward* I. a confirmation of the grant: and at the ſame time full liberty was given to the abbot to make a reſervoir of water, and to convey it to the abbey.

FREE WARREN.

In the year 1282, *William de Birmingham* had *free warren* given him of all his demeſne lands in this village; but it is apprehended he was only an inferior lord to the paramount privileges of the abbey. In the *Saxon* times, every man was allowed to kill game on his own eſtate, but on the Conqueſt, the king veſted the property of all the game in himſelf, ſo that no one could ſport, even on his own land, under moſt cruel penalties, without permiſſion from the king, by grant of a chaſe or *free warren*. By this, the grantee had an excluſive power of killing game on his own eſtate, but it was on condition that he prevented every one elſe; ſo that, as our learned commentator * obſerves, this ſeeming favor was intended for the preſervation of the beaſts and fowls of *warren*; which were roes, hares, and rabbits, partridge, rails, and quails, woodcocks and pheaſants, mallards and herons, for the ſport of our ſavage monarchs. This liberty, which they allowed to a few individuals, being deſigned merely to prevent a general deſtruction.

Chriſtleton paſſed from the *Birminghams*, in *Richard* II.'s time, to Sir *Hugh Brower*: Sir *Hugh* loſt it by his attachment to the houſe of *York*; and *Henry* the IVth, in the fourth year of his reign, beſtowed it on *John Manwaring*, of *Over Peover*, an attendant on his

* Judge BLACKSTONE.

ſon, afterwards *Henry* V*. *Manwaring* having no lawful iſſue, beſtowed this place on Sir *Thomas le Groſvenor*, lord of *Hulme*; but it paſſed immediately from him to *John de Macclesfield*, in the 10th of *Henry* V. One of his deſcendants alienated it, in 1442, or the 21ſt of *Henry* VI. to *Humphrey* (afterward Duke) of *Buckingham*. *Henry* Lord *Stafford*, ſon to *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, ſold it to Sir *William Sneyde*, of *Keel*; and Sir *Ralph Sneyde*, to Sir *John Harpur*, of *Swerſton*, in *Derbyſhire*; one of whoſe deſcendants ſold it to *Thomas Brock*, Eſquire, the preſent lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, in the diſpoſal of Sir *Roger Moſtyn*: the church dedicated to St. *James*.

From hence I took the horſe-road acroſs *Brownheath*, by *Hockenhall*, formerly the ſeat of a family of the ſame name. The riſing country to the left of this road appears to great advantage, oppoſing to the traveller a fair front, beautifully clumped with ſelf-planted groves.

Passed over a brook, and reached the ſmall town of *Tarvin*, which ſtill retains nearly its *Britiſh* name *Terfyn*, or the *Boundary*, and is ſo to the foreſt of *Delamere*. In Doomſday book, it is ſtiled *Terve*: the biſhop at that time held it. It then contained ſix taxable hides of land. The biſhop kept on it ſix cowmen, three radmen, ſeven villeyns, ſeven boors, and ſix ploughlands. The firſt were to keep his cattle; the ſecond to attend his perſon in his travels, or to go whereſoever he pleaſed to ſend them; the third, by their tenure, to cultivate his lands; and the fourth, to ſupply his table with poultry, eggs, and other ſmall matters. The *ploughland*, or *caruca*, was as much as one plough could

* *Leiceſter*, 333.

work

work in the year. This ſhews the eſtabliſhment of a manor in thoſe early times; which I mention now to prevent repetition.

In *Henry* VI.'s time, the village and manor were eſtimated at £.23 a year, and were held by *Reginald*, biſhop of *Lichfield*, in the ſame manner as they were held by his predeceſſors, under the *Prince of Wales*, as earl of *Cheſter*. They continued poſſeſſed by them till the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when they were alienated to Sir *John Savage*, who procured for the town the privilege of a market. The church is a rectory, and ſtill continues part of the ſee of *Lichfield*; being a prebendary, originally founded about the year 1226, by *Alexander de Stavenby*, biſhop of that dioceſe. It is valued at £.26. 13*s*. 4*d*. the higheſt endowment of any prebend in that cathedral. It is called the prebend of *Tarvin*, which preſents to the living.

The ſame prelate alſo beſtowed this church on the vice-prebendal church of *Burton*, in *Wiral**; and formed out of its revenues an hoſpital for ſhipwrecked perſons. This hoſpital was probably at *Burton*, *Tarvin* being too remote from the ſea for ſo humane a deſign.

Against the church-wall is a monument, in memory of Mr. *John Thomaſine*, thirty-ſix years maſter of the grammar-ſchool. The epitaph deſervedly celebrates the performances of this exquiſite penman, as "highly excelling in all the varieties of writ-"ing, and wonderfully ſo in the *Greek* characters. Specimens "of his ingenuity are treaſured up, not only in the cabinets of "the curious, but in public libraries throughout the kingdom. "He had the honour to tranſcribe, for her Majeſty Queen *Anne*,

* Anglia Sacra, i. 446.

"the

" the *Icon Baſilike* of her royal grandfather. Invaluable copies " alſo of *Pindar*, *Anacreon*, *Theocritus*, *Epictetus*, *Hippocrates*'s " *Aphoriſms*, and that finiſhed piece the *Shield of Achilles*, as de- " ſcribed by *Homer*, are among the productions of his celebrated " pen.

" As his incomparable performances acquired him the eſteem " and patronage of the great and learned; ſo his affability and " humanity gained him the good-will of all his acquaintance; " and the deceaſe of ſo much private worth is regretted as a pub- " lic loſs."

From *Tarvin* I travel on the great road, and at about two miles diſtance, leave on the right *Stapleford*, which retains the name it had at the Conqueſt, when it was held by *Radulpus Venator* from *Hugh Lupus*. After a long interval, it fell to the *Brereton*s. In 1378, or the ſecond of *Richard* II. it was held by Sir *William Brereton* of the king, as earl of *Cheſter*. From that family it paſſed to the *Bruyns*, and was purchaſed by the late *Randle Wilbraham*, Eſquire.

Two miles farther, on the left, ſtood *Utkinton Hall*: the manor, with *Kingſley*, and the baileywick of the foreſt of *Delamere*, was given by *Randle Meſchines*, earl of *Cheſter*, to *Randle de Kingſley*; whoſe great grand-daughter *Joan*, about the year 1233, conveyed it to the *Dones*. *Richard Done* was poſſeſſed of it in 1311, the ſixth of *Edward* II. He held it by a quarter part of a knight's fee, and the maſter foreſterſhip of *Mere* (*Delamere*) and *Mottram*, by himſelf, and a horſeman and eight footmen under him, to keep that foreſt, then valued at £. 10. 10*s*. 3*d*.

Upon the failure of iſſue male of Sir *John Done*, in the beginning of the laſt century, the manor of *Utkinton* came to his

daughters, and has been ſince held by them, or perſons claming under them. *Mary*, the ſecond daughter, married, in 1636, *John*, ſecond ſon of Sir *Randle Crew*, of *Crew*; and *Elinor*, the younger, to *Ralph Arderne*, Eſquire.

The *Dones* of *Flaxyard*, in this neighbourhood, were another conſiderable family, at conſtant feud with the former, till the houſes were united by the nuptials of the heir of *Flaxyard* with the heireſs of *Utkinton*. But at this time, both thoſe ancient ſeats are demoliſhed, or turned into farm-houſes.

From hence I ſoon reached *Torporley*, a ſmall town, ſeated on a gentle deſcent. It had once been a borough town, of which *Richard Francis* was mayor in the twentieth of *Edward* I. In the tenth of the ſame reign, *Hugh de Tarpoley* had licence to hold a market here every *Tueſday*, and a fair on the vigil, the feaſt-day, and the day after the exaltation of the *Holy Croſs*; but he alienated this privilege, with his property, to *Reginald de Grey*, chief juſtice of *Cheſter*.

In the eighth of *Richard* II. this manor was divided into two moieties; one of which was held by *John Done*, the other by *Reginald Grey*, of the family of Lord *Grey*, of *Ruthin*.

The manor and rectory of *Torporley* are now divided into ſix ſhares: four belong to the *Arderns*; one to the dean and chapter of *Cheſter*; and another to *Philip Egerton*, Eſquire, of *Oulton*.

The living is a rectory in the gift of *John Ardern*, Eſquire. The church is dedicated to St. *Helen*, the Empreſs of *Conſtantius*, the daughter of *Coel*, a *Britiſh* prince, a popular ſaint among us, if we may judge from the number of churches under her protection. That in queſtion is of no great antiquity, in reſpect to the building;

building; nor yet of beauty. Within is much waſte of good marble, in monumental vanity.

THE beſt, are two monuments in the chancel, ſeemingly copied from half-length portraits, included in carved borders of marble, in imitation of frames. The figures are included in them in *mezzo-relievo:* the one of Sir *John Done*, Knight, hereditary foreſter and keeper of the foreſt of *Delamere*, who died in 1629. His figure is pictureſque, in a laced jacket, and a horn in his hand, the badge of his office: which horn deſcended to the different owners of the eſtate, and is now in the poſſeſſion of *John Ardern*, Eſquire.

WHEN that *Nimrod*, *James* I. made a progreſs in 1617, he was entertained by this gentleman at *Utkinton*; "who ordered ſo "*wiſely* and *contentfully*," ſays *King* *, "his Highneſs's ſports, "that *James* conferred on him the honor of knighthood." He married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Thomas Wilbraham*, Eſquire, of *Woodhey*; who left behind her ſo admirable a character, that, to this day, when a *Cheſhire* man would expreſs ſome excellency in one of the fair ſex, he would ſay, "*There is Lady Done for* "*you*."

The other is of *John Crew*, Eſquire, ſecond ſon of Sir *Randle Crew*, of *Crew*, Knight, married to *Mary*, daughter of Sir *John Done*. His face is repreſented in profile, with long hair. He died 1670.

His lady, and her elder ſiſter *Jane Done*, an ancient virgin, lie at full length in the *Utkinton* chapel, with long and excellent characters. One lies recumbent; the other reclined and ſtrait laced,

* Vale Royal, ii. 106.]

which give little grace in ſtatuary. *Jane* died in 1662; Mrs. *Crew* in 1690, aged 86.

Sir *John Crew*, Knight, ſon of Mr. *John Crew*, lies reclined on an altar-tomb, with a vaſt perriwig, and a *Roman* dreſs, with a whimpering genius at head and feet. Sir *John* married, firſt, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas Wagſtaff*, of *Tachbrook*, in *Warwickſhire*, Eſquire; and for his ſecond, *Mary*, daughter of Sir *Willughby Aſton*, of *Aſton*, Baronet. He died in 1711, aged 71.

I must not quit this place without letting fall a few tears, as a tribute to the memory of its honeſt rector *John Allen*; whoſe antiquarian knowlege and hoſpitality, I have often experienced on this great thoroughfare to the capital. From the antient rectorial houſe, at the bottom of the town, is an aweful view of the great rock of *Beeſton*, backed by the *Peckfreton* hills, tempting me to take a nearer ſurvey.

The diſtance is about two miles. In my way I croſſed the canal at *Beeſton Bridge*, and called at the poor remains of *Beeſton Hall*, the manor-houſe, inhabited by the agent for the eſtate. This place was burnt by prince *Rupert*, during the civil wars. There is a tradition, that he had dined that day with the lady of the houſe. After dinner, he told her, that he was ſorry that he was obliged to make ſo bad return to her hoſpitality; adviſed her to ſecure any valuable effects ſhe had, for he muſt order the houſe to be burnt that night, leaſt it ſhould be garriſoned by the enemy.

This manor had been part of the barony of *Malpas*, and was held under the lords, by the family of *De Bunbury*; who changed their *Norman* name, *St. Pierre*, and aſſumed that of the place where they firſt ſettled.

In 1271, or the fifty-ſixth of *Henry* III. *Henry de Bunbury*, and *Margery* his wife, gave it to their nephew *Richard*, who made the place his reſidence, and aſſumed its name. It continued in his family for many generations. Sir *George Beeſton* poſſeſſed it in the forty-fourth of Queen *Elizabeth*. At length, by the marriage of *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Hugh Beeſton*, with *William Whitemore*, of *Leighton*, it was conveyed into that houſe; and as ſuddenly transferred, by *Bridget*, heireſs of Mr. *Whitemore*, to *Darcie Savage*, ſecond ſon to *Thomas* Viſcount *Savage*, of *Rock Savage*; whoſe grand-daughter, another *Bridget*, brought it by marriage to Sir *Thomas Moſtyn*, Baronet, with the lordſhips of *Peckfreton*, *Leighton*, and *Thornton*; in whoſe houſe they ſtill remain. This lady was a *Roman Catholic*. Tradition is warm in her praiſe, and full of her domeſtic virtues, and the particular attention that ſhe ſhewed in obliging her domeſtics, of each religion, to attend their reſpective churches. Her huſband and ſhe were lovely and pleaſant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided: they died within a day or two of each other, at *Gloddaeth*, in *Caernarvonſhire*, and were interred in the neighboring church of *Eglwys Rhôs*.

At a ſmall diſtance from the hall, is the great inſulated rock of *Beeſton*, compoſed of ſand-ſtone, very lofty and precipitous at one end, and ſloped down into the flat country at the other. Its height, from *Beeſton Bridge* to the ſummit, is three hundred and ſixty-ſix feet. From the ſummit is a moſt extenſive view on every part, except where interrupted by the *Peckfreton* hills. The land appears deeply indented by the eſtuary of the *Dee* and *Merſey*, and the canal from *Cheſter* appears a continued ſlender line of water from that city to almoſt the baſe of this eminence. To this

place

BRITISH MUSEUM

I. II.



D. Lerpinière sculp.

BEESTON CASTLE.

place its utility has been proved to all the market-women of the neighboring farmers, who have the benefit of *Treck-ſchuyts* to convey their merchandize to their capital: a few coals alſo come up, and a little timber; and theſe form the ſum of their preſent commerce.

BEESTON CASTLE.

THIS rock is crowned with the ruins of a ſtrong fortreſs, which roſe in the year 1220; founded by *Randle Blondeville*, earl of *Cheſter*, on his return out of the *Holy Land*; for which purpoſe, and for the building of *Chartley Caſtle*, he raiſed a tax upon all his eſtates *. At that time it belonged to the lords of the manor of *Beeſton*; from whom he obtained leave to erect his caſtle. It devolved afterwards to the crown; for, according to *Erdeſwick**, Sir *Hugh Beeſton* purchaſed it from Queen *Elizabeth*, and reſtored it to his lordſhip.

It had been a place of very great ſtrength. The acceſs, about midway of the ſlope, was defended by a great gateway, and a ſtrong wall fortified with round towers, which ran from one edge of the precipice to the other, acroſs the ſlope; but never ſurrounded the hill, as is moſt erroneouſly repreſented in the old print. Some of the walls, and about ſix or ſeven rounders, ſtill exiſt. A ſquare tower, part of the gateway, is alſo ſtanding. Within this cincture is a large *area*, perhaps four or five acres in extent. Near the top is the caſtle, defended, on this ſide, by an amazing ditch, cut out of the live rock; on the other, by the abrupt precipice that hangs over the vale of *Cheſhire*.

THE entrance is through a noble gateway, guarded on each ſide by a great rounder, whoſe walls are of a prodigious thick-

* *Polychronicon*, cccvi.

neſs. Within the yard is a rectangular building, the chapel of the place. The draw-well was of a moſt ſurprizing depth; being ſunk through the higher part of the rock, to the level of *Beeſton* brook, that runs beneath. In the area juſt mentioned, was another well: both at this time are filled up; but *King* remembered the firſt to have been eighty, the other ninety-one, yards deep, although the laſt is ſaid to have been half filled with ſtones and rubbiſh *.

We are quite unacquainted with the events that befel this ſtrong hold, for ſeveral centuries after its foundation. *Stow* † ſays, that *Richard* II. lodged here his great treaſures during his expedition into *Ireland*, and garriſoned it with an hundred men of arms, choſen and able; who, on the approach of *Henry* duke of *Lancaſter*, yielded it to the uſurper. But other hiſtorians aſſert, his treaſures were placed in the caſtle of *Holt*.

The fortreſs certainly fell in ruins ſoon after this reign; for *Leland*, in his poem on the birth of *Edward* VI. ſpeaks of it as ſuch, when he makes *Fame* to alight on its ſummit, and foretell its reſtoration.

Explicuit dehinc Fama ſuas perniciter alas,
Altaque fulminei petiit Jovis atria victrix,
Circuiens liquidi ſpatioſa volumina cœli.
Tum quoque deſpexit terram, ſublimis, ocellos
Sidereos figens *Biſduni* in mœnia caſtri, *&c.*

Thence to *Jove*'s palace *ſhe* prepar'd to fly
With out-ſtretch'd pinions, thro' the yielding ſky;
Wide o'er the circuit of the ample ſpace,
Survey'd the ſubject earth and human race.

* *Vale Royal*, iii. † *Annals*, 321.

Sublime

Sublime in air ſhe caſt her radiant eyes,
Where far-fam'd *Beeſton*'s airy turrets riſe:
High on a rock it ſtood, whence all around
Each fruitful valley, and each riſing ground,
In beauteous proſpect lay; theſe ſcenes to view,
Deſcending ſwift, the wondering goddeſs flew.
Perch'd on the topmoſt pinnacle, ſhe ſhook
Her ſounding plumes, and thus in rapture ſpoke:
"From *Syrian* climes the conquering *Randolph* came,
"Whoſe well-fought fields bear record of his name.
"To guard his country, and to check his foes,
"By *Randolph*'s hands this glorious fabric roſe:
"Tho' now in ruin'd heaps thy bulwarks lie,
"Revolving time ſhall raiſe thoſe bulwarks high,
"If faith to antient prophecies be due;
"Then *Edward* ſhall thy priſtine ſtate renew." R. W.

The caſtle was reſtored to its former ſtrength, between the days of *Leland* and the ſad contentions betwixt the king and parlement, in the times of *Charles* I. It was firſt poſſeſſed by the parlement; but on the 13th of *September* 1643, was taken by the royaliſts, under the famous partizan Captain *Sandford*; who ſcaled the ſteep ſides of the rock, and took it by ſurprize *. *Steel*, the governor, was ſuſpected of treachery, tried, and ſhot to death. SIEGES.

THE parlement made a vigorous attempt to recover a place of ſuch importance, and beſieged it for ſeventeen weeks; during which time it was gallantly defended by Captain *Valet*. At length, on the approach of prince *Rupert*, the enemy abandoned the attack, on the 18th of *March* 1644 †.

* *Genet Bliacon Eaduardi* Pr. *Walliæ*, L. 749.
† MS. account. Mr. *Groſe*, article *Beeſton*.

In the following year it was taken, after a moſt vigorous defence of eighteen weeks. The defendants were reduced to the neceſſity of eating cats, &c. when the brave Colonel *Ballard*, out of mere compaſſion to the poor remains of his garriſon, conſented to beat a parley, and obtained the moſt honorable conditions, far beyond what would be expected in ſuch extremity; *viz.* to march out, the governor and officers with their horſes and arms, and their own proper goods (which loaded two waggons); the common ſoldiers with colors flying, drums beating, matches alight, aproportion of cannon and ball, and a convoy to guard them to *Flint Caſtle*. On *Sunday*, the 16th of *March*, he ſurrendered the caſtle to Sir *William Brereton*, and, according to articles, marched out with his men, now reduced to about ſixty*. The fortreſs ſoon after underwent the fate of the other ſeats of loyalty.

BUNBURY.

From *Beeſton Caſtle* I continued my journey about two miles to *Bunbury*; a village, and the ſeat of the pariſh church. This was the *Boliberie* of *Doomſday Book*; which, with ſeveral neighboring places in the antient hundred of *Riſeton*, now comprehended in that of *Ledeſbury*, were poſſeſſed by *Robert Fitzhugh*. The family who aſſumed the name of the place, held it under him and his ſucceſſors, till, *Humphrey* dying without iſſue, his ſiſters, *Ameria* and *Joan*, became co-heireſſes. *Ameria*'s ſhare came to the *Patricks*, and from them to the *St. Piers*. At length *Iſabel*, daughter and heireſs of *Uriam St. Pier*, brought it by marriage to Sir *Walter* ————; who ſold his ſhare of the advowſon of the church to the famous Sir *Hugh de Calvely*. *Joan*'s moiety came to her ſon *Alexander*, who ſtill continued the name *De Bunbury*. Sir *Hugh de Calvely* obtaining likewiſe

* *Ruſhworth*, vol. i. part 4. p. 136.

the other ſhare of the church, erected here a college for a maſter and ſix chaplains; for which purpoſe he obtained licence, dated *March* 12th 1386, from *Richard* II. on paying to the king the ſum of forty pounds. It was inſtituted for the good ſtate of the *King* and of Sir *Hugh*, as long as they lived; and on their death, for the ſouls of them and their progenitors, and thoſe of all the faithful *. Its revenue was an hundred marks, but at the diſſolution, was £.48. 2*s*. 8*d*. when the foundation conſiſted of a dean, five vicars, and two choriſters.

In the fourteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*, it was purchaſed of the crown by *Thomas Alderſey*, of *London*, merchant-taylor, a ſecond ſon of the houſe of *Spurſtow*, in this pariſh. Here he founded a preacher's place, of 100 marks a year, with a good houſe and glebe; an aſſiſtant or curate, with £.20 a year; the other for an uſher †, with £.10; ten pounds a year to the poor; and ſeveral other charitable gifts. The diſpoſal of the places here are in the haberdaſhers company, *London* ‡.

In reſpect to the ſucceſſion of the manor, Sir *Thomas Cokeſey*, in the latter end of the reign of *Henry* VII. having no iſſue, alienated his ſhare to the *Bunburies*. In the thirty-ſecond of *Henry* VIII. *Richard Bunbury* was lord of the manor; from whom the family of the *Bunburies* of *Stanny*, in *Wirral*, and the preſent Sir *Charles*, is lineally deſcended.

The church is a handſome building, embattled, and the tower ornamented with pinnacles. The architecture ſeems of the time of *Henry* VII. It is dedicated to St. *Boniface*; from whom the CHURCH.

* *Dugdale Monaſt.* iii. part 2. p. 107.

† A ſchoolmaſter, with £. 20 a year.

‡ *King's Vale Royal*, ii. 104, 105.

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place takes its name. Whether the patron was *Boniface*, an *Engliſhman*, firſt archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who died in 754, or Pope *Boniface* the Firſt, who died in 423, I cannot determine; for both received their *apotheoſis*.

Tomb. The church is diſtinguiſhed by the magnificent tomb of Sir *Hugh de Calvely*, whoſe effigies in white marble lies on it recumbent. He is armed in the faſhion of the times; and, to give an idea of his vaſt proweſs, his figure is repreſented ſeven feet and a half long. He was the *Arthur* of *Cheſhire*; the glory of the county: accordingly the moſt prodigious feats are recorded of him. Whether, like *Milo*, he could kill a bull with a blow of his fiſt, is not ſaid; but our ballads give Sir *Hugh* no more than the honor of devouring a calf at a meal. His head reſts on a helmet, with a calf's head for the creſt, alluſive to his name; yet probably gave riſe to the fable.

Sir *Hugh* ſprung from a neighboring hamlet (of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak) from whence he took his ſurname. According to the caſt of the times, he ſought adventures in the military line; and, like a ſoldier of fortune, firſt appeared a principal commander of the *Grandes Compagnies*, *Tard venus*, or *Malandrins*, a ſpecies of *banditti*, formed out of the diſbanded ſoldiery of different nations. On the captivity of king *John*, at the battle of *Poitiers*, they amounted at leſt to above forty thouſand veteran troops. They lived upon plunder; yet were ready to join the ſide moſt adverſe to *France*. At the battle of *Auray*, in 1364, Sir *Hugh* * ſerved with a conſiderable body of them, under the *Engliſh* general, Lord *Chandos*; and had the honor of turning the fortune of the day, in which was taken the great *De Gueſelin*.

* *Froiſſart*, i. ch. ccxxvi.

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‖ *Rymer*, vii. 223.

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‖ *Rymer*, vii. 223.

In 1382, we find him governor of *Guernſey*, and the adjacent iſles. The laſt mention we find of him, is in a cauſe that was to be determined in 1388 *; after which, hiſtory is ſilent in reſpect to this hero. *Fuller* remarks, "It was as impoſſible for ſuch a "ſpirit not to *be*, as not to be active." Probably old-age might ſubdue his enterprizing ſoul; for I find that he lived to the reign of *Henry* IV †: but mention is made of the weak ſtate of his body in *Rymer*'s record of the cauſe ‡.

This tomb is kept always very neat; which is owing to the piety of Dame *Mary Calveley*, of *Lea*; who, in 1705, left the intereſt of an hundred pounds, to be diſtributed annually among certain poor of this pariſh, on condition they attended divine ſervice while they were able, and ſwept the chancel, and cleaned the monument.

The *Ridley* chapel, founded in 1527, belonging to the *Egertons* of *Ridley*, is ſeparated from the church by a wood-work ſkreen, painted. This had been their place of interment; but nothing monumental remains, unleſs the impreſſion of a plate of a kneeling man, againſt one of the walls.

In the chancel is a recumbent figure of Sir *George Beeſton*, who died in 1600. This monument was erected by his ſon Sir *Hugh*, the laſt male of this antient line; who for ſome time ſurvived his only ſon *George* ‖.

* *Rymer*, vii. 576.

† Two viſitations of *Cheſhire*, &c. MSS. in my poſſeſſion: one in 1566; the other in 1580.

‡ This ſatisfies me, that his royal conſort was not *Sybilla Fortia*, relict of *Pedro*, fourth king of *Arragon*, who loſt her ſpouſe in 1388; as was ſuggeſted to me by a moſt ingenious friend.

‖ He died in 1640.

At

At a ſmall diſtance from *Bunbury*, I fell into the great road, oppoſite to *Alpram*, a hamlet, whoſe name is corrupted from the *Saxon Alburgham*, in the *Doomſday* book. In after-times it was the ſeat of the *Pages*, now extinct.

A little farther lies *Calvely*, long the property of that illuſtrious family, now likewiſe loſt. The place was beſtowed on a *Hugh*, by *Richard Vernon*, Baron of *Shipbrook*, about the time of *Richard* I. In *Edward* the III.'s time, it came to the *Davenports*, by the marriage of *Arthur* to *Catharine*, daughter and heireſs of *Robert de Calvely*: in which family it has continued till the preſent time.

My road lay along the low unpleaſant lane that led towards *Nantwich*; the proſpect frequently deformed by the great foſſes of the unfortunate canal, falling in on each ſide of the road; for it croſſes at *Barbridge*, and is finiſhed from thence to *Nantwich*. This was only a ſecondary conſideration, executed on the hopes of conſiderable profit in the carriage of ſalt and cheeſe. The original and principal object was, to continue the main trunk by *Church Minſhul* to the great *Staffordſhire* canal, near *Middlewich*, and by that means ſhare in the freight of the goods of the oppoſite ſide of the kingdom: but various cauſes have fruſtrated all hopes of that benefit; and this part of the plan remains unattempted.

At *Acton* the proſpect mends a little. That village, with its handſome new church, ſtand on a ſmall riſing, and command another great extent of flat, beyond *Nantwich*. This place, before the Conqueſt, was poſſeſſed by *Morkar*, the gallant brother of the gallant earl *Edwin*, laſt earl of *Mercia*. At that time, the hundred it lay in was called *Warmundeſtreu*, at preſent *Namptwich*. *Actune*,

Acton.

Earl Morkar's.

Actune, as it is ſtiled in the *Doomſday* book, was a very conſiderable place. There were eight hides of land taxable: there were thirty plough-lands; in the lord's demeſn three: two ſervants, thirteen villeyns, and fifteen boors, with ſeven plough-lands, a mill for the uſe of the court *(curiæ)* and ten acres of meadow: a wood ſix leagues long, and one broad: an aery of hawks: two preſbyters, who had a plough-land: two aliens, having a plough-land and a half: a ſervant: ſix villeyns: ſeven boors, with four plough-lands.

This not only ſhews the greatneſs of this *Saxon* manor, but that it was the ſeat of *Morkar*, by the proviſion made for his ſupport. The tenants had likewiſe the right of pleas in the hall of their lord, and one houſe in *Wich (Nantwich)* where they might make ſalt without interruption. In the time of the Confeſſor, the manor was valued at ten pounds a year; at the Conqueſt, at only ſix. It may be obſerved, once for all, that the troubles occaſioned at that event, and the ravages committed, inſtantly ſunk the value of the land.

At the Conqueſt, this place was a member of the barony of *Wich Malbank*, or *Nantwich*. *Hugh*, ſecond lord of *Nantwich*, beſtowed the advowſon of the living, with the lands belonging, on the abbey of *Cumbermere*, which he had founded in 1113*.

The third, or laſt baron, had only daughters, among whom the eſtates were divided; and *Acton* fell to the ſhare of *Alinora*, the eldeſt; whoſe daughter *Joan* marrying Lord *Lovel*, it remained in that line as late as 1389, the thirteenth of *Richard* II. when it was poſſeſſed by Sir *John Lovel*. It was afterwards the

* *Dugdale Monaſt.* ii. 914.

property

property of the *Arderns*. Sir *Leonard Ardern* was lord of it in 1407, the ninth of *Henry* IV.

In 1498, the fourteenth of *Henry* VII. and in 1541, the thirty-third of *Henry* VIII. it was in the heirs of *Ralph Ardens*. In the reign of Queen *Mary* it was the property of the *Wilbrahams* of *Woodhey*, in this parish; and at present belongs to *Wilbraham Tollemache*, Esquire, by virtue of the marriage of *Grace*, eldest daughter of Sir *Richard Wilbraham*, Baronet, with his ancestor *Lionel* earl of *Dysart*.

About twenty years ago, the steeple and roof of the church were destroyed; but the whole has since been restored, in a very handsome manner. One monument is in good preservation, notwithstanding this church was a temporary prison after the battle of *Nantwich*, in the civil wars of *Charles* I; but the prisoners were of the party which respected these memorials of the dead. CHURCH.

The most ancient is one in St. *Mary*'s chapel, in memory of Sir *William Manwaring*, of *Over Peyer*, and of *Badely*, in this neighborhood. This knight, before his departure on an expedition to *Guienne*, in 1393, settled his estate, and next year made his will; by which he bequeaths his body to this church, and orders a *picture* in *alabaster*, to cover his tomb. He also left to the same church part of *Christ's cross*, which the wife of his half-brother had shut up in wax, and a competent salary for a chaplain to say a competent number of masses, in St. *Mary*'s chapel, for the sake of his soul, for seven years, when it might be supposed to have been redeemed from *Purgatory*, and

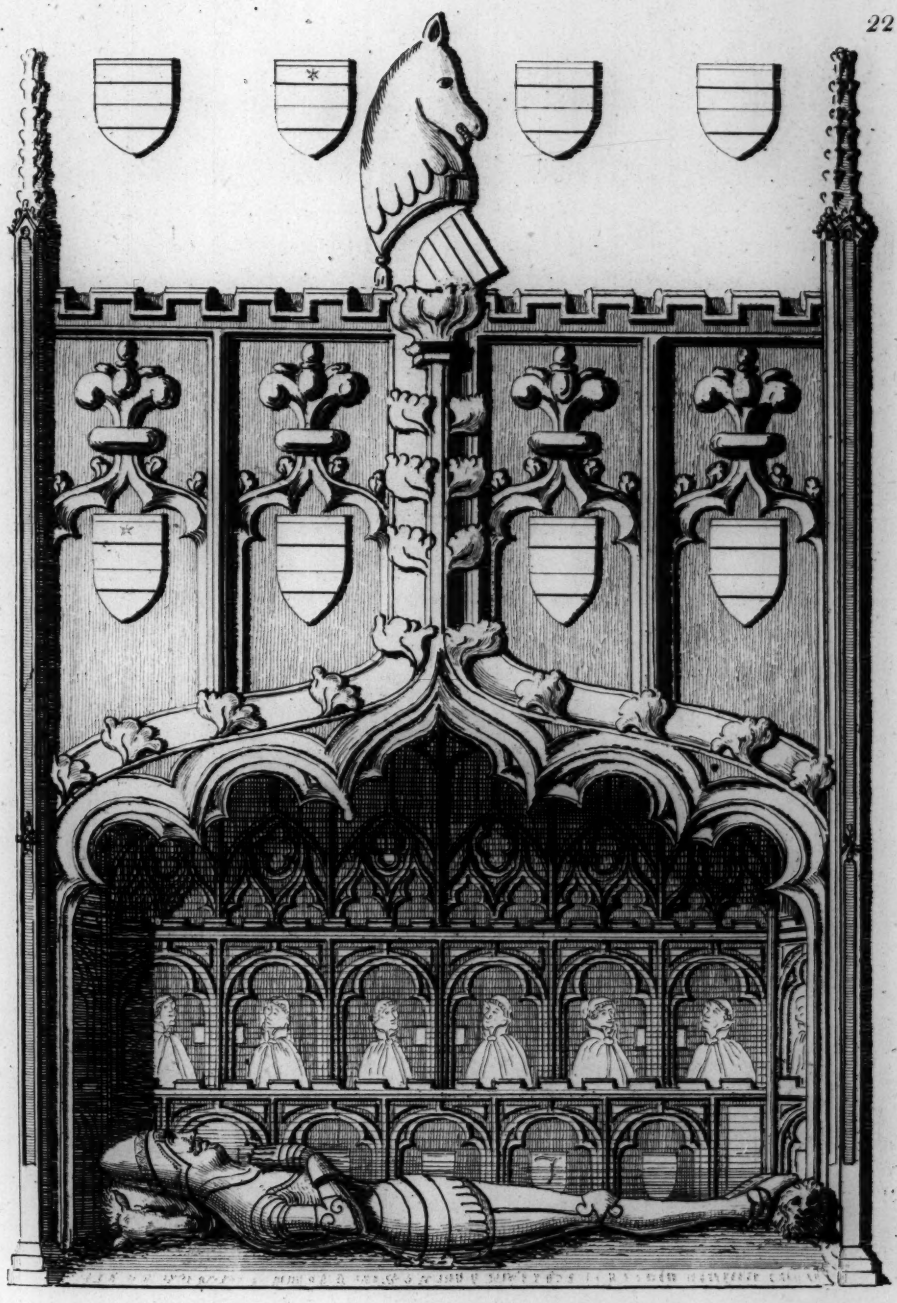
> "The foul crimes done in his days of nature
> "Were burnt and purg'd away."

After

After his death, which happened in 1399, a magnificent tomb was erected beneath a Gothic arch, with a large embattled superſtructure. Under the arch lies Sir *William* in full armour, with ſuppliant hands. His head is caſed in a conic helm, bound with a fillet entwined with foliage. From his helmet is a guard of mail, which covers his neck, and riſes to his lips; over which flow two great whiſkers. His head reſts on a caſque, with an aſs's head for a creſt. Above, within the arch, is a row of half-lengths, with a book oppoſite to each; probably religious, chaunting his *requiem*. The whole is painted. On the edge of the tomb was this inſcription, now much defaced by time: *Hic jacet William Manwaring quondam dominum de Badeleye, qui obiit die Veneris xx° ante feſtum Pentecoſtæ, anno Dni. m°ccc° nonogeſſimo nono.*

THE tomb of Sir *Thomas Wilbraham*, Baronet, and his lady *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Roger Wilbraham*, Knight, and one of the Maſters of Requeſt to *James* I. is very handſome. Their figures are placed on an altar-tomb, in white marble, recumbent: he in armour, long curled hair, and a turn-over, with one hand in his breaſt, the other by his ſide. Beneath him is ſpread a large cloak. The lady has a book in one hand; the other, like his, reclines on her breaſt. He died in 1660.

THIS tomb is a ſpecimen of the firſt deviation of the old form: a greater eaſe of attitude began to prevail. The hands, which uſed to be erect, cloſe, and ſuppliant, here vary in the attitude, and ſhew a dawning of the grace that reigned on the revival of ſculpture. In *England*, monumental beauty was ſoon ruined by the ſervile copying the dreſs of the times; by having night-gowns



TOMB in ACTON CHURCH.

BRITISH MUSEUM

and flowing perriwigs cut out of the *Parian* blocks; or adding the great wig to the abſurdity of the *Roman* habit.

THE church had been long the place of ſepulture of the houſes of *Woodhey* and *Badeley*. The vain attention of our forefathers to poſthumous honors and ſuperſtitious rites, is well exemplified from the probate of the will of *William Wilbraham*, of *Woodhey*, who died in 1536; by which "he bequeaths his body to be buried before the image of our Lady, in the chancel of the church of *Acton*, and beſtows x^s. to be laid out on a tenor bell, if the pariſh will provide the reſt; but if not, then the money to be laid out on a *pax* and two *cruytts* of ſilver, to ſerve at the high altar on good days. He further wills, that 12 white gowns be given to 12 poor men; as alſo, that 12 torches be made, to hold about his body the day of his burial; and that a light be over him, with viii. tapers, in the middle whereof a bigger taper ſhould ſpring out; alſo, that penny-dole ſhould be given at his burial, to every perſon that would take it.

"HE, moreover, requires his executors to buy a ſtone of marble to lie on him, in the ſaid chancel of *Acton*, with pictures of himſelf and his wife, and their arms; alſo, that they put out xi £. under ſure keeping, to pay xi^s. yearly to a well-diſpoſed prieſt, to ſing (during twenty years) for him and his wife, children, father and mother, and all that God would be prayed for; and the ſaid ſervice to be performed in his chapel of *Woodhey*; which prieſt ſhould likewiſe have iv £. more yearly for his ſalary, if ſo be his heir is not pleaſed to give him his board and chamber-room *."

* *Collins's Baronets*, ed. 1725. vol. ii. 291.

THE

THE monument alluded to, either never was executed, or was deſtroyed by the fall of the ſteeple.

FROM *Acton*, I went down a gentle deſcent to *Nantwich*, about a mile diſtant. Antiently this place was known only by the name of *Wich* *, an *Anglo-Saxon* word for diſtrict, or habitation; and a very common termination of a multitude of places. Here the *Britiſh Nant* is added, to ſhew its low ſituation.

IMMEDIATELY before the Conqueſt, its revenues were divided between the *king* and earl *Edwin*. After that event, it was beſtowed by the great proprietor of *Cheſhire*, *Hugh Lupus*, on *William de Malbedeng*, or *de Malbang*, a *Norman* chieftain; from whom it was called *Wich Malbang*. *Hugh* erected it into a barony, in favor of *Malbedeng*, and honored him with a ſeat in his parlement.

THIS dignity continued only in him and his two ſons, *Hugh* and *William*. The laſt died without iſſue male. Of his three daughters, *Alionora*, the eldeſt, by marriage of her daughter *Joan*, conveyed her ſhare to the Lord *Lovels*; *Philippa*, the ſecond, to the *Audleys* †; and *Alda*, the third, to the *Vernons*, barons of *Shipbroke*.

BY theſe marriages, the barony became divided into four, reckoning the part which had been given by *Hugh Malbang* to the abbey of *Cumbermere*; and ſoon after, by different alliances, became ſplit into multitudes of other ſhares.

* See *Skinner's Etymologicon*. Notwithſtanding the word does not appear to have any thing to do with ſalt, yet *wich*, or *wych*, is always applied, with us, to places where ſalt is found; as *Droitwich*, *Nantwich*, &c. and the houſes in which it is made, are called *wych* houſes.

† Doctor *Gower*.

When entire, it was under the government of the lord, or his ſteward; who were veſted with the uſual baronial powers. This town had been governed by a bailiff; but the election of that officer being dropt, it is at preſent under the government of the conſtables. It has likewiſe ſeveral other officers, ſuch as the *rulers of walling*, who were guardians of the ſalt-ſprings, and regulated all matters reſpecting their important ſtaple of the place *.

After them came the *ale-taſters*; whoſe office related to the aſſize of bread and drink.

The next were the *health-keepers*; who attended to the right of the beam-heath, antiently called the *creach*; and took care to preſerve it from all incroachments, or treſpaſſers.

The *leave-lookers* ſuperintended the markets, inſpected the weights, and deſtroyed unwholeſome meat of every kind. Theſe correſponded a good deal with the *Ædiles cereales* of the *Romans*; as the next officers, the *fire-lookers*, did to the *triumviri nocturni*. They had the care of the chimnies, and were to guard againſt all accidents that might ariſe from fire.

The town is large, but conſiſts chiefly of old houſes. The *Weever*, which divides it in unequal parts, is here a ſmall ſtream, and not navigable higher than *Winsford Bridge*. The inhabitants of *Nantwich* had, many years ago, an act for making this river navigable from that place to their town; but they never carried the power into execution. The *Cheſter* canal is now completed from that city, and finiſhes in a handſome broad baſon, near the road between *Acton* and the town; but at this time, it remains

* *Hiſtory of Nantwich*, 1774.

an almoſt uſeleſs ornament to the country; nor has it, as might have been expected, given the leſt increaſe to the ſalt-trade, for which this antient town was once ſo diſtinguiſhed. Unfortunately for it, the other ſalt-towns lie more conveniently for commerce, and abound almoſt to exceſs with that uſeful article.

THE chief trade of the place is in ſhoes, which are ſent to *London*. Here is a ſmall manufacture of gloves; but thoſe of bone-lace and ſtockings, once conſiderable, are now loſt. In the reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *James* I. the tanning buſineſs brought much wealth into the town.

THE ſalt made from the adjacent brine-ſprings, formed once a very important buſineſs. In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, here were two hundred and ſixteen ſalt-works, of ſix *leads-walling* each: in 1774, only two works, of five large pans of wrought iron. The duty produced from them amounts annually to near five thouſand pounds: from the whole diſtrict, including the works at *Lawton*, and a ſmall one at *Droitwich*, from eighteen to twenty thouſand pounds. The tax on this uſeful article is very conſiderable; which it bears, as being of moſt cheap fabrick, and moſt univerſal uſe. It ſeems, for that reaſon, to have been one of the earlieſt taxes of the *Romans*; for *Ancus Martius*, near 640 years before *Chriſt*, *ſalinarum vectigal inſtituit* *. This tribute was continued on the *Britons* when the *Romans* poſſeſſed our iſle.

THE latter alſo made ſalt part of the pay of their ſoldiers, which was called *ſalarium*; and from which is derived our word *ſalary*.

THE art of making ſalt was known in very early times, to the

* *Aurelius Victor*, c. v.

Gauls

Gauls and *Germans*: it is not, therefore, likely that the *Britons*, who had, in ſeveral places, plenty of ſalt-ſprings, ſhould be ignorant of it. The way of making it was very ſimple, but very dirty; for they did no more than fling the water on burning wood; the water evaporated by the heat, and left the ſalt adhering to the aſhes, or charcoal *.

It is very probable that the *Britons* uſed the ſpring of *Nantwich* for this purpoſe; numbers of pieces of half-burnt wood being frequently dug up in this neighborhood. *Salinis* was a place not far from hence, one of the wiches; but I am uncertain which. The *Romans* made uſe of the ſprings, and made ſalt by much the ſame proceſs as we do at preſent. The ſalt produced was white. It ſtruck the natives, who ſtiled this place, perhaps the firſt place where they ſaw ſalt of this kind, *Heledd-Wen*, or the white brine-pits, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſprings which they uſed in ſo ſlovenly a faſhion.

The *Romans* were acquainted with rock-ſalt, but had not diſcovered it within the limits of *Italy*. There were mountains of ſalt in *India*. *Spain* afforded the tranſparent colorleſs rock-ſalt, and *Cappadocia* the deep yellow †. The *Romans* were converſant in the methods of producing this uſeful article from the brine ‡, which they practiſed in our iſland, and communicated their inſtructions to the natives. Salt was an early import into *Britain*,

* *Plinii Hiſt. Nat.* lib. xxxi. c. 7. *Galliæ Germaniæque* ardentibus lignis aquam ſalſam infundunt.

† *Pliny*, lib. xxxi. c. 7. *Strabo*, lib. xx. 1057. But the rock-ſalt of our iſland remained undiſcovered till paſt the middle of the laſt century.

‡ Fit et e puteis in ſalinas ingeſtis. *Plin.* xxxi. 7.

but it was only to the *Caſſiterides* *, and the neighboring parts, which were remote from the ſalt-ſprings.

THESE advantages are but ſparingly ſcattered over *Great Britain*: *Scotland* and *Ireland* are totally deſtitute of them. In *England* there are ſeveral, but few that contain ſalt ſufficient to be worked. Thus, there are ſome which riſe out of the middle of the *Were*, in the biſhoprick of *Durham*; others in *Yorkſhire*, *Cumberland*, *Lancaſhire*, and *Oxfordſhire* †: all thoſe are neglected, either on account of their weakneſs, or, in ſome places, by reaſon of the dearneſs of fuel. Theſe in *Cheſhire*, and thoſe at *Droitwich* in *Worceſterſhire*, with the ſmall works at *Weſton* in *Staffordſhire*, are the only places where any buſineſs is done. *Droitwich*, and thoſe in *Cheſhire*, were worked by the *Romans*, and had the common name of *Salinæ*.

FROM that period to the preſent, they have been ſucceſſively in uſe. The *Saxons*, according to their idea of liberty, divided them between the king, the great people, and the freemen. Thus, at *Nantwich* was one brine-pit, which gave employ to numbers of *ſalinæ*, or works. Eight of them were between the king and earl *Edwin*, of which the king had two ſhares of the profits, the earl one. *Edwin* had likewiſe a work near his manor of *Aghton*, out of which was made ſalt ſufficient for the annual conſumption of his houſhold; but if any was ſold, the king had a tax of two pence, and the earl of one penny.

IN this place were likewiſe numbers of works belonging to the people of the neighborhood; which had this uſage: From *Aſcenſion-day* to the feaſt of *St. Martin*, they might carry home

* *Strabo*, 265. † See *Campbel's Politic. Survey*, i. 76.

what

what ſalt they pleaſed; but if they ſold any on the ſpot, or anywhere in the county, they were to pay a tax to the king and the earl: but after the feaſt of *St. Martin*, whoſoever took the ſalt home, whether his own, or purchaſed from other works, was to pay toll, except the before-mentioned work of the earl; which enjoyed exemption, according to antient uſage.

It appears, that the king and earl farmed out their eight works; for they were obliged to give, on the *Friday* of the weeks in which they were worked, xvi. boilings; of which xv. made one *ſum* of ſalt. This is a meaſure, which, according to *Spelman*, amo unts to a horſe-load, oreight buſhels. The pans of other people, from *Aſcenſion-day* to that of *St. Martin*, were not ſubject to this farm on the *Friday*; but from *St. Martin's day* to *Aſcenſion* they were liable to thoſe cuſtoms, in the ſame manner as thoſe of the king and the earl.

The *Welſh* uſed to ſupply themſelves from theſe pits, before the union of our country with *England*. *Henry* III. in order to diſtreſs them, during the wars he had with them, took care to put a ſtop to the works, and deprive them of this neceſſary article.

All theſe ſalt-works were confined between the river and a certain ditch. If any perſon was guilty of a crime, within theſe limits, he was at liberty of making atonement by a mulct of two ſhillings, or xxx. boilings of ſalt; except in the caſe of murder or theft, for which he was to ſuffer death. If crimes of that nature were committed without the precinct, the common uſage of the county was to be obſerved.

In the time of the *Confeſſor*, this place yielded a rent of xx.

pounds, with all the pleas of the hundred; but when earl *Hugh* received it, it was a waſte.

THE *Germans* had an idea of a peculiar ſanctity attendant on ſalt-ſprings; that they were nearer to heaven than other places; that the prayers of mortals were nowhere ſooner heard; and that, by the peculiar favor of the gods, the rivers and the woods were productive of ſalt, not, as in other places, by the virtue of the ſea, but by the water being poured on a burning pile of wood *.

WHETHER this notion might not have been delivered from the *Germans* to their *Saxon* progeny, and whether they might not, in after-times, deliver their grateful thanks for theſe advantages, I will not determine; but certain it is, that on *Aſcenſion-day* the old inhabitants of *Nantwich* piouſly ſang a hymn of thankſgiving, for the *bleſſing of the brine*. A very antient pit, called the *Old Brine*, was alſo held in great veneration, and, till within theſe few years, was annually, on that feſtival, bedecked with boughs, flowers, and garlands, and was encircled by a jovial band of young people, celebrating the day with ſong and dance †.

THIS feſtival was probably one of the *reliques* of *Saxon* paganiſm, which *Mellitus* might permit his proſelytes to retain, according to the political inſtructions he received from *Gregory* the Great ‡, on his miſſion, leaſt, by too rigid an adherence to the purity of the Chriſtian religion, he ſhould deter the *Engliſh* from accepting his doctrine. In fact, ſalt was, from the earlieſt times, in the higheſt eſteem, and admitted into religious ceremonies: it

* *Taciti Annal.* xiii. c. 57. † *Hiſt. Nantwich*, 60.
‡ *Bede*, lib. i. c. 31.

was conſidered as a mark of league and friendſhip. "Neither "ſhalt thou," ſays the *Jewiſh Legiſlator* *, "ſuffer the ſalt of the "covenant of thy God to be lacking from thy meat-offering. "With all thy offerings thou ſhalt offer ſalt." *Homer* gives to ſalt the epithet of *divine*. Both *Greeks* and *Romans* mixed ſalt with their ſacrificial cakes. In their luſtrations they made uſe of ſalt and water, which gave riſe, in after-times, to the ſuperſtition of holy water; only the *Greeks* made uſe of an olive branch inſtead of a bruſh, to ſprinkle it on the objects of purification.

"Next, with pure ſulphur purge the houſe, and bring
"The pureſt water from the freſheſt ſpring;
"This, mix'd with ſalt, and with green olive crown'd,
"Will cleanſe the late contaminated ground." *Theocritus, Idyl.* 24.

Stuckius tells us, that the *Muſcovites* thought that a prince could not ſhew a gueſt a greater mark of affection, than by ſending to him ſalt from his own table †. The dread of ſpilling of ſalt, is a known ſuperſtition among us and the *Germans*, being reckoned a preſage of ſome future calamity, and particularly, that it foreboded domeſtic feuds; to avert which, it is cuſtomary to fling ſome ſalt over the ſhoulder into the fire, in a manner truly claſſical ‡:

Molibit et averſos penates
Farre pio, ſaliente mica.

In this town was an antient hoſpital dedicated to *St. Nicholas*,

* *Levit.* ch. ii. v. 13.

† Pane ipſo princeps ſuam erga aliquem gratiam; *Sale* vero amorem oſtendit. *Antiq. Conviviales*, 17.

‡ *Horace*, lib. iii. ode 23.

endowed

endowed with a portion of tythes, which were granted to *W. Grys* by Queen *Elizabeth**. The hiſtorian of this place alſo mentions a priory, dependent on *Cumbermere*, and a *domus leproſorum*, or *lazar-houſe*, called *St. Laurence's Hoſpital*; both which ſtood in the *Welſh Row*, the ſtreet next to *Acton*; but at preſent, even their ſcite is hardly known. Here was, beſides, a chapel called *St. Anne's*, near to the bridge; but that, likewiſe, has been totally deſtroyed.

NEAR the end of this ſtreet ſtands a large houſe, called *Town's End*, till of late the reſidence of the very worthy family of the *Wilbrahams*; that honeſt and diſtinguiſhed lawyer, the late *Randle Wilbraham*, was a younger brother of the late owner, and, with unblemiſhed reputation, raiſed a vaſt fortune by his profeſſion. For ſeveral years before his death, he retired from buſineſs, and enjoyed the fruits of his labors in an hoſpitable retirement.

THE church is a very handſome pile, in form of a croſs, with an octagonal tower in the centre. The eaſt and weſt windows are filled with elegant tracery. The roof of the chancel is of ſtone, adorned with pretty ſculpture. The ſtalls are neat. Tradition ſays, that they were brought, at the diſſolution, from the abbey of *Vale Royal*.

THE only remarkable tombs are, a mutilated one of Sir *David Cradoc* in armor, with three gerbs on his breaſt for his coat of arms. The other is to *John Maiſterſon* and his wife, engraven on a large ſlab, and dated 1586. The following quaint epitaph records the good intentions of the huſband:

* *Tanner*, 65.

"Within

III.



M. Griffith del. — J^s. Fuller Sculp.

NANTWICH CHURCH.

BRITISH MUSEUM

" Within this fading tomb, vaulted, lies
" *John Maiſterſon*, and *Margaret* his wife;
" Whoſe ſoules do dwell above the moving ſkies,
" In paradiſe with God, the Lorde of lyffe.
" This *John* wrought means to build this *Namptwich* town,
" When fyer hir face had fret & burnde hir downe."

THIS town was the only one in the county which continued firm to the parlement from the beginning to the end of the civil wars. It underwent a ſevere ſiege in *January* 1643, by Lord *Biron*; who, after the ſignal defeat he here experienced from the army commanded by Sir *Thomas Fairfax* *, on the 25th of that month retired with his ſhattered forces to *Cheſter*. The place was defended only by mud-walls and ditches, formed in a haſty manner by the inhabitants and country people; who were highly incenſed at ſome cruel and impolitic treatment they had met with from the royaliſts. The garriſon defended themſelves with great obſtinacy. The moſt remarkable attack was on the 18th of *January*, when the beſiegers were repulſed with great loſs. Among the ſlain on their ſide, was the famous Captain *Sandford*; who again employed the eloquence of his pen, but to as little purpoſe as he did before at *Hawarden*. On each occaſion † he maintains the ſame ſtile.

" To the Officers, Soldiers, and Gentlemen
" in *Namptwyche*, theſe.

" YOUR drum can inform you, *Acton* church is no more a priſon,
" but now free for honeſt men to do their devotions therein;
" wherefore be perſuaded from your incredulity, and reſolve God

* *Ruſhworth* II. part iii. 302. † *Tour in Wales*, vol. i.

" will not forſake his anointed. Let not your zeal in a bad cauſe
" dazzle your eyes any longer; but wipe away your vain conceits,
" that have too long let you into blind errors. Loth I am to
" undertake the trouble of perſuading you into obedience, becauſe
" your erroneous opinions do moſt violently oppoſe reaſon amongſt
" you; but, however, if you love your town, accept of quarter;
" and if you regard your lives, work your ſafeties by yielding your
" town to Lord *Byron*, for his Majeſty's uſe. You ſee now my
" battery is fixed; from whence fire ſhall eternally viſit you, to the
" terror of the old, and females, and conſumption of your thatched
" houſes. Believe me, gentlemen, I have laid by my former de-
" lays, and am now reſolved to batter, burn, ſtorm, and deſtroy
" you. Do not wonder that I write unto you, having officers in
" chief above me: 'tis only to adviſe you, becauſe I have ſome
" friends amongſt you, for whoſe ſafety I wiſh you to accept of my
" Lord *Byron*'s conditions; he is gracious, and will charitably con-
" ſider of you. Accept of this as a ſummons, that you forthwith
" ſurrender the town; and by that teſtimony of your fealty to his
" Majeſty, you may obtain favour. My firelocks, you know, have
" done ſtrange feats, both by day and night; and hourly we will
" not fail in our private viſits of you. You have not as yet re-
" ceived mine alarms; wherefore expect ſuddenly to hear from
" my battery and approaches before your *Welſh Row*.

" This 15th of *January*, " *Tho. Sandford*,
" 1643. " Captain of Firelocks."

" GENTLEMEN,

" LET theſe reſolve your jealouſies concerning our religion: I
" vow by the faith of a Chriſtian, I know not one Papiſt in our

" army; and, as I am a gentleman, we are no *Iriſh*, but true-born " *Engliſh*, and real Proteſtants alſo, born and bred. Pray miſtake " us not, but receive us into your fair eſteem. I know we intend " loyalty to his Majeſty, and will be no other but faithful in his " ſervice. This, Gentlemen, believe, from

" Your's,

" *January* 15. " *Tho. Sandford.*"

AMONG many other priſoners of diſtinction taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, was Colonel *George Monk*, in after-times the famous inſtrument of the reſtoration of *Charles* II. *Fairfax* was ſo well acquainted with his merit, that he was determined that he never ſhould have an opportunity of exerting his courage again in the royal cauſe. He ſent him up to *London*, where he was committed priſoner to the Tower, and confined near four years. On his releaſe he joined the parlement; but, through a ſenſe of honor, declined acting againſt his old maſter; and employed his ſword againſt the *Iriſh* rebels, in which ſervice he was engaged till after the death of the King.

Nantwich was the reſidence of the widow of the great *Milton*, during the latter part of her life. * She was the daughter of Mr. *Minſhul*, of *Stoke*, in this neighborhood. The poet married her in the fifty-third or fifty-fourth year of his age, wanting, in the ſeaſon of his infirmities, aſſiſtance from a dearer relation than that of domeſtics. I fear that he was diſappointed; for ſhe is ſaid to have been a lady of moſt violent ſpirit. Yet ſhe maintained a

* *Life of Milton* by Biſhop *Newton*. She died in a very advanced age, in *March* 1726.

great reſpect for his memory; and could not bear to hear the leaſt imputation of plagiariſm aſcribed to him. She uſed to ſay, that he ſtole from nobody but the muſe who inſpired him; and that muſe was *God's grace*, and *the Holy Spirit, which viſited him nightly*. She probably had heard him ſay as much, in the compoſition of his invocation to *Urania*, in his 7th book:

> ——————————— upled by THEE,
> Into the heav'n of heav'ns I have preſum'd,
> An earthly gueſt, and drawn empyreal air,
> THY tempring.

And again, with greater force,

> More ſafe I ſing with mortal voice, unchang'd
> To hoarſe or mute, though fall'n on evil days,
> On evil days though fall'n, and evil tongues;
> In darkneſs and with dangers compaſs'd round,
> And ſolitude; yet not alone, while THOU
> VISIT'ST MY SLUMBERS NIGHTLY.

I CONTINUED my journey along the *London* road, flat, tedious, and heavy. At the fourth ſtone lieth, a little out of the way, *Wibbunbury*, a ſmall village, ſuppoſed to have taken its name from *Wibba*, ſecond king of the *Mercians*, who died in 615. The manor was antiently in the great family of the *Praers*. Sir *Robert de Praer* gave it to his ſon *Richard*, about the reign of King *John*, upon condition of rendering to the heirs of his elder brother two barbed arrows yearly, on the feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, in lieu of all other ſervices. But the *Praers* remitted all their right in this manor, and the patronage of the church, to the biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, in 1276, the fifth of *Edward* I. and the biſhops continued to be lords of the manor till

till the ſecond of Queen *Elizabeth*; about which time it was alienated: but the biſhops ſtill continue patrons of the church.

THERE had been, in much earlier times, a family in this place which took their name from it; for *Richard de Wibbunbury* was ſheriff of *Cheſhire* in 1233. Whether the *Praers* ever aſſumed that name, is uncertain. It is probable, that the *Richard* above-mentioned was the ſame with the ſheriff, and took the addition on receiving the place from his father.

THIS village was formerly ſurrounded with gentlemen's ſeats. Among thoſe was *Lee*, the reſidence of a family of the ſame name; from which were deſcended the *Lees*, earls of *Litchfield*, derived from *Benedict*, a ſon of this houſe, who made a ſettlement at *Quarendon*, in *Buckinghamſhire*, in the beginning of the reign of *Edward* IV.

THE church is a very handſome building, embattled and pinnacled: the tower lofty; the roof is timbered on the inſide, and carved with the arms of the various benefactors. Part of the church was taken down in 1591; at which time many of the monuments were deſtroyed: of thoſe remaining, are ſeveral in memory of the *Delves* of *Doddington*. The moſt antient is a large altar-tomb of alabaſter, with the figures of a father, and ſon, and lady, engraven on the ſtone: at the feet of each is a dog, and beneath, a dolphin: on the front of the tomb, ſeveral figures, their progeny. The perſons repreſented are Sir *John Delves*, his ſon *John*, and his wife *Ellen*, daughter of *Ralph Egerton*, of *Wrinehill*, in the county of *Stafford*; for which, probably on account of conſanguinity, a diſpenſation was granted in 1439 *.

SIR *John* was in high favor with *Henry* VI. and enjoyed ſeveral

* *Collins's Baronet.* ed. 1720. p. 300.

lucrative

lucrative poſts under him. This he repaid with the moſt faithful adherence, raiſed forces in his ſupport, and loſt his life valiantly fighting, in the fatal field at *Tewkeſbury*, on *Saturday*, *May* the 4th, 1471. His ſon, with numbers of perſons of diſtinction, took refuge in the abbey. The furious *Edward* purſued them, with his drawn ſword, into the church *; but was oppoſed by a reſolute prieſt, who for the preſent diverted his vengeance by lifting up the *hoſt*, interpoſing the ſacred myſtery, and denied him admittance till he obtained a promiſe of pardon; depending on the king's word, they neglected making their eſcape, and continued in the ſanctuary till the *Monday*, when the relentleſs monarch cauſed them to be drawn out and beheaded, according to the cuſtom of the times, without any proceſs. The bodies of this unfortunate pair were at firſt buried at *Tewkeſbury* †, but afterwards tranſlated to this place; where their remains lie, with the following inſcription:

Hic jacet *Johannes Delves*, miles, et *Elena* uxor ejus, nec non *Johannes Delves*, armiger, filius et heres predicti *Johis.* qui quidem *Johannes*, miles obiit quarto die *Maii*, anno Dni. MCCCCLXXI. quorum animabus propitietur *Deus*. Amen.

Ralph, the ſecond ſon of Sir *John*, and his wife *Catharine*, are repreſented on a tomb by two braſs plates. The inſcription imports, that he died the 11th *March*, 1513.

The tomb of Sir *Thomas Smith*, of the *Hough*, in this pariſh, and his lady, is magnificent in its kind. Sir *Thomas* lies beneath a canopy, ſupported by four pillars of the *Ionic order*, of white marble, gilt and painted. He is repreſented recumbent and

* *Stow's Annals*, 424. † *Leland Itin.* vi. 88.

armed,

armed, with his gauntlets lying at his feet: his hair long, curled, and flowing: his viſage bearded and whiſkered. His lady (*Anne*, daughter of Sir *William Brereton*) has a faſhionable fore-top, a great ruff, and extended hood. Sir *Thomas* died on the 21ſt of *December* 1614; and his relict erected this monumental compliment.

On getting into the great road, I paſſed on the left the ſcite of the antient ſeat of *Lee*, and an iron forge.

A little farther ſtood the antient ſeat of *Doddington*, originally belonging to a family of the ſame name; but in the reign of *Edward* II. paſſed to the *Praers*: in 1352, the twenty-ſixth of *Edward* III. to the *Breſcies*, by marriage with the heireſs of the houſe: but in the thirtieth of the ſame reign, *John Breſcie*, with *Margaret* his wife, alienated it to *John Delves*, of *Delveſhall* in *Staffordſhire*, one of the four renowned 'ſquires who diſtinguiſhed themſelves under the Lord *Audley*, at the battle of *Poitiers*. Sir *John Berniers*, Lord *Bourchier*, the noble tranſlator of *Froiſſart*, relates the deed with all the ſimplicity of the original. "But when "Lord *James Audeley* ſawe that ſhoulde nedes fyght (he ſayde to "the Prynce) I have alwaies ſerved truly my lorde your father, "and you alſo, and ſhall do as long as I live. I ſay this, be- "cauſe I made ones a vow, that the firſt batayle that other the "Kynge your father, or anie of his chyldren, ſhoulde be at, howe "that I wulde be one of the fyrſt ſetters on, or elſe to dye in the "fayle. Therefore I requyre your Grace, as in rewarde for any "ſervyce that ever I dyde to the Kynge your father, or to you, "that you will gyve me licence to departe fro' you, and to ſet up "my ſelf there, as I maye accomplyſhe my vowe. The Prince, "according to his deſyre (and ſayde) Sir *James*, *God* gyve you "this

" this daye that grace to be the beſt Knyght of all others, and " to take hym by the hande. Than the Knyght departed fro the " Prince, and went to the foremoſt front of all the batayles all, " onely accompanyed with four Squyers, who promyſed nat to " fayle him. This Lorde *James* was a ryghte ſage and a valiant " knyght, and by hym was muche of the hooſte ordeyned and " governed the day before. — The Lord *James Audeley*, with his " foure Squyers, was in the front of that battel, and theſe dyd " marvels in armes; and by great prowes, he came and fought " with Sir *Arnolde Dandrchen*, under his own banner; and there " they fought longe togyder, and Sir *Arnolde* was there ſore han- " dled. —— And there was Sir *Arnolde Dandrchen* taken pryſoner " by other men than by Syr *James Audeley* or his foure Squyers; " for y^t^ daye he never toke priſoner, but always foughte and " wente on his enemyes.—On the *Englyſhe* parte, the Lord *James* " *Audeley*, with the ayde of his foure Squyers, foughte alwayes in " the chyefe of the batayle: he was ſore hurte in the bodye, and " in the vyſage. As longe as his breth ſerved him he fought: " at laſt, at the end of the batayle hys foure Squyers toke and " brought hym out of the felde, and layed hym under a hedge " ſyde, for to refreſhe hym. And they unarmed hym, and bounde " up his woundes as well as they coude.——After the battle, the " Prince demanded of the Knyghtes that were aboute him, for " the Lord *Audley*, if any knewe any thing of him. Some " Knights y^t^ were there anſwered and ſayde, Sir, he is ſore hurt, " and lieth in a litter here beſide; by my faith, ſaid the Prince, " of his hurts I am right ſorye, go and knowe if he maye be " broughte hider, or els I will go, and ſe him there, as he is. " Than twoo Knights came to the Lord *Audeley* (and ſayde) Sir,

" the Prince deſireth greatly to ſee you: outher ye muſt go to him,
" or els he will come to you. A, Sir, ſayde the Knighte, I thanke
" the Prince when he thinketh on ſo pore a knight as I am; then
" he called eyght of his ſervanntes, and cauſed them to bere hym
" in hys lytter to the place where was the Prince. Than the
" Prince toke hym in his armes and kyſt hym, and made him
" great chear, and ſayd, Sir *James*, I ought gretly to honour you,
" for by your valiance ye have this day achyved ye grace and
" renowne of us al, and ye are reputed for the moſt valyant of al
" others. I retain you for ever to be my knight, with five hun-
" dred markes of yearly revenues. When Syr *James Audeley*
" was broughte to his lodgynge, thenne he ſend for Syr *Peter*
" *Audeley*, his brother, and for the Lorde *Bartylemawe* of *Bren-*
" *nes*, the Lorde *Stephanne* of *Goutenton*, the Lorde of *Wylly*, and
" the Lorde *Raffe Ferres*: all theſe were of his lynage: and
" than he called before them hys foure Squyers, that hadde
" ſerved hym that daye well and trewlye: than he ſayde to the
" ſayde Lordes, Syrs, it hath pleaſed my Lorde the Prynce to
" gyve me five hundred markes of revenues by yere; for the
" which gyft I have done him but ſmall ſervyce with my bodye.
" Sirs, beholde here theſe foure Squyers, who hath alwayes ſerved
" me truely, and eſpecyally thys day: that honour that I have is
" by their valyantneſſe, wherefore I woll reward them: I gyve
" and reſigne into their handes the gyft that my Lorde ye Prynce
" hath gyv'n me of five hundred markes of yerely revenues, to
" them and their heyres for ever. I clearly diſheryte me there-
" off, and inheryte them wythout any rebell or condytyon *."

* Ch. clxii. clxv. clxvii.

I HAVE dwelt the longer on this account of the Lord *Audley*, not only as his hiſtory is ſo mingled with that of his four 'ſquires, *Delves*, *Dutton*, *Foulhurſt*, and *Hawkeſton*; but becauſe all five were *Cheſhire* men: the 'ſquires, by attachment, following their neighbor to the ſcene of military glory. I muſt add, that their gallant leader enjoined them, as a further proof of his eſteem, to bear in ſome part of their coats of arms, his own proper atchievement *gules, a fret d'or* *; which the families conſtantly retained.

THE ſtatues of Lord *Audley* and his four 'ſquires, cut in ſtone, are ſtill preſerved at *Doddington Hall*. Doctor *Gower* ſuppoſes that of Lord *Audley* to have been original; the others to have been made in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the late manſion was built.

SIR *John* (for he was knighted by *Edward* III.) was diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral marks of royal favor: had the wardſhip of the Dutcheſs of *Bretagne:* was conſtituted one of the juſtices of the *King's Bench*; and had licence to embattle his houſe at *Doddington*. He bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of St. *James*, at *Audeley* in *Staffordſhire*, and, dying on the 16th of *Auguſt* 1369, was interred there, according to his deſire. Near him, in the ſame church, were depoſited the remains of his illuſtrious patron.

Audley lies a very few miles to the north-eaſt of *Doddington*, ſeated on the top of a hill, on the road between *Nantwich* and *Newcaſtle*. A reverential curioſity led me once to viſit the reliques of theſe heroes. Thoſe of the Lord *Audley* lie beneath a

* Dr. *Gower's* Material, &c. 47.

plain

plain altar-tomb, formerly having his figure on the ſlab, engraven on a ſmall braſs plate.

His 'ſquire is perpetuated in a more oſtentatious manner, and repreſented in alabaſter, at full length, with his coat of arms on his breaſt. The inſcription is loſt.

One of the reſidences of the *Audleys* was at this village; from which they took their name. A farm occupies the ſcite of their houſe; but in latter times they inhabited *Heleigh Caſtle*, about three miles diſtant.

The Lords had many privileges here; ſuch as court-leet, tumbrel, and gallows: nor could any one arreſt a perſon here, except an officer of the manor. Theſe eſtates paſſed, by marriage of Sir *John Touchet*, to *Joan*, daughter of the great Lord *Audley*, and ſiſter and co-heir of his ſon *Nicholas*. *George Touchet*, Lord *Audley*, ſold it, in 1577, to Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*; from whoſe family it deſcended to the *Fleetwoods*; and in this century was loſt in a ſingle night by the caſt of a die.

There is a particularity in the ſituation of the houſe of *Hardingwood*, adjacent to this pariſh, which I cannot forbear mentioning. Whenever the family go to church (which is that of *Lawton*) they go out of the province of *Canterbury* into that of *York*; paſs through two counties, viz. *Staffordſhire* and *Cheſhire*; three pariſhes, *Woolſtanton*, *Audley*, and *Lawton*; three conſtableries, *Tunſtall*, *Chell*, and *Lawton*; two hundreds, *Pirchill* and *Nantwich*; and two dioceſes, *Litchfield* and *Cheſter*.

Doddington continued in the family of the *Delves* till the preſent century, when, by the failure of iſſue male, it deſcended to the *Broughtons*, of *Broughton* in the county of *Stafford*, by virtue of the marriage of Sir *Bryan Broughton*, in the year 1700, with *Elizabeth*,

beth, daughter of Sir *Thomas Delves*, Baronet. The houſe is ſeated in a park, watered on one ſide by a large mere; with a ſmall iſland, ornamented with an elegant rotundo. The preſent owner, Sir *Thomas Broughton*, is now building a new houſe, in a magnificent ſtile, and in a far more agreeable ſituation, at the head of the lake, at ſome diſtance from the old manſion. The antient houſe was fortified, and garriſoned during the civil wars; and taken and retaken in the courſe of the conteſt.

WORE. After travelling about three miles further, in the ſame tedious lane, a portion of SHROPSHIRE preſents a hilly front, and interſects the road. On the top of the aſcent lies *Wore*, or *Oare*, a hamlet of a few houſes, with a ſmall chapel, dependent on the rectory of *Muccleſton*, in the county of *Stafford*. Old *Stow* informs us, that *Randolph Woolley*, of *London*, merchant-taylor, left to the reader of the place £. 5 for freely inſtructing the children of the inhabitants of this pariſh.

From *Wore* I quitted, for the ſake of a ſmall digreſſion, the *London* road, and at about two miles diſtance enter, at *Bearſton-mill*, the county of

STAFFORD*.

MUCCLESTON. A little farther ſtands *Muccleſton*, a ſmall village, ſeated on a riſing ground. The church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, a rectory, in the gift of *John Crew*, Eſquire, of *Crew*, lord of the manor. In 1085, the twentieth of the Conqueror, it was held by *Kenning*, one of the *Taynes*: it afterwards was poſſeſſed by the *Morgans*, of

* This county, as well as *Cheſhire*, was the ſeat of the *Cornavii*, and was in *Saxon* times part of the *Mercian* kingdom; and its inhabitants what *Bede* called the *Middle Engliſhmen*.

the weſt country, till about the firſt of Queen *Elizabeth*; when it was ſold by *Robert Morgan*, Eſquire, to Sir *Thomas Offley*, Knight, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1556; whom *Fuller* calls the *Zaccheus* of that city, not for his low ſtature, but high charity.

BATTLE OF BLOREHEATH.

FROM the tower of the church, *Margaret* of *Anjou*, the faithful and ſpirited conſort of *Henry* VI. ſaw the fierce battle of *Bloreheath*, fatal to the cauſe of her meek huſband, then at *Coleſhill*. *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Saluſbury*, commanded the *Yorkiſts*: he was at that time on his march from *Middleham Caſtle*, with four or five thouſand men, under pretence of ſettling with the King the diſputes of the two houſes. *Margaret*, fearing for her huſband's ſafety, directed Lord *Audley* to intercept him on the way. He poſted himſelf on *Bloreheath*, with ten thouſand troops, collected out of *Cheſhire* and *Shropſhire*, whoſe chieftains were diſtinguiſhed by ſilver ſwans, the badges of their young prince. *Saluſbury*, notwithſtanding the diſparity of numbers, determined to ſtand the fortune of the day; but wiſely had recourſe to ſtratagem. He encamped at night on the banks of a rivulet, not broad, but deep; and in the morning pretended a retreat; *Audley* following him with the impetuous valor natural to himſelf and the times, *Saluſbury* made an inſtant attack on the divided forces of the *Lancaſtrians*. The field was long diſputed, with the animoſity uſual in civil feuds. *Audley* fell, with two thouſand four hundred of his troops, chiefly the flower of the *Cheſhire* gentry; whoſe courage led them to the front of the battle. A great ſtone ſtill marks the ſpot of their leader's death. The Queen fled to *Eccluſhal Caſtle*. *Saluſbury* joined the Duke of *York* at *Ludlow*. *Michael Drayton* commemorates the ſlaughter of the day, and preſerves

preſerves the names of the *Cheſhire* heroes; for the county liſted under both banners.

> ——————————————— The earl,
> As hungry in revenge, there made a ravenous ſpoil.
> There *Dutton*, *Dutton* kills; a *Done* doth kill a *Done*;
> A *Booth*, a *Booth*; and *Leigh* by *Leigh* is overthrown:
> A *Venables* againſt a *Venables* doth ſtand;
> A *Troutbeck* fighteth with a *Troutbeck* hand to hand:
> There *Molineux* doth make a *Molineux* to die;
> And *Egerton* the ſtrength of *Egerton* doth try.

I RETURNED into the great road by *Winnington* forge and *Willowbridge* wells. The laſt were once in high eſteem for their ſanative waters, ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur. They were formerly much frequented, on account of bathing and drinking. A houſe for the reception of patients was built, and a bath incloſed; but at preſent the waters (which to look and taſte differ not from common) are entirely deſerted.

MERE. I RE-ENTERED the *London* road on *Maer Heath*, in the pariſh of *Maer*, or *Mere*; ſo ſtiled from a large piece of water, the head of the river *Tern*, which flowing through *Shropſhire*, falls into the *Severn*, three miles below *Shrewſbury*. *Maer* and *Aſton*, an adjacent manor, were on the Conqueſt divided between *William de Maer* and *Robert Stafford*. Some centuries afterwards, a *Stafford* changed his part of *Maer*, with *Ralph*, the ſon of *John Macclesfield*; by which it came into that family, who ſold it to *John* Lord *Chetwynd*.

BRUFF. THIS pariſh is remarkable for *Saxon* antiquities. On a hill is an antient fortreſs, or ſtrong hold, compoſed of two deep ditches and a rampart, formed chiefly of ſtone; the precinct not of any

regular ſhape, for the foſſes conform to the ſhape of the hill; as was uſual with the *Britons* and the earlier *Saxons*. Two of the corners project naturally, and form a ſpecies of baſtions. The entrance was on the ſide next the preſent road. The approach is very viſible: it crept up the ſteep ſides; divided about midway, one branch took to the left and the other to the right. Near this place finiſhed his courſe *Oſred*, the licentious king of the *Northumbrians*; a deſpiſer of monks and corrupter of nuns: ſlain in battle in 716, at *Mear*, in the bloom of youth. This fortreſs is called the *Bruff*, corruptly from *Burgh*. It ſeems to have been caſt up by *Kinred*, king of *Mercia*, againſt the invaſion of the former. *Kinred* probably gave his antagoniſt the uſual funeral honors, and interred him, and his officers, with the reſpect due to their rank. *Tumuli*, or barrows, ſome round, others oblong, are ſcattered over the neighboring hills and heath. Under the large conical hill, called *Coplow*, might be depoſited the corpſe of *Oſred*; beneath the others, thoſe of his unfortunate followers. I muſt not paſs over in ſilence the *Camp-hills*, notwithſtanding the name has outlived the veſtiges of entrenchments; nor does any tradition of the poſſeſſor remain. Shall we ſuppoſe it to be *Oſred*, who might have been there before his defeat?

BARROWS.

THIS country is gravelly, full of commons and low hills, entirely covered with heath; which ſtill give ſhelter to a few black grous, and red. The mention of the vegetable reminds me, that about a century ago it was ſometimes made uſe of inſtead of hops: a practice continued to this day in ſome of the *Hebrides*.

HEATH USED FOR HOPS.

CROSS *Hatton* and *Swinerton* heaths. The laſt in a pariſh and manor of the ſame name, owned, from the Conqueſt to the reign of

SWINERTON.

of *Henry* VIII. by the *Swinertons*. Their anceſtor was called *Aſlam*, who held the eſtate from *Robert de Stafford*; who, at the time of the general ſurvey, poſſeſſed in this county alone eighty-one manors. This family produced numbers of knights; and, among them, *Roger de Swinerton* had the honor of being ſummoned to parlement in the reign of *Edward* III. He ſeems to have been favored in thoſe reigns. In that of the firſt *Edward*, he obtained free *warren* for his manor, and got the privilege of a market and a fair to be held there. In the reign of *Edward* II. he was appointed governor of *Stafford*; afterwards, of the important caſtle of *Harlech*, in *Merionethſhire*; and was made conſtable of the Tower of *London*. In that of his ſucceſſor, beſides the honor above recited, he was made a banneret; and had for his ſeveral ſervices an aſſignation out of the exchequer, of an hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and eight pence. In the reign of *Henry* VIII. this manor of *Swinerton* paſſed into the family of the *Fitzherberts*, by the marriage of the youngeſt daughter of *Humphry*, laſt male heir of the line, to *William Fitzherbert* of *Norbury*; in which name it ſtill continues.

The church, and ſeat of Mr. *Fitzherbert*, command a vaſt view into *Worceſterſhire* and *Shropſhire*. In the firſt is a tomb of a croſs-legged knight; and a plain altar-tomb, inſcribed *Dominus de Swinnerton & Ellen uxor ejus*.

In the ſchool-houſe is placed the coloſſal figure of our Saviour, ſitting. He is repreſented as if after the reſurrection, ſhewing the wound in his ſide to the incredulous diſciple. It was found under ground, near the place it now occupies; and ſeems to have been buried in the reforming times, to preſerve it from the rage of the image-breakers.

In

In the houſe is a very fine full-length portrait of Sir *John Fitzherbert*, Knight.

On deſcending a hill, I reached *Darlaſton*, a village on the *Trent*. Near this place, on the ſummit of a hill, called *Bury Bank*, is an area of an oval form, about 250 yards in diameter, environed by a deep trench and ramparts: the entrance is on the north-weſt. On the ſouth part is a *tumulus*, ſurrounded with a ditch. This I imagine to have been formed out of the ruins of ſome buildings, and to have been a ſort of *prætorium* to the occupier of this poſt. It is ſuppoſed to have been the reſidence of *Wulpherus*, who reigned over *Mercia* from 656 to 675. The old name of *Wlfereceſter* in a manner confirms the opinion. Whether the neighboring *Cop*, or *Low*, was the place of his interment, as *Plot* thinks, is doubtful. DARLASTON.

Here I firſt meet with the *Trent*. This river riſes in the *Morelands*, near *Biddulph*, out of *Newpool*, and two ſprings near *Molecop*. At this place it is an inconſiderable ſtream, becomes navigable at *Burton on Trent*, and, after flowing through this county (which it almoſt equally divides) that of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, it loſes its name in the *Humber*, the great receptacle of the northern rivers. Poets have taken moſt beautiful liberties in their etymologies of the name of this; for it neither derives it from its thirty kinds of fiſh, nor yet from its thirty rivers that ſwell its waters.

> The bounteous *Trent*, that in himſelf enſeams
> Both thirty ſorts of fiſh, and thirty ſundry ſtreams.

After quoting the ſublime deſcription of *Milton*, we ſhall give its ſimple derivation.

Rivers ariſe, whether thou be the ſon
Of utmoſt *Tweed*, or *Ooze*, or gulphy *Dun*,
Or *Trent*, which, like ſome earth-born giant, ſpreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads.

In fact the name is *Saxon*; *Trenta*, *Treonta*, and formed from the word *drie*, (three) on account of its riſing from three heads.

STONEFIELD. AFTER croſſing the river, and aſcending a ſmall bank, I find myſelf in a vaſt open tract riſing to the left, called *Stonefield*. Here, in 1745, the Duke of *Cumberland* drew up his army, to give battle to the rebels, who were ſuppoſed to have been on their march this way. His intelligence failed him, and the *Scotch* inſurgents poſſeſſed themſelves of *Derby*. In future times, poſterity will almoſt doubt the fact, when they read that an inconſiderable band of mountaineers, undiſciplined, unofficered, and half-armed, had penetrated into the center of an unfriendly country, with one army behind them, and another in their front; that they reſted there a few days; and that they retreated above three hundred miles, with ſcarcely any loſs, continually preſſed by a foe ſupplied with every advantage that loyalty could afford.

THE CANAL. PARALLEL to my road runs that magnificent enterprize the canal, for the junction of the eaſtern and the weſtern oceans; deſigned to ~~give~~ to each ſide of the kingdom an eaſy ſhare in the commodities of both. In other countries, the nature of the land permits a ready execution of theſe deſigns. *Egypt* and *Holland* are levelled to the workmen's hands. Our aſpiring genius ſcoffs at obſtructions, and difficulties ſerve but to whet our ardor: our aqueducts paſs over our once-admired rivers, now deſpiſed for the purpoſes of navigation: we fill vallies, we penetrate mountains. How would

would the prophet have been treated, who, forty years ago, ſhould have predicted, that a veſſel of twenty-five tons would be ſeen ſailing over *Stonefield?* Yet ſuch is the caſe at preſent.

Figitur in viridi (ſi fors tulit) anchora prato.

THIS great enterprize was begun on *July* 17th 1766, near the ſouth end of *Hare-caſtle Hill*, in this county. Its entire length is ninety-three miles, *viz.* ſixty-one miles two furlongs from the ſouth ſide of that hill to *Wildon* ferry, in the county of *Derby*; and thirty-one miles ſix furlongs on the north ſide, to its junction with the Duke of *Bridgewater*'s canal at *Preſton on the Hill*, in *Cheſhire*.

To effect this work, there are forty locks on the ſouth ſide; having in all three hundred and ſixteen feet fall; and on the north ſide thirty-five, with three hundred and twenty-ſix feet fall. Six of the moſt ſouthern locks are fourteen feet wide, adapted for the navigation of large veſſels, from oppoſite to *Burton* to *Gainſborough*. At *Middlewich*, on the north ſide, is another, of the ſame width.

THE common dimenſions of the canal are twenty-nine feet breadth at top; at bottom ſixteen; and the depth four and a half, except in the part from *Wilden* to *Burton*, which is thirty-one feet broad at top, eighteen at bottom, and five and a half deep. The ſame is obſerved from *Middlewich* to *Preſton on the Hill*; upon which veſſels, capable of navigating in the eſtuary of the *Severn*, may paſs to the port of *Liverpool*.

THE canal is carried over the river *Dove*, in an aqueduct of twenty-three arches, and the ground raiſed one mile and two furlongs in length, and to a very conſiderable height. It is alſo

carried over the river *Trent*, on an aqueduct of ſix arches, of twenty-one feet ſpan each: and again, over the river *Dane*, in *Cheſhire*, in the ſame manner, on three arches of twenty feet diameter.

Besides theſe, there are near a hundred and ſixty leſſer aqueducts and culvetts, for the conveyance of brooks and ſtreams under the canal; many of which are in ſpan from twelve to eighteen feet.

The undertakers, for the conveniency of the ſeveral perſons whoſe lands they have cut through, or when the canal interſects any public road, have built an hundred and eighty-nine cart-bridges, and eleven foot-bridges; and frequently, when the canal paſſed in ſight of any gentleman's ſeat, have politely given it a breadth, or curvature, to improve the beauty of the proſpect.

The mountains, hills, or rocks, that obſtructed the canal, are pierced through in the following places.

The moſt ſouthern *tunnel*, as it is called, is at *Hermitage*; where a work is penetrated for the ſpace of an hundred and thirty yards, with a haling-way for horſes on one ſide.

The *tunnel* through the mountain at *Hare Caſtle*, is cut through variety of ſtrata, and was a work of ſtupendous difficulty and expence, and executed in a manner worthy of the courage and ſkill of the great undertaker, Mr. *Brindley*. It paſſes under ground for the length of two thouſand eight hundred and eighty yards; is nine feet wide and twelve high, lined and arched with brick. This paſſes through a country full of coals.

In *Cheſhire*, at *Barnton*, in the pariſh of *Great Budworth*, is another, five hundred and ſixty yards long; at *Saltenford*, in the ſame pariſh, is another, three hundred and fifty yards long; and finally,

finally, at *Preſton on the Hill* is another, which paſſes under ground twelve hundred and forty-one yards; each of them are ſeventeen feet four inches high, and thirteen feet ſix inches wide: after that, at *Preſton on the Hill* it emerges, and ſoon concludes its courſe, by falling into that formed by an uſeful Peer, the Duke of *Bridgewater*; which drops into the *Merſey* at *Runcorn*, with a fall of eighty-two feet, eaſed by ten magnificent locks.

From *Middlewich* to *Mancheſter* is a dead level, which does not require a lock in all that ſpace.

The proprietors of this great work have employed on it about fifty boats, excluſive of thoſe belonging to other perſons, which amount at leſt to the ſame number. They are calculated to carry twenty-five tons each; are drawn by one horſe, for which the proprietors receive *per* mile three halfpence a ton.

Of James Brindley.

It would be ungrateful not to pay ſome reſpect to the memory of the great architect and contriver of theſe works, Mr James Brindley. That rare genius was born at *Tunſted*, in the pariſh of *Wormhill, Derbyſhire*, in the year 1716. His father was a ſmall freeholder, who ruined himſelf by following the ſports of the field, and diſabled himſelf from giving his children any ſort of education.

Young *James* ſhewed very early the goodneſs of his heart, by maintaining the orphan family by ſuch labor as he was capable of. At the age of ſeventeen he bound himſelf apprentice to a millwright near *Macclesfield*, when his amazing abilities were ſoon diſcovered. He ſpeedily became a great proficient, and performed a number of things which his maſter was totally ignorant of. His gratitude was equal to his genius; for he overpaid any inſtructions

inſtructions he might receive from his maſter, by maintaining him in a comfortable manner when he grew paſt working, and fell into diſtreſs.

THE firſt ſervice the public received from him, was a very conſiderable improvement in the paper-preſs. He got great credit by a water-engine at *Clifton*, in *Lancaſhire*; and ſtill more by the machinery of a new ſilk-mill at *Congleton*, to which he gave many moſt important movements. He highly facilitated the grinding of flints for the potteries; and in 1756, erected a ſteam-engine, on a new plan, by which he reduced the conſumption of coal to one half.

IT was a peculiar felicity to the Duke of BRIDGEWATER, to find a genius ſuch as *Brindley*, cotemporary to the great deſigns formed by his Grace. That wonderful mechanic naturally fell under the Duke's patronage, and was the grand contriver of all the work which his noble friend carried on. Many of his projects were of ſo ſtupendous kind, and ſo incomprehenſible to vulgar minds, as to ſubject him to great ridicule, till the ſcoffers were put to confuſion by the ſucceſsful execution.

WHENEVER any great difficulty aroſe, he conſtantly took to his bed, excluded all light, and lay in meditation for two or three days, till he had in idea completed the whole of his plan. A poet would have ſaid, he was viſited by his muſe in thoſe hours of ſecluſion. *Brindley* certainly was illuminated, amidſt the darkneſs, by his attendant genius. He reminds me of the younger *Pliny*, who adopted almoſt a ſimilar method: "*Clauſæ feneſtræ ma-*
"*nent. Mirè enim Silentio et tenebris animus alitur. ab iis. quæ*
"*avocant abductus, et liber, et mihi relictus, non oculos animo ſed*
"*animum*

"*animum oculis ſequor, qui eadem quæ mens vident quoties non vi-*
"*dent alia**."

When he found his health and faculties to decline, he virtuouſly determined to extend as far as poſſible his ſervices, even beyond the grave. He communicated all his plans and deſigns to Mr. *Hugh Henſhall*, his wife's brother, who had been employed by the proprietors, from the beginning, as clerk of the works. His aſſiduity and abilities ſeem to have compenſated for the loſs of his great ally; for the moſt difficult parts in the undertaking have been ſucceſsfully executed, ſince Mr. *Brindley*'s death†, under the direction of Mr. *Henſhall*.

Notwithstanding the clamors which have been raiſed againſt this undertaking, in the places through which it was intended to paſs, when it was firſt projected, we have the pleaſure now to ſee content reign univerſally on its banks, and plenty attend its progreſs. The cottage, inſtead of being half-covered with miſerable thatch, is now ſecured with a ſubſtantial covering of tiles or ſlates, brought from the diſtant hills of *Wales* or *Cumberland*. The fields, which before were barren, are now drained, and, by the aſſiſtance of manure, conveyed on the canal toll-free, are cloathed with a beautiful verdure. Places which rarely knew the uſe of coal, are plentifully ſupplied with that eſſential article upon reaſonable terms: and, what is ſtill of greater public utility, the monopolizers of corn are prevented from exerciſing their infamous trade; for, the communication being opened between *Liverpool*, *Briſtol*, and *Hull*, and the line of the canal being through

* *Epiſt.* lib. ix. ep. 36.

† He died at *Turnhurſt*, in the pariſh of *Wolſtanton*, *Staffordſhire*, *September* 27th, 1774.

countries abundant in grain, it affords a conveyance of corn unknown to paſt ages. At preſent, nothing but a general dearth can create a ſcarcity in any part adjacent to this extenſive work.

THESE, and many other advantages, are derived, both to individuals and the public, from this internal navigation. But when it happens that the kingdom is engaged in a foreign war, with what ſecurity is the trade between thoſe three great ports carried on; and with how much leſs expence has the trader his goods conveyed to any part of the kingdom, than he had formerly been ſubject to, when the goods were obliged to be carried coaſtways, and to pay inſurance?

I BELIEVE it may be aſſerted, that no undertaking, equally expenſive and arduous, was ever attempted by private people in any kingdom; and, in juſtice to the adventurers, it muſt be allowed, that, conſidering the difficulties they met with, owing to the nature of the works, or the caprice of perſons whoſe lands were taken to make the canal, that ten years and a half was but a ſhort time to perform it in; and that ſatisfaction has been made to every individual who ſuffered any injury by the execution of the undertaking. The profits ariſing from tonnage is already very conſiderable; and there is no doubt but they will increaſe annually; and, notwithſtanding the enormous ſum of money it has coſt in the execution, the proprietors will be amply repaid, and have the comfort to reflect, that, by the concluſion of this project, they have contributed to the good of their country, and acquired wealth for themſelves and poſterity.

STONE. IMMEDIATELY after leaving *Stonefield*, reached the little town of *Stone*, a place remarkable for religious antiquity. *Legend* tells

us, that the before-mentioned *Wulferus*, then a Pagan, put to death his two ſons, *Wulfad* and *Ruſin*, on ſuſpicion of favoring the Chriſtian faith; *Wulfad* at this place, *Ruſin* at *Burſton*, about three miles diſtant. Over each, ſtones were erected, as uſual, in memory of the dead; from whence the names of thoſe places are derived. *Wulfere*, after this unnatural deed, was ſtruck with the utmoſt remorſe, and, by the influence of his queen and St. *Cedda*, or *Chad*, who lived in a neighboring hermitage, was converted to the religion he had ſo lately perſecuted; and, by way of expiating his guilt, among other works of piety, founded at *Stone* a college of canons regular, about the year 670. His queen *Ermenilda* is ſaid to have alſo founded a nunnery here. On the invaſion of the *Danes*, the religious were diſperſed; but on the abatement of the cruelty of thoſe barbarians, it is probable they returned, or at leſt a new eſtabliſhment was formed. This is certain, that religious were found here after the Conqueſt; for there is an idle tale of two nuns and a prieſt being ſlain there, by *Enyſan*, a *Norman*. This *Enyſan*, of *Walton*, was the true re-founder. Caution muſt be uſed in reading the hiſtories of theſe times, which are filled with pious romance. Little credit ſhould alſo be given to the murder of the ſons of *Wulfere*. The *Saxon Chronicle* is ſilent about the deed. That prince was a convert to Chriſtianity, and ſeems to have founded the houſe through the common motives of zeal.

COLLEGE.

Enyſan, on his re-eſtabliſhment of this houſe, filled it with canons from *Kenelworth*, and made it a cell to that place. The *Staffords*, who were his ſuperiors, aſſumed the honor of this new foundation; and a ſecond *Robert de Stafford*, about the year 1260, rendered it free from *Kenelworth*, excepting the right of patron-

PRIORY.

age, and a yearly penſion. The church of this priory was the place of interment of ſeveral of this great family; and numbers of magnificent tombs, with their figures in alabaſter, lay there till the diſſolution; when they were removed to the *Auguſtines*, on *Stafford Green*. I ſee on the road-ſide a fragment of a thick wall, perhaps a remnant of the priory. The church is quite new, and is a very elegant building, dedicated to St. *Wulfad*, one of the ſuppoſed martyrs. At the time of the ſuppreſſion, a tablet, giving the whole hiſtory of the houſe, was hung up in the priory: it is related in old *Engliſh* metre; but is ſo tedious, that I muſt refer the readers, who deſire to peruſe it, to the cited author *.

ASTON. As ſoon as I left *Stone*, I ſaw on the right a large houſe called *Aſton*, originally the property of a branch of the *Heveninghams* of *Suffolk*. *Walter*, the laſt of the line, left two daughters; the ſecond (who only had children) conveyed by marriage the eſtate to Sir *James Simeon*, who rebuilt the hall. He alſo built in the garden a *mauſoleum*; in which, I think, he is interred. The place is at preſent the property of *Edward Weld*, Eſquire, of *Lulworth* caſtle, in *Dorſetſhire*, and deſcended to him of late years, by virtue of a marriage of an anceſtor with a daughter of this houſe, in the reign of *Charles* II.

THE road from this place, for ſeveral miles, paſſes along a pretty vale, watered by the *Trent*, bounded by two hills, and much enlivened by the courſe of the canal. About the third

BURSTON. mile from *Stone*, I went by *Burſton*, a ſmall hamlet, noted formerly for a chapel erected over the ſpot where *Rufin*, ſecond ſon of *Wulfere*, was ſuppoſed to have been martyred; and on that account, in old times, greatly frequented by the devout.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile from hence, on the top of a hill,

* *Dugdale Mon.* ii. 126.

ſtands

ſtands the church of *Sandon*. This manor, in the twentieth of *William* the Conqueror, was in the hands of the king; who beſtowed it on *Hugh Lupus*; and he again gave it to *William de Malbanc*, or *Nantwich*. It paſſed from this family (by the gift of *Adena*, eldeſt daughter of *William*, grandſon to the former) to *Warren de Verdon*; and by his daughter *Aldithe*, to Sir *William Stafford*; and by the marriage of *Margaret*, daughter of one of his deſcendants, in the twelfth of *Edward* III. to *Thomas* of *Erdeſwik*. It continued in poſſeſſion of that family till the reign of *James* I. In his time it was ſold to *George Digby*, groom of the ſtole to that monarch, by his half-brother *Richard Erdeſwik*. *Charles* Lord *Gerard*, of *Bromley*, became maſter of it, by marriage with a daughter of Mr. *Digby*; whoſe grand-daughter, by matching with *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, conveyed it to Lord *Archibald Hamilton*; who, in 1776, diſpoſed of it to Lord *Harrowby*. A law-ſuit concerning this place gave riſe to the fatal duel, in *November* 1712, between *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and Lord *Mohun*; in which both combatants loſt their lives.

THE antient manſion ſtood near the church, within a moat; but is now demoliſhed, and a beautiful houſe, commanding a fine view, was built by Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, on an eminence impending over the *Cheſter* road. The ſteep ſlope is beautiful, cloathed with plantations of recent date, but extremely flouriſhing.

THE church is in the gift of Lord *Harrowby*. Before the diſſolution, it belonged to the abbey of *Cumbermere*; being beſtowed on it by the founder, *Hugh de Malbanc*.

THE monuments are curious. The fineſt is in memory of the celebrated *Sampſon Erdeſwik*, the learned antiquary of the county;

a faithful guide of all that concerned the families, till his death, which happened in 1603. He might have ſpared himſelf the expence of a monument; his work would have perpetuated his name. He erected one in his life-time; and is repreſented recumbent, a coloſſal figure in a jacket with ſhort ſkirts, and ſpurs on his legs. Above, in two niches, are his two wives, kneeling: the one was *Elizabeth Dikeſwel*; the other *Maria Neale*, widow to Sir *Everard Digby*, and mother to the unfortunate victim to the gunpowder plot. Beſides inſcriptions to theſe ladies, is a pedigree of the houſe; for which, as well as ſeveral other epitaphs of the *Erdeſwiks*, the reader is referred to the Appendix. I ſhall only mention, that the tombs are of the altar-form, and have the figures of the perſons commemorated engraved on the ſtone.

Of George Digby.

The inſcription on a plain marble tomb, in memory of Mr. *Digby*, once owner of the place, is very worthy of preſervation: as it records a remarkable piece of hiſtory, I ſhall give it here at length, and add notes to the obſcure parts.

Si quis hic jaceat, roges, viator,
Georgius Digbæus,
Armiger.
Vir (ſi quis alius) celebrati nominis.
Nobili clarus proſapiâ, ſed vita nobiliori:
Quippe qui
Ipſum nobilitatis fontem cæno turbatum
Demum limpidum reddidit:
Hoc eſt
Ut memet explicem,

Qui regis *Jacobi* purpuram
Maledicti *Schopii* * dicterici fœdatam
Obtrectatoris ſanguine †
Retinxit.
Nec tamen homuncionem penitùs ſuſtulit
Sed gravius ſtigma fronti incuſſit
Quàm *Henricus* magnus
Libello ‡,
Quo ſcilicet toto vitæ curriculo
(Utpote omnium contemptui expoſitus)
Senſit ſe mori.
Hujus egregii facinoris intuitu
A *Jacobo* honoribus auctus eſt
Digbæus
Meritis tandem anniſque plenus

* *Gaſpar Scioppius* was a *German* of great erudition, but of a moſt turbulent diſpoſition: he became a convert to Popery in 1599, and naturally diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a blind and furious zeal againſt his former religion; and went ſo far as even to recommend the utter extirpation of its profeſſors. He was a fierce antagoniſt to *Scaliger*, *Cauſabon*, and other Proteſtant writers; and in his book ſtiled *Eccleſiaſticus*, 1611, he attacked *James* I. in a very indecent manner.

† The affront offered to our monarch, induced Mr. *Digby*, and ſome other followers of the Earl of *Briſtol*, then ambaſſador to *Spain*, to attack *Scioppius* in the ſtreets of *Madrid*, in 1614; where they left him for dead. As ſoon as he recovered, he removed to *Padua*, dreading another attack. He lived afterwards in continual apprehenſions, and ſhut himſelf up in his room for the laſt fourteen years of his life. He died in 1649 at enmity with all mankind.

‡ He was as profuſe of his abuſe of *Henry* IV in the book above mentioned, as he was of the *Engliſh* monarch. The regency of *France*, in honor to the memory of that great prince, directed it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

Vivere

Vivere deſiit, ſemper victurus.

Ipſis Idibus *Decembris* a°. { χριστογονιας / Ætatis ſuæ LXXXVI.

Tanti herois laudes
Licet non taceant hiſtorici
Hæc ſaxa loqui curavit
Lectiſſima heroina *Jana* Baroniſſa *Gerrard*
De Bromley,
Clariſſimi *Digbæi* filia
Superſtes unica.

CHARTLEY. FROM *Sandon* the hills recede to the north. I directed my courſe to *Chartley*, about four miles and a half diſtant, and about three north from the great road. This venerable pile is built round a court, and great part of it curiouſly made of wood, embattled at top, and the ſides carved. In many places are the arms of the *Devereux*; the devices of the *Ferrars* and *Garniſhes*; and, in *Saxon* characters, the initials of the founder, W. D. *(Walter Devereux)* with the motto *Loial ſuis je*. Over the door of the gateway is carved a head in profile, with a crown above. In the middle of the court ſtands a fountain: and the whole building is ſurrounded with a moat. The view within the court is faithfully ſhewn in *Plot*, tab. v.

IN ſeveral of the windows are painted glaſs. In the great bow-window of the hall are the horſe-ſhoes, the ancient device of the *Ferrars*; in others, the arms of that family, the *Devereux*, *Garniſhes*, and *Shirlies*. A bed is ſtill preſerved here, the work of *Mary Stuart*, who was for ſome time impriſoned in this houſe: beſides this, at preſent there are no veſtiges of its former grandeur.

deur. Within and without is a mortifying appearance of neglect and approaching decay *.

CASTLE.

At a ſmall diſtance from the houſe, on a knowl, are the poor remains of the caſtle; conſiſting of the fragments of two rounders, and a bit of a wall, almoſt hid in wood. This fortreſs was very ſoon permitted to fall in decay. *Leland* ſpeaks of it as a ruin in his days. When the power of the nobility was broken, by the policy of *Henry* VII. numbers of the barons, finding their caſtle no longer a protection to their inſolence, were glad to quit ſo incommodious a kind of habitation. We often ſee, as in the preſent inſtance, an antient manſion near the remains, or on the ſcite of a more antient caſtle: the times were ſo much bettered, and monarchy had recovered ſo much rightful ſtrength, that the former became uſeleſs againſt their prince, or their rival *reguli*, who then began to acknowlege the power of law. Yet ſtill ſome ſpecies of caſtellated manſion, againſt popular commotions, or the attacks of bands of robbers, was requiſite. Conveniency, and a ſort of elegance, was affected in their houſes; but a neceſſary ſuſpicion ſtill remained, and ſafety provided for by the deep ſurrounding moat, by the gateway, and the ſtrong door.

Chartley caſtle was built by *Randle Blundeville*, Earl of *Cheſter*, in 1220, on his return from the *Holy Land*; and to defray the expences of this, as alſo of *Beeſton*, which he alſo founded, a tax was levied on all his vaſſals. By his death, this part of his eſtate devolved on *William Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*, in right of his wife *Agnes*, third ſiſter of *Randle*.

His ſon *Robert*, entering into the factious views of the *barons*, received a defeat at *Cheſterfield* in 1266. His eſtates were confiſcated, and the caſtle and manor beſtowed by *Henry* III. on *Ha-*

* A fire in *July* 1781, completed its deſtruction.

mon Le Strange; but, notwithſtanding this, he poſſeſſed himſelf of it by force, and the king was obliged to order his brother, *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, to beſiege the place; which he took, but not till after much loſs on both ſides. *Edmund*, and the nobility who aſſiſted in the ſiege, thought proper to obtain his majeſty's pardon for the lives loſt on the occaſion. *Ferrars* himſelf received his pardon, was diveſted of the earldom of *Derby*, but was ſuffered to retain this caſtle; poſſibly, being reduced ſo low as to be incapable of giving farther diſturbance. It continued in his line till the reign of *Henry* VI. when, in 1447, by the marriage of *Anne*, or *Agnes*, ſole heireſs to *William* Lord *Ferrars*, to *Walter Devereux*, ſheriff of *Herefordſhire*, it paſſed into another great race of peers. The lady was at that time only eleven years and eight months old; but by the king's ſpecial favor, in 1452, ſhe had livery of her lands, without further proof of her age. This eſtate continued in his poſterity (the Lords *Ferrars*, Viſcounts *Hereford*, and Earls of *Eſſex*) till the year 1646, when it fell to Sir *Robert Shirley*, by his marriage with *Dorothy*, youngeſt ſiſter to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, the noted parlement-general; and is at preſent poſſeſſed by their deſcendant Earl *Ferrers*.

STOW CHURCH. In hopes of finding, in the neighboring pariſh-church of *Stow*, the monumental honors uſually attendant on great families, I viſited it, at the ſmall trouble of a mile's ride. I was diſappointed; for I found only one of this great line depoſited in the place. This is very frequent with a race of heroes, whoſe active ſpirits carry them into ſcenes remote from their natal ſoil, or bring themſelves to fates that prevent poſſeſſion of their parental ſepulchres. *Walter Devereux*, the firſt Lord *Ferrars*, fell in the field of *Boſworth*, fighting valiantly in behalf of *Richard*, and was buried

buried among the undiſtinguiſhed ſlain. *Walter*, his deſcendant, firſt Earl of *Eſſex*, died Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, *September* 22d 1576, as ſuppoſed by poiſon, and was interred at *Caermarthen*. His ſon, the favorite of *Elizabeth*, fell a victim to his indiſcretion and ambition; periſhed by the ax, and was flung among the attainted herd. His ſon, for a ſeries of victories in the cauſe of liberty, received from his grateful party the magnificent honors of a public funeral in the capital, which his arms had defended.

I FOUND here only the tomb of *Walter*, firſt Viſcount *Hereford*, grandſon of the firſt Lord *Ferrers*, and founder of the houſe of *Chartley*. He ſerved with honor in the *French* wars, under *Henry* VIII; and in the naval attack of *Conquet*, in 1512, he was honored with the garter by his royal maſter, and with the title of *Hereford* by his ſucceſſor. His death happened in 1558. He lies here under a fine monument, erected in his life-time; his figure is repreſented in robes, with the collar of the garter round his neck: his head repoſed on a plume of feathers, wreathed round a helmet. On one ſide of him is placed his firſt lady, *Mary*, daughter of *Thomas* Marquis of *Dorſet*; on the other, his ſecond, *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert Garnyche*, Eſquire, of *Kyngeton*, in *Suffolk*. Around the ſide is repreſented, I ſuppoſe as mourners, ſix female and ſix male figures; the laſt begirt with ſwords.

NEAR this is another tomb of alabaſter, with the figures of two perſons engraven on it; but ſo cankered with age, that neither inſcription nor diſtinction of ſex, can be made out.

ON the chancel floor a braſs plate preſerves the memory of *Thomas Newport*, ſteward of the houſhold to *Walter*, firſt Earl of *Eſſex*, and delivers his character in theſe terms:

Qui charus charis fuerat qui firmus amicis;
En! *Thomas Newport* conditur hoc tumulo.
Qui felix ortu fuit et morta beatus;
Quem *Deus* et cœlum, quem pia vota habent.

WYCH WESTON. FROM *Stow* I haſtened to the *Cheſter* road, which I reached at the hamlet of *Wych*, in the pariſh of *Weſton on the Trent*, whoſe ſpire ſteeple appears at a ſmall diſtance on the other ſide of the road. This place is productive of ſalt, and has been long noted for its brine-pits, the property of Earl *Ferrers*.

HEYWOOD. AFTER going about two miles farther, I paſſed through *Great Heywood*, a village beſtowed by *Roger de Melend*, alias *Long Epee*, a worthleſs prelate, in the reign of *Henry* III. on his valet *Roger de Aſton*; whoſe family made it their reſidence, till the marriage of a deſcendant with the heireſs of *Tixal*, occaſioned it to remove to the new acquiſition. In my memory the old ſeat was in poſſeſſion of the *Whitbies*. It has ſince been re-united to the houſe of *Tixal*, by purchaſe. The barn belonging to the manor-houſe of *Heywood*, was of a moſt magnificent ſize; but of late has been greatly reduced.

ITS LONG BRIDGE. THE horſe-bridge over the *Trent*, adjoining to *Heywood*, was not leſs remarkable, for I remember it to have conſiſted of two-and-forty arches; but the number at preſent is much leſſened. There is a tradition, that it was built by the county, in a compliment to the laſt *Devereux* Earl of *Eſſex*, who reſided much at *Chartley*; and, being a keen ſportſman, was often deprived of his diverſion for want of one. I am not clear about the truth of this report. There certainly had been a bridge here long before, ſo that, if there was any foundation for ſuch a mark of reſpect, it could only have been rebuilt after falling to decay.

FROM



N. Gribelin del. J.t Fittler Sculp.

SHUGBOROUGH.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Vale of Shugborough.

From the middle is a view, of very uncommon beauty, of a ſmall vale, varied with almoſt every thing that nature or art could give to render it delicious; rich meadows, watered by the *Trent* and *Sow*. The firſt, animated with milk-white cattle, emulating thoſe of *Tinian*; the laſt with numerous ſwans. The boundary on one ſide, is a cultivated ſlope; on the other, the lofty front of *Cannock Wood*, clothed with heath, or ſhaded with old oaks, ſcattered over its glowing bloom by the free hand of nature.

It is more difficult to enumerate the works of art diſperſed over this *Elyſium*; they epitomize thoſe of ſo many places. The old church of *Colwich*; the manſion of the antient *Engliſh* baron, at *Wolſely Hall*; the great-windowed mode of building in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the houſe of *Ingeſtre*; the modern ſeat in *Oak-edge*; and the lively improved front of *Shugborough*; are embelliſhments proper to our own country. Amidſt theſe ariſe the genuine architecture of *China*, in all its extravagance; the dawning of the *Grecian*, in the mixed gothic gateway at *Tixal*; and the chaſte buildings of *Athens*, exemplified by Mr. *Stuart*, in the counterparts of the *Choragic* monument of *Lyſicrates* *, and the octagon tower of *Andronicus Cyrrheſtes* †. From the ſame hand aroſe, by command of a grateful brother, the arch of *Adrian* of *Athens*, embelliſhed with naval trophies, in honor of Lord *Anſon*, a glory to the *Britiſh* fleet; and who ſtill ſurvives in the gallant train of officers who remember and emulate his actions. My much-reſpected friend, the late *Thomas Anſon*, Eſquire, preferred

* *Antiquities of Athens*, ch. iv. tab. 1. 3.
† The ſame, ch. iii. tab. 1. 3.

the ſtill paths of private life, and was the beſt qualified for its enjoyment of any man I ever knew; for with a moſt humane and the moſt ſedate diſpoſition, he poſſeſſed a mind moſt uncommonly cultivated. He was the example of true taſte in this country; and at the time that he made his own place a paradiſe, made every neighbor partaker of its elegancies. He was happy in his life, and happy in his end. I ſaw him about thirty hours before his death, liſtening calmly to the melody of the harp, preparing for the momentary tranſit from an earthly concert to an union with the angelic harmonies. The unfiniſhed improvements are carried on with great judgment, by his worthy nephew and ſucceſſor *George Anſon*, Eſquire.

Among the great number of ſtatues which embelliſh the place, an *Adonis* and *Thalia* are the moſt capital. There is alſo a very fine figure of *Trajan*, in the attitude of haranguing his army. The number of rude *Etruſcan* figures in the garden, ſhew the extravagance of the earlieſt ages, and the great antiquity of the art of ſculpture in *Italy*, long before the *Romans* became a people. The beautiful monument in the lower end of the garden, does honor to the preſent age. It was the work of Mr. *Schemecher*, under the direction of the late Mr. *Anſon*. The ſcene is laid in *Arcadia*. Two lovers, expreſſed in elegant paſtoral figures, appear attentive to an antient ſhepherd, who reads to them an inſcription on a tomb,

Et in Arcadia ego!

The moral reſulting from this ſeems to be, that there are no ſituations of life ſo delicious, but which death muſt at length ſnatch us from. It was placed here by the amiable owner, as a memento



J. Fittler Sculp.

TEMPLE of the WINDS at SHUGBOROUGH.

BRITISH MUSEUM

memento of the certainty of that event. Perhaps, alſo, as a ſecret memorial of ſome loſs of a tender nature in his early days; for he was wont often to hang over it in affectionate and firm meditation. The *Chineſe* houſe, a little farther on, is a true pattern of the architecture of that nation, taken in the country by the ſkilful pencil of Sir *Percy Brett:* not a mongrel invention of *Britiſh* carpenters.

Opposite to the back-front of the houſe, on the banks of the *Sow*, ſtand the ſmall remains of the antient manſion, which, according to *Leland*, originally belonged to *Suckborrow with a long beard*, and who, as ſome ſay, gave it to the mitre of *Lichfield*. It muſt have been in very early times; for the manor of *Haywood* (in which this is included) belonged to the ſee in 1085, the twentieth of *William* the Conqueror, and ſo continued till the reign of *Edward* VI. who beſtowed it on Lord *Paget*. The houſe was till that time one of the palaces of the biſhops. The reliques, at preſent, ſerve to give the appearance of reality of ruin to ſome beautiful *Grecian* columns, and other fragments of antient architecture; which were tacked to the front by the late Mr. *Anſon*.

Shugborough was frequently the houſe I had the happineſs of making my head-quarters: from whence I made many an excurſion to the neighboring places. I beg the reader's pardon for indulging myſelf with a recollection of what formerly gave me ſo much pleaſure in the ſurvey, and for detaining him with the account of a ſhort circuit, rich in objects.

I shall croſs the *Sow*, and begin with *Tixal*, diſtinguiſhed at preſent only by the magnificent gateway, a motley pile of *Gothic* and *Grecian* architecture, embelliſhed in front with three ſeries of columns, Tixal.

INGESTRE.

AT a very little diſtance from this heath lies *Ingeſtre*, or *Ingeſtrent*, a reſpectable old houſe, ſeated on the eaſy ſlope of a hill, and backed by a large wood, filled with antient oaks of vaſt ſize: this makes part of the pleaſure-ground. The walks are partly bounded by enormous hedges of foreſt-trees, and partly wander into the antient wood, beneath the ſhade of the venerable trees.

THIS manor, about the time of *Henry* II. was the property of *Eudo de Mutton*; in the reign of *Edward* III. it was transferred to the family of the *Chetwynds*, by the marriage of *Iſabel*, daughter of *Philip de Mutton*, with Sir *John de Chetwynd*: in which line it continues, being at preſent owned by *John Chetwynd Talbot*, Eſquire, grandſon of *John* Lord *Chetwynd*.

THE houſe is built in the ſtile of the reign of *Elizabeth*, with great windows in the center, and a bow on each ſide: the laſt are of ſtone, the reſt of the houſe brick. In the great hall, over the fire-place, is a very good picture of *Walter Chetwynd*, Eſquire, in a great wig, and croſſed by a rich ſaſh. This gentleman was diſtinguiſhed by his vaſt knowlege in the antiquities of his country,

CHURCH.

and more ſo by his piety. The preſent church of *Ingeſtre* was rebuilt by him, and was conſecrated in *Auguſt* 1677. A ſermon was preached, prayers read, a child baptized, a woman churched, a couple married, a corpſe buried, the ſacraments adminiſtred, and, to crown all, Mr. *Chetwynd* made an offering on the altar of the tythes of *Hopton*, worth fifty pounds a year, to be added to the rectory for ever. The church is very neat, and is prettily ſtuccoed. In it is a mural monument, in memory of its great benefactor, who died in 1692.

HOPTON HEATH SKIRMISH.

Hopton Heath lies on the ſide of *Ingeſtre Park*, and is noted for a ſkirmiſh

ſkirmiſh between a party of the King's forces, under the Earl *Northampton*, and another of the parlement's, commanded by *William Brereton* and Sir *John Gell*. Victory, notwithſtanding great inequality of numbers, declared itſelf on the ſide of the valiſts; but it was purchaſed at ſo dear a rate, that, as Lord *arendon* expreſſes, a great victory had been an unequal recom-nce for the loſs ſuſtained in the General. The earl fell in the tion, neglected by his troops, buſied in the purſuit; and left en-roned by enemies. He ſlew his firſt aſſailants, and died valiantly, ſuſing the offered quarter.

STAFFORD.

AFTER riding from *Ingeſtre* three miles, through very bad roads, reached *Stafford*, a good town, containing about five thouſand habitants, ſeated on a plain, bounded by riſing grounds at a ry ſmall diſtance. The ſtreets in general are well built; the rket-place large, ornamented with a handſome town-hall, with e windows in front: it is built upon pillars, and preſents a ade with ſix arches, intercolumniated with Ionic pilaſters. his is the county-town; and here the aſſizes are appointed to held, by a ſtatute of the firſt of *Elizabeth*.

INFIRMARY.

THE county infirmary lies at a ſmall diſtance from the town; a good plain building; was finiſhed in 1772, and is ſupported an annual ſubſcription of between eight and nine hundred ear.

CHURCHES.

Stafford conſiſts of but a ſingle pariſh, with two churches. That St. *Mary* is a rectory, in the gift of the king; a large building th an octagon tower, and formerly with a lofty ſpire riſing from Here is to be ſeen the tomb of Sir *Edward Aſton*, the builder *Tixal*; who died in 1567, and *Joan* his wife. Their figures are preſented in alabaſter, under a large canopy.

THE font is a ſingular piece of antiquity: very clumſy; but the ſides and baſe moſt ſingularly carved into rude *Gothic* figures.

THIS church had been collegiate, and was given, a little before the year 1136, by King *Stephen*, to the biſhop and chapter of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. The patronage was granted, in 1445, by *Henry* VI. to *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*. It was of exempt juriſdiction, and conſiſted, in the twenty-ſixth of *Henry* VIII. of a dean and thirteen prebendaries *. The dean's houſe ſtood at the weſt end of the church, and ſerves at preſent for the ſchool.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

THE religious houſes were the *Grey Friars*, or *Franciſcans*, at the north end of the walls, founded, according to *Erdeſwik*, by Sir *James Stafford* of *Sandon*. It was valued at £. 35. 13*s*. 10*d*. *per annum*, and granted, in the thirty-firſt of *Henry* VIII. to *James Leveſon*.

THE FRIERS AUSTINS had a piece of ground given them on the green, at the ſouth end of the town, by *Ralph* Lord *Stafford* †, in order to found a houſe, about the year 1344, for his own ſoul's ſake, thoſe of his wives (*Katharine* and *Margaret*) Sir *Humphrey Haſtings*, Knight, and that of *Edward* III. The tombs of his great line were removed to this church from *Stone*, at the diſſolution, but ſoon ſuffered to periſh. It was granted, in the firſt of Queen *Mary*, to *Thomas Neve* and *Giles Iſam*.

A PRIORY of black canons, founded by *Richard Peche*, biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, about the year 1180; as others ſay, by *Gerard Stafford*, on land which he held from the biſhop, whom he complimented with the title of founder ‡. The prelate had

* *Tanner*, 495. † *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 161. ‡ *Tanner*, 499.

a great affection for this houſe; for, on reſigning his ſee, he became a canon of it: and here ended his days *. It maintained only ſeven religious, whoſe revenues were £. 198 a year. On the diſſolution it was granted to *Rowland Lee*, biſhop of *Lichfield*.

Besides theſe, were two hoſpitals, and the free chapel of Saint *Nicholas*, in the caſtle.

Fortifications.

The town was defended partly by the river *Sow*, which bounds one half of it; the reſt was guarded by a wall, and by a ditch, ſupplied by the river with water. It had formerly four gates; of theſe two are yet ſtanding. The place never was defencible; at leſt never ſtood a ſiege. Sir *William Brereton*, the parlement general, took it by ſurprize, in *May* 1643, with the loſs only of a ſingle man.

Origin of Stafford.

The origin of *Stafford* is very uncertain: the firſt name of it is ſaid to be *Betheney*, and that it had been the ſeat of an hermit called *Bertelin*, in high fame for his ſanctity. The earlieſt authentic mention of the place is in the year 913, when *Ethelfleda* † Counteſs of *Mercia*, and ſiſter of *Edward* the Elder, built a caſtle here. This lady had one child by her lord *Ethelred*; when, balancing the pangs of parturition with the joys of connubial rites, *Amazon* like, ſhe determined to forbear for the future all commerce with him. From thenceforth her delight was in arms, in conqueſts, and in ſecuring her dominions. Such was her proweſs, that, laying aſide all feminine titles, ſhe received that of *King*, as if Counteſs and Queen were inadequate to her heroiſm ‡.

* *Angl. Sacra*, i. 435. This houſe was dedicated to St. *Thomas Becket*, exactly ten years after his death.

† *Saxon Chr.* 104. ‡ *Tour in Wales.*

THE ſcite of this fortreſs is not preciſely known. Doctor *Plot* is of opinion, that it lay within the entrenchments at *Billington*, at ſome diſtance from *Stafford*, and ſeems to found his conjecture from the lands wherein they are being ſtill a remaining part of the demeſne land of the barony of *Stafford* *. *Cambden* attributes a tower to *Edward* the Elder, founded in the year after that which was built by his ſiſter, and places it on the north ſide of the river. A mount ſtill remains near the new bridge, called by *Speed*, *Caſtle-hill*; at preſent named *Bullyhill*, on which it probably ſtood.

CASTLE. THE poor remains of the caſtle, which was garriſoned in the civil wars, ſtand on a little inſulated hill, a mile ſouth from the town. The keep was on an artificial mount: the whole is ſurrounded with a deep foſs, which, on the ſouth ſide, has beſides the additional ſtrength of a high rampart. This was founded by *William* the Conqueror, and was ſoon after demoliſhed. It is ſuppoſed, that, during the time it ſtood, the cuſtody of it was committed to *Robert de Tonei*, younger ſon of *Roger*, ſtandard-bearer of *Normandy* †, a follower of the Conqueror, who took from this circumſtance the name of *Stafford*. It is conjectured, that the king at that time reſerved this manor to himſelf, and that it was not included in the vaſt grant made by him to *Robert*, of eighty-one manors in this county, twenty-ſix in that of *Warwick*, twenty in *Lincolnſhire*, two in *Suffolk*, and one in each of thoſe of *Worceſter* and *Northampton*. It appears that it continued in the crown till the ſecond of *Edward* II. when *Edmund* Lord *Stafford* received the grant, and held it *in capite* by barony, together with that of *Bradeley* and *Madeley*, by ſervice, of finding for forty days, at his own

* *Hiſt. Staff.* 416. † *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 156.

own charge, three armed men, with three *equis coopertis*, horſes harneſſed for war, as often as there ſhould be war with *Wales* or *Scotland* *. I do not affirm for certain the reſtorer of this caſtle. Mr. *Erdeſwic* ſays, it was *Ralph de Stafford*, a diſtinguiſhed warrior, cotemporary with *Edward* III. It was garriſoned by the king in the laſt civil wars; was taken by the parlement forces, and demoliſhed in 1644.

MANOR-HOUSE.

ABOUT a quarter of a mile ſouth of the caſtle, in a low ſituation, ſtood the manor-houſe of the family, fortified by the ſame *Ralph*; for I find from *Dugdale* †, that he had permiſſion, in 1348, to make caſtles of his manor-houſes at *Stafford* and *Madeley*. This great family had in it barons, earls, and dukes; and in the year 1637 became extinct: at that time humiliated into barons again. The moat of their antient reſidence is ſtill to be ſeen, ſurrounding a rectangular piece of ground, the ſcite of the houſe.

BILLINGTON BURY.

MY curioſity led me about two miles further, to *Billington*, to examine the ſuppoſed ſcite of the antient *Stafford* caſtle. Near the extremity of a high hill, ſteeply ſloping on three ſides, and commanding a moſt extenſive and beautiful view, I found a large area, ſurrounded in ſome parts with one, in others with two, deep foſſes. This had been a *Britiſh* poſt, as it agrees with thoſe we find in many parts of the kingdom; but as it retains the name of *Billington Bury*, it probably might have been occupied by the *Saxons*, whoſe poſts are diſtinguiſhed by the addition of *Borough*, *Bury*, and *Berry*.

THE town of *Stafford* is governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common-council-men; and was incorporated

* *Blunt's Tenures*, 25. † *Baron.* i. 160.

in the third of *Edward* VI. It firſt ſent burgeſſes to parlement in 1294, the twenty-third of *Edward* I. They are elected by inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and are returned by the mayor *.

BOROUGH. THE borough ſtill retains one antient cuſtom, the privilege of *borough Engliſh*, or the deſcent of lands, within its liberty, to the youngeſt ſons of thoſe who die inteſtate: an uſage which is ſuppoſed to have been originally founded on the preſumption, that the younger child was the moſt incapable of providing for itſelf.

BARONY. THE barony was, even at the Conqueſt, one of the greateſt in *England*, and afterwards, like other great ſeigniories, ſtiled the *Honor of Stafford*. None were ſuch originally, but which were royal; but were afterwards beſtowed in fee on ſome nobleman, as proved the caſe with this, as mentioned in page 76; when it was given to *Edmund* Lord *Stafford*, with eighty-one dependent manors, with ſixty knights fees, *viz.* nine in his demeſne, and fifty-one in ſervice.

AFTER leaving the town, I croſſed the *Wolverhampton Navigation* † at *Radford Bridge*. This may be called a port to *Stafford*. A little further is *Weeping Croſs*; ſo ſtiled from its vicinity to the antient place of execution. A little farther on, opens the rich view of the vale of *Shugborough*, varied with rivers and canals, and bordered with the ſeveral ſeats before deſcribed.

CANK WOOD. ON approaching *Cank Wood*, I find on its confines *Heywood*
HEYWOOD PARK. *Park*; a ſmall houſe, the property of Lord *Paget*, remarkable for

* *Willis*, iii. 50.

† Diſtances. *Heywood*, to its junction with the *Birmingham* canal, near *Wolverhampton*, 22. 4. 0; riſe 125 feet: *Stainport on the Severn*, 24. 0. 0; fall 301 feet.

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the beautiful woody dingles that wind into the ſides of the foreſt. When I was wandering through them, I imagined myſelf engaged in thoſe of my native country. Here I ſuppoſe to have been the park of red deer, which *Leland* ſays the biſhop of *Lichfield* had in his manor of *Shugborow*. I ſkirted part of the wood, which here ends boldly, almoſt driving the traveller into the *Sow*. This front has received from Mr. *Anſon* a wonderful change.

Miraturque novas frondes.

Pines inſtead of oaks; which, waving over the head of the paſſenger, would recall to his memory, had he been abroad, the idea of many an alpine ſcene.

RETURNING over *Heywood* bridge, I paſſed through the two hamlets of that name; and within two miles of the firſt, reached the church and village of *Colwich*. I muſt imagine the traveller, as well as myſelf, blinded, if we rode this ſpace inſenſible of the moſt elegant view of the vale. It is perfectly prodigal in its beauties, and ſpreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye. It ſhews here at once, all that I before mentioned *en detail*. COLWICH.

THE parſonage and church of *Colwich* contribute to the variety of the view, from another ſtation: both are antient. This place had been the property of a family of the ſame name*, at leſt from *Henry* III's reign to about the beginning of *Elizabeth*; when it paſſed into that of *Leiceſter* of *Tabley*, in *Cheſhire*, by the marriage of the daughter of *Edward Colwich* † to *Peter Leiceſter*, Eſquire.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Michael*, and is a prebend in CHURCH.

* *Erdeſwic.* † *Leiceſter's Cheſhire*, 303.

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* *Erdeſwic.* † *Leiceſter's Cheſhire*, 303.

the

the cathedral of *Lichfield*. Within is a tomb, with the recumbent figure, dreſſed in a gown, of Sir *William Wolſely*. Here is alſo the burial-place of the *Anſons*, made *a l'antique*, in form of a catacomb. I muſt not forget an inſcription, in memory of another Sir *William Wolſely*, which does not commemorate his unlucky and ſingular end; being drowned in his chariot, on the 8th of *July* 1728, by the accidental breaking of a mill-dam, in the village of *Longdon*, by a thunder-ſhower. His four horſes periſhed. The coachman was ſaved, being carried by the torrent into an orchard, where he ſtuck till the water abated.

BISHTON. WOLSLEY BRIDGE.

AT a little diſtance from *Colwich* is *Biſhton*, near which I croſs the navigation again, and inſtantly after the *Trent*, at *Wolſley Bridge*, placed at the foot of the hanging-woods of *Wolſley* park; an incloſure of much native wild beauty. The antient manſion of the family of the ſame name, lies low and near the river. This manor is a member of *Heywood*. In the twentieth year of the Conqueror, *Nigellus*, the paternal anceſtor of *Greſlei*, held it of the biſhop. About the reign of *Henry* II. it was a divided manor, between *Richard Hints* and *Richard Wolſley* *. Soon after this, they ſeem to have become ſole proprietors.

AFTER riding a little way along the *Lichfield* road, I turned to the left, and croſſing the vale, which now expands and grows leſs *riante*, repaſs the *Trent* at *Colton*, on a bridge of a fine ſingle arch.

THE BURBOT.

Near this place is ſometimes taken the *Burbot* †, a fiſh of diſguſting appearance, but of a delicate flavor, and very firm. It is not common in theſe parts, but abounds in the *Witham*, and in the fens of *Lincolnſhire*; and is very common in the lake of

* *Erdeſwic.* † *Plot*, 241, tab. xxii. *Br. Zool.* III. N° *Geneva*,

Geneva, where it is called *Lota*. According to the new arrangement of fiſh, it is ranked among the *gadi*, or *cod-fiſh*: by Mr. *Ray*, among the eel-ſhaped fiſh. The form is long; the head depreſſed; the mouth large, armed with ſmall teeth; the noſe furniſhed with two beards, the chin with one: on the back are two fins; the ſkin ſmooth and ſlippery, of a diſagreeable green color, ſpotted with yellow. It is very voracious, and very prolific. The noted old fiſherman of the *Rhine*, *Leonard Baltner*, took out of a ſingle fiſh not fewer than 128,000 eggs.

COLTON.

Mr. *Erdeſwik* informs us, that at the time of the Conqueror, one *Galfridus* was lord of *Colton*. Soon after, Sir *Hardulph de Gaſtenoys* had either all, or ſhared it with another; for in the year 1315, Sir *William Gaſtenoys* and *Anſelm le Marſhal* were joint lords of it. After many generations, a female (*Thomaſine*, ſole heireſs and daughter of Sir *Thomas Gaſtenoys*, laſt male heir of the family, by marriage with Sir *Nicholas Greiſlei*, about 1379) tranſferred it to the houſe of *Drakelow*. The old hall, which was large enough to contain fourſcore lodging-rooms, was burnt down in the time of *Charles* I. by the careleſſneſs of a ſervant. It at that time belonged to Lord *Aſton* *.

BLITHEFIELD.

The country now alters for the worſe, and the ſoil becomes wet and miry. About two miles diſtance from *Colton* ſtands *Blithefield*, the reſpectable old ſeat of the reſpectable family of the *Bagots*; a moſt antient and virtuous race. At the time of the Conqueſt they were found poſſeſſed of *Bagot's Bromley*. In 1193, or the fifth of *Richard* I. a younger branch became ennobled, by the marriage of *Milliſent*, heireſs of *Robert* Lord *Stafford* †, with

* Mr. *Allen's* MSS. † *Dugdale*, i. 158.

Hervey Bagot; from which match ſprung a long line of peers of every rank. The elder branch acquired this place by the marriage of Sir *Ralph Bagot* (before the reign of *Henry* IV.) with *Elizabeth*, ſole heireſs of *Richard Blithefield*, lineally deſcended from a *Saxon* of the name of *Hereman*, or the warrior.

THE houſe is built round a court, and ſtill retains, on the outſide, the ſimplicity of appearance of that of an antient baron; and within, the old hoſpitality. The beſt rooms are, the hall, the library, and a large drawing-room, lately added. The firſt is a noble apartment, unadorned, excepting over the chimney-piece, where is a repreſentation in bold and good ſculpture, in freeſtone, of an event dear as life to every true *Engliſhman*; that of King *John* granting to his ſubjects the great charter of liberty.

LORD TREASURER BURLEIGH.

AMONG the portraits, I obſerved on a board, in a flat manner, the head of lord treaſurer *Burleigh*, with a white beard, bonnet, collar of the garter, the George, and a white wand. His abilities as a ſtateſman were inimitable; his private virtues not beyond the power of the great to copy; his magnificence was attended with hoſpitality; his annual deeds of alms to the amount of five hundred pounds; his honeſty, temperance, moderation, induſtry, and juſtice *. As his life was excellent, ſo his death was happy; dying in the fulneſs of years and of glory, envied, as his greateſt enemy declared, only becauſe his ſun went down with ſo much luſtre; not clouded, as generally is the fate of great miniſters.

HENRY EARL OF HUNTINGTON.

A COTEMPORARY of his is painted in the ſame manner, with the collar of the garter; his beard forked: the date 1588,

* *Cambden's Annals*, year 1598.

æt. 52. This preſerves a likeneſs of a very different character, *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, lord preſident of the north, and one of the peers to whom the cuſtody of the queen of *Scots* was entruſted. *Burleigh* created a fortune by his prudence; *Huntington* diſſipated his, by being the dupe to the miniſters of the riſing fanaticiſm of the age, which, nurtured by ſuch wooers of popularity as *Leiceſter*, *Eſſex*, and this noble peer, in the next age attained ſtrength ſufficient to ſubvert the church it pretended to purify.

SIR WALTER ASTON.

A NEIGHBORING ſtateſman, Sir *Walter Aſton* of *Tixal*, is painted on board. He appears with a firm countenance, ſhort hair, and whiſkers; in a black dreſs, laced with gold on the ſeams, and graced with a triple gold chain. Sir *Walter* was ambaſſador to *Spain* in the time of the negotiations about the *Spaniſh* match, in the reign of *James* I. and favored the deſigns of the young prince, and his favorite *Buckingham*. He was reſolute and prudent, and had great knowlege of the importance of the *Engliſh* trade with *Spain* *. He might ſerve his maſter, but he hurt his own fortune; diſſipating great part of £. 10,000 a year in ſupporting the dignity of his character, and the honor of his country. His reward was a *Scotch* peerage; being created by *Charles* I. in the third year of his reign, Lord *Forfar*.

WALTER EARL OF ESSEX.

AN half-length of *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex*, father to the unfortunate *Robert*. He is repreſented in rich armour. On one ſide are the words *Virtutis comes invidia*; alluſive to the conſtant ill uſage he met with from the worthleſs favorite of *Elizabeth*, the Earl of *Leiceſter*. He was a nobleman of great merit and courage; was

* *Lloyd's Worthies*, ii. 248.

ſent to command in *Ireland*, in 1573, and performed ſervices worthy of his character; but at length, worn out by the ill uſage of the miniſtry, who with-held from him the neceſſary ſupport, he came over to *England*, to lay his complaint before the queen. He was artfully received, and ſent back with the promiſes of better uſage. Grief, or, as others ſay, poiſon, adminiſtered by the inſtigation of *Leiceſter*, who loved his wife, cut him off at the age of thirty-five, at *Dublin*, in 1576. Perhaps the infamy of *Dudley*'s character, and the ſpeedy and indecent marriage of the counteſs with that favorite, might give riſe to the ſcandal; for an inquiſition was made on his death, and the report in conſequence was, that he died of the flux; a diſorder very frequent in *Ireland* in thoſe days.

COLONEL RICHARD BAGOT.

HERE are ſeveral portraits of different perſons, of this worthy houſe. Among them is Colonel *Richard Bagot*, governor of *Lichfield*, who fell in the cauſe of loyalty, in the fatal battle of *Naſeby*. He is dreſſed in a buff coat, and repreſented with long hair.

MRS. SALUSBURY.

I MUST not omit a curious picture of a countrywoman of mine, Mrs. *Saluſbury* of *Bachymbed*, in *Denbighſhire*, in a vaſt high ſugar-loafed hat and kerchief, bordered with ermine. Near her are two of her grandchildren, Sir *Edward Bagot*, and *Elizabeth*, afterwards Counteſs of *Uxbridge*, by her daughter *Jane*, who married Sir *Walter Bagot*, and conveyed the *Welch* eſtate into the family. A head of her ſon *Charles Saluſbury*, in long hair, and flowered night-gown, is alſo preſerved here.

LADY AILSFORD.

MARY Counteſs of *Ailsford*, painted in her old-age, by *Hudſon*, ſitting, is a moſt beautiful portrait. She is dreſſed, *ſimplex mun-*

ditiis,

ditiis, in pale brown ſattin, white hood, handkerchief, apron, and ſhort ruffles: a reproach to the unſuitable fantaſtic dreſs of theſe times, which attempts to diſguiſe reſpectful years, and renders that inevitable period the object of ridicule.

Mary, daughter to *Hervey Bagot*, Eſquire, of *Pipehall*, firſt married to Sir *Charley Berkeley* Earl of *Falmouth* *, and afterwards to *Charles* Earl of *Dorſet*; a brown beauty of the gay court of *Charles* II. and, as *Grammont* ſays, the only one that had the appearance of beauty and wiſdom in the departments of maids of honor to the Dutcheſs of *York*.

William Legge, firſt Earl of *Dartmouth*, and his lady; parents of the late Lady *Barbara Bagot*.

THAT eccentric ſtateſman, *Henry* Earl of *Bolingbroke*, when young, dreſſed in his robes.

A HEAD of that great actor, and dramatic poet, *Moliere*. He lived the adoration of his countrymen; but, dying in his profeſſion, was, according to a cuſtom of the church of his nation, refuſed Chriſtian burial by *Harlai de Chanvalon*, a debauched archbiſhop of *Paris*. The king (*Lewis* XIV.) at length prevailed to have him buried in a church; but the curate would not undertake the office. The populace, with difficulty could be perſuaded to ſuffer his remains to be carried to their grave. *Bouhours* marks the injuſtice done this great man, in the following lines: MOLIERE.

* According to Lord *Clarendon*'s account, he was a very worthleſs young favorite of *Charles* II. He was killed in the great ſea-fight with the *Dutch*, in 1665. *Charles* wept bitterly at his death. The loſs of better men never went ſo near his heart. *Clarendon's Continuation*, 268.

Tu reformas & la ville & la cour,
Mais quella en fut la recompenſe ?
Les *François* rougiront un jour
De leur peu de reconnaiſſance.
Il leur falut un comedien
Qui mit à les polir ſa gloire & ſon etude ;
Mais *Moliere*, a tu gloire il ne manquera rien,
Si parmi les defauts que tu peignis ſi bien,
Tu les avais repris de leur ingratitude.

I QUIT the ſubject of paintings, notwithſtanding there are multitudes of pictures, by the beſt maſters, in this houſe. They were all undergoing a removal; therefore I avoid further mention of them, until they are fixed in their permanent ſituations. But I muſt not be ſilent about the collection of coins, one of the moſt valuable and inſtructive in *England*, the bequeſt of his beloved neighbor and friend *Thomas Anſon*, Eſquire.

PARK. THE park is at ſome diſtance from the houſe. The oaks are of a very great ſize: a twin-tree was lately ſold for £. 120, and ſome ſingle ones for half that ſum; and I am told, that there are ſeveral now ſtanding equally large.

CHURCH. THE church is very near the houſe, in the gift of Sir *William Bagot*, dedicated to St. *Leonard*. Within, are ſeveral ſculptured tombs, of the time of the fifteenth century; ſome with imaged figures, others engraven; moſtly in memorial of the *Bagots:* one of an *Aſton* of *Broughton*, and another expreſſed by a little ſkeleton of a *Broughton*, a child of three months old. The monument of Sir *Edward Bagot*, who died in 1673, is mural, and ſuperſedes the ten commandments, being placed over the altar. The inſcription tells us, that he was a true aſſertor of epiſcopacy in the church, and hereditary monarchy in the ſtate; which probably entitled

entitled him, in thoſe days, to this ſacred place. On the outſide of the church, two modeſt heaps of turf, parallel to each other, mark the ſpot where the remains of the laſt amiable owners of the place repoſe; whoſe merit ſurvives in their ſucceſſor.

I FOUND myſelf here not very diſtant from *Whichenoure Hall*, and could not reſiſt the deſire of viſiting the ſeat of the celebrated *Flitch*, the deſperate reward of conjugal affection.

HERMITAGE.

IN my road, not far from *Blithefield*, I again met with the *Trent*, and the *Canal*: the laſt a moſt fortunate embelliſhment to the neat ſeat of Mr. *Liſter* of *Hermitage*. The proprietors (with the reſpect they uſually pay to gentlemen) have before this houſe given it an elegant form; and, to add to the ſcenery, luckily the aweful mouth of a conſiderable ſubterraneous courſe of the navigation opens to view, and affords the amazing ſight of barges loſing themſelves in the cavern, or ſuddenly emerging to day from the other ſide.

CHURCH.

THE church of *Hermitage*, ſeated on a ſmall eminence, forms another beautiful object. This belongs to the cathedral of *Lichfield*, and is ſtiled the prebendary of *Hanſacre*, a hamlet in this pariſh, founded by Biſhop *Clinton*.

MAVESTON RIDWARE.

ON the oppoſite ſide of the *Trent* is *Maveſton Ridware*, a rectory, whoſe church is dedicated to St. *Andrew*. This had been the property of the *Maveſtons*, at leſt from the time of *Edward* I. to that of *Henry* IV. The tomb of Sir *Robert Maveſton*, or *Mauveſine*, in the pariſh-church, recals to memory a melancholy ſtory. In the beginning of the reign of the uſurping *Henry*, when the kingdom was divided againſt itſelf, two neighboring knights, Sir *Robert Maveſton*, and Sir *William Handſacre*, of *Handſacre*, took arms in ſupport of different parties: the firſt, to aſſert the cauſe of *Bolingbroke*;

lingbroke; the laſt, that of the depoſed *Richard*. They aſſembled their vaſſals, and began their march to join the armies, then about to join battle, near *Shrewſbury*. The two neighbors, with their reſpective followers, unfortunately met, not far from their ſeats. Actuated by party rage, a ſkirmiſh enſued: Sir *William* was ſlain on the ſpot. Sir *Robert* proceeded to the field, and met his fate with the gallant *Percy*. What a picture is this accident, of the miſeries of civil diſſenſion! What a tale is the following, of the ſudden viciſſitude of hatred to love, between contending families! *Margaret*, one of the daughters, and co-heireſs of Sir *Robert Maveſton*, gave her hand to Sir *William*, ſon of the knight ſlain by her father; and with her perſon and fortune compenſated the injury done by her houſe to that of *Handſacre* *.

THE other daughter, *Elizabeth*, married Sir *John Cawardine*, whoſe poſterity was extinct here in the male line, by the death of *Thomas Cawardine*, Eſquire, in 1592.

THE tomb of Sir *Robert* is altar-ſhaped: his figure armed and helmed, with a great ſword on one ſide, and a dagger on the other, is engraven on the incumbent alabaſter ſlab, with the following inſcription:

> Hic jacet Dns. *Robertus de Mauveſine*, miles, Dns. de *Mauveſine Ridware*, qui occubuit juxta *Salopiam*, 1403, ſtans cum rege, dimicans ex parte ſua uſque ad mortem, cujus animæ propitietur *Deus*.

HERE is a tomb of two other *Mauveſins*, one croſs-legged, with each hand on his ſword; both under arches in the wall.

NEAR the church is the gateway, part of the ancient manſion of the family of *Mauveſin*; and on the other ſide of the *Trent*, be-

* *Erdeſwik.*

yond

yond *High Bridge*, is a moated fragment of the rival houſe of *Handſacre*.

KING'S BROMLEY.

AT the diſtance of about two miles from *Maveſton*, I paſſed by *King's Bromley*. Before the Conqueſt, this manor had been the reſidence of the Earl of *Mercia*. Here, in 1057, died the pious *Leofric* *, huſband to the famous *Godiva*. At that time, it was called *Brom-legge*. After the Conqueror took it into his own hands, the name was changed to that of *King's Bromley*. It continued in the crown till the year 1258, or the forty-third of *Henry* III. when *Roger Corbet* died, holding it of the king *in capite* †. It continued in that family till the year 1451, or the thirtieth of *Henry* VI. when it came by deſcent to *Praiers* of *Baddeleigh*, in *Cheſhire*: from him to one *Partridge*, who ſold it to *Francis Agard* of *Ireland*; whoſe deſcendants poſſeſſed it for ſome generations, when it was ſold to *John Newton*, Eſquire, of *Barbadoes*; in whoſe line it remains.

ORGRAVE.

FROM hence I paſſed by *Orgrave*, one of the ſeats of *George Anſon*, Eſquire, lately the property of the *Turtons*. Afterwards, through the village of *Alrewas*. The manor was in poſſeſſion of *Algar* Earl of *Mercia*; but on the forfeiture of his ſon, the brave *Edwin*, was beſtowed by the Conqueror, with the following, on *Walter de Somervil*, one of his *Norman* followers.

WHICHENOURE MANOR.

FROM hence I viſited *Whichenoure*, or *Wichnor*, where I croſſed a bridge of the ſame name over the *Trent*, not far from the place where it receives the *Tame*. The *Roman* road paſſes this way, and on this marſhy ſpot was formed upon piles of wood. It runs from the eaſt ſide of *Lichfield*, and points to the north-eaſt.

* *Dugdale's Baron.* i. 10. † *Erdeſwik.*

Much braſs money has been found, and, as I am informed, there are veſtiges of a *Roman* camp in *Whichenoure* park.

CHURCH. THE church ſtands on an eminence, on the north ſide of the river. The houſe is at a ſmall diſtance, and enjoys a moſt beautiful view. I believe this to have been on the ſite of a very antient manſion, which *Leland* obſerves to have been quite down in his days; and that the ſeat was then below, much ſubject to the rnings of the *Trent*. The preſent houſe is a modern building, remarkable for the painted wooden bacon flitch, ſtill hung up over the hall chimney, in memory of the ſingular tenure by which Sir *Philip de Somervile*, in the time of *Edward* III. held the manors of *Whichenoure*, *Sireſcote*, *Ridware*, *Netherton*, and *Cowlee*, of the Earl of *Lancaſter*, then lord of the honor of *Tutbury*. The ſervices clamed were theſe, *viz.* two ſmall fees; "that is to ſay, when "other tenants pay for releef one whole knight's fee, one hun- "dred ſhillings; he, the ſaid Sir *Philip*, ſhall pay but fifty ſhil- "lings; and when eſcuage is aſſeſſed throgheout the land, or "ayde for to make the eldeſt ſon of the lord knyght, or for to "marry the eldeſt doughter of the lord, the ſayd Sir *Philip* ſhal "pay bot the moiety of it that other ſhal paye.

SINGULAR TENURE.

"Nevertheleſs, the ſayd Sir *Philip* ſhal fynde meyntienge "and ſuſteiyne one bacon flyke hanging in his halle, at *Wiche-* "*nore*, ready arrayed all tymes of the yere, bott in *Lent*, to be "given to everyche mane or womane married, after the dey and "yere of their mariage be paſſed; and to be given to everyche "mane of religion, arch biſhop, prior, or other religious; and to "everyche preeſt, after the year and day of their profeſſion finiſh- "ed, or of their dignity reſeyved, in forme following. Whenſoever "that ony ſuch before named wylle come for to enquire for the

" baconne in their owne perſon, or by any other for them, they " ſhall come to the bayliff or porter of the lordſhip of *Whiche-* " *nour*, and ſhall ſay to them in the manere as enſewethe :

" Baylife, or Porter, I doo you to knowe, that I am come " for my ſelf (or, if he come for any other, ſhewing for " whome) one bacon flyke, hanging in the halle of the " lord of *Whichenour*, after the forme thereunto belong- " inge.

" After which relation the bailiffe, or porter, ſhal aſſigne a daye " to him, upon promiſe by his feythe to return, and with him to " bring tweyne of his neighbours ; and in the meyn time the ſaid " bailif ſhal take with him tweyne of the freeholders of the lord- " ſhip of *Whichenoure*, and they three ſhal goe to the mannour of " *Rudlowe*, belonging to *Robert Knyghtley*, and there ſhall ſomon " the foreſaid *Knyghtley*, or his bayliffe, commanding him to be " ready at *Whichenour* the day appoynted, at pryme of the day, " with his carriage ; that is to ſay, a horſe and a ſadyle, a ſakke, " and a pryke, for to convey and carry the ſaid baconne and corne " a journey out of the county of *Stafford*, at his coſtages ; and then " the ſayd bailiffe ſhal, with the ſaid freeholders, ſomon all the " tenants of the ſaid manoir to be ready at the day appoynted at " *Whichenour*, for to doe and performe the ſervices to the ba- " conne. And at the day aſſigned, all ſuch as owe ſervices to the " baconne, ſhal be ready at the gatte of the manoir of *Whiche-* " *nour*, from the ſonne riſinge to none, attendyng and awayting " for the comyng of hym and his felowys chapaletts, and to all " thoſe whiche ſhal be there, to doe their ſervices deue to the ba- " conne : and they ſhal lede the ſaid demandant, wythe tromps " and tabours, and other manner of mynſtralſeye, to the halle dore,

" where he ſhal fynde the lord of *Whichenour*, or his ſteward,
" redy to deliver the baconne in this manere:

" He ſhal enquere of hym which demandeth the baconne, if he
" hath brought tweyne of his neighbours; who muſt anſwere,
" *They be here redy*; and then the ſteward ſhal cauſe theis two
" neighbours to ſwere yf the ſaid demandant be a weddyt man, or
" have be a man weddyt, and yf ſyth his marryage one yere and
" a day be paſſed, and yf he be a freeman or a villeyn: and
" yf his ſeid neghbours make othe that he hath for hym all
" theis three poynts reherſed, then ſhal the baconne be take
" downe, and brought to the halle dore, and ſhal there be layd
" upon one half a quarter of wheatte, and upon one other of rye:
" and he that demandeth the baconne ſhal kneel upon his knee,
" and ſhal hold his right hande upon a booke, which ſhal be layd
" above the baconne and the corne, and ſhal make oath in this
" manere:

" Here ye Sir *Philip de Somervyle*, lord of *Whichenour*, mayn-
" tayner and giver of this baconne, that I *A.* ſyth, I wedded *B.*
" my wife, and ſyth I had her in my kepyng and at wylle, by a
" yere and a daye after our marryage, I would not have changed
" for none other, farer ne fowler, richer ne powrer, ne for none
" other deſcended of gretter lynage, ſlepyng ne waking, at noo
" tyme; and if the ſeid *B.* were ſole, and I ſole, I wolde take her
" to be my wife before all the wymen of the worlde, of what
" condytions ſoevere they be, good or evyle, as helpe me God,
" and his ſeyntys, and this fleſh, and all fleſhes.

" And his neghbours ſhal make oath, that they truſt verily he
" hath ſaid truely. And yf it be founde by his neghbours before
" named, that he be a villeyn, there ſhal be delyvered to him half

" a quarter

"a quarter of wheatte and a cheeſe; and yf he be a villein, he "ſhal have half a quarter of rye, withoutte cheeſe, and then ſhal "*Knyghtley*, the lord of *Rudlow*, be called for, to carry all their "thyngs to fore reherſed; and the ſayd corne ſhal be layd upon "one horſe, and the baconne apperteyneth ſhal aſcend upon his "horſe, and ſhal take the cheſe before hym, if he have a horſe; "and yf he have none, the lord of *Whichenour* ſhall cauſe him have "one horſe and ſadyl, to ſuch tyme as he paſſed his lordſhippe; "and ſoe ſhal they departe the manoyr of *Whichenour* with the "corne and the baconne to fore him, him that hath wonne ytt, "with trompets, tabourets, and other manoir of mynſtralſce. "And all the free tenants of *Whichenour* ſhal conduct him to be "paſſed the lordſhip of *Whichenour*; and then ſhall they retorne, "except hym to whom apperteiyneth to make the carriage and "journy withoutt the countye of *Stafford*, at the coſtys of his "lord of *Whichenour*. And yf the ſeid *Robert Knyghtley* doe not "cauſe the baconne and corne to be conveyed as is reherſed, the "lord of *Whichenour* ſhal do it to be carryed, and ſhall diſtreigne "the ſaid *Robert Knyghtley* for his default, for one hundred ſhil- "lings in his manoir of *Rudlowe*, and ſhall kepe the diſtreſſe ſo "takyn irrepleviſable *."

Such is the hiſtory of this memorable cuſtom. I wiſh, for the honor of the ſtate matrimonial, that it was in my power to continue the regiſter of ſucceſsful clamants, from that preſerved in the 608th *Spectator*; but, from the ſtricteſt enquiry, the flitch has remained untouched, from the firſt century of its inſtitution to the preſent: and we are credibly informed, that the late and pre-

PRESENT STATE OF THE FLITCH.

* *Blunt's Tenures*, 95.

ſent

ſent worthy owners of the manor, were deterred from entering into the holy ſtate, through the dread of not obtaining a ſingle raſher from their own bacon.

THE firſt poſſeſſor of this manor was Sir *Walter de Somervile*, a *Norman*, on whom it was beſtowed by the Conqueror. It reſted in his family till the death of the above-mentioned Sir *Philip de Somervile*, who left two daughters, *Joan*, wife of Sir *Rhys ap Griffith*, Knight; and *Maud*, married to *Edmund Vernon*. This eſtate fell to the former, and remained in the family till the laſt century, when it was ſold by *Mary*, daughter or widow to *Henry Griffith*, to ——— *Offley*, Eſquire, anceſtor to the late owner; who, within theſe few years, alienated it to the preſent *John Levet*, Eſquire.

I CANNOT tell the preciſe year in which it was ſold to Mr. *Offley*; but it appears that *Henry Griffith* was living in 1597.

IN compliance with my original plan, I took the ſame way, in order to return into the great road. Soon after, repaſſing the *Trent*, at *Colton* bridge, I reached *Rudgley*, a ſmall town, celebrated for its great annual fairs for horſes of the coach breed.

RUDGLEY.

CHURCH.

THE church is a little north of the town, is dedicated to Saint *Auguſtin*, and is a vicarage belonging to the chapter of *Lichfield*. Oppoſite is a very antient timber-houſe, belonging once to the *Chetwynds*; at preſent to Mr. *Anſon*. On an eminence, above the town, is beautifully ſituated a large houſe, formerly belonging to the *Weſtons*, greatly enlarged and improved by the preſent owner, *Aſhton Curzon*, Eſquire.

THE antient owners of *Rudgley* were of the ſame name with the town: ſome of the family had the honor of being ſheriffs of the county,

county, in the reign of *Edward* III: another was knight of the ſhire, in the ſame period. The name continued here till after the time of *Henry* VI. *Erdeſwik* mentions this to have been a manor belonging to the biſhop of *Lichfield*; which I find was alienated to the king by biſhop *Sampſon*, in 1547.

LONGDON.

THE pariſh and village of *Longdon* ſucceeds that of *Rudgley*. The church lies out of the road, on the left; is a vicarage, dedicated to St. *James*; and belongs to a prebendſhip of *Lichfield*. The village conſiſts of ſcattered houſes, extending for a vaſt way on each ſide of the lane; from whence the name. This gave riſe to a common ſaying in theſe parts,

> The ſtouteſt beggar that goes by the way,
> Cannot beg thro' *Long*' in a ſummer's day.

THIS village antiently was full of gentlemen's ſeats; a moſt uſeful ſpecies of population to the poor, whoſe diſtreſſes ſeldom fail reaching the ears of mediocrity, but whoſe cries rarely attain the height of greatneſs. Sir *Edward Littleton* had a houſe called *Cheſtal*; *Simon Rudgley*, ſheriff of the county in the time of *Edward* III. had another; the younger brother of the *Aſtons* had a ſeat here, from the reign of *Edward* I; the *Broughtons* had *Broughton Hall*, from the days of King *John*; and *Adam Arblaſter* poſſeſſed *Liſwys* (now *Longhall*) in 1351, or the twenty-fifth of *Edward* III. in whoſe name it continued till of late, when it was purchaſed by *Francis Cob*, Eſquire.

THIS manor is of vaſt extent. Above thirty other manors, lordſhips, and villages, owe ſuit and ſervice, beſides *Cank*, *Heywood*, and *Rudgley*, to the court-leet, which is held here every three

three weeks. It once belonged to the biſhop of *Lichfield*, but was alienated by Biſhop *Sampſon*.

BEAUDESERT. After winding up the ſteep of a high hill, an advanced part of the foreſt of *Cank*, I turned out of the road to *Beaudeſert*, the princely ſeat of Lord *Paget*, placed on the ſide of a lofty ſloping eminence, ſheltered above, and on each ſide, by beautiful riſing grounds, and emboſomed with trees, commanding in front, over the tops of far ſubjacent woods, a moſt extenſive and agreeable view; ſo that it well vindicates the propriety of its name.

This had been a place belonging to the biſhops of *Lichfield*, which, with the manors of *Longdon*, *Heywood*, *Berkſwick*, *Cank*, *Rudgley*, and *Shugborrow*, were part of the ſpoils of that ſee, wreſted from it in the time of *Edward* VI. with the connivance of *Richard Sampſon*, then biſhop, who accepted in their ſtead certain impropriations of the value of an hundred and eighty-three pounds a year. Theſe livings at that time were good rectories; now poor vicarages, or mercenary curacies, annexed to the biſhoprick.

The leviathan who ſwallowed theſe manors, was Sir *William Paget*, created by *Edward* VI. Baron *Beaudeſert*. He firſt appeared in the reign of *Henry* VIII. and from a low beginning, meritoriouſly roſe to the dignity of ſecretary and ambaſſador to *Charles* V. and *Francis* I. In the next reign, he was made chancellor of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and comptroller of the houſhold; and obtained a peerage. In that of *Mary*, became lord privy-ſeal, and was reſtored to the order of the Garter, from which he had been degraded in the time of her predeceſſor. At the acceſſion of *Elizabeth*, at his own requeſt, he was permitted to retire from the ſervice of the ſtate, being zealouſly attached to the religion of his former

former miſtreſs *. Yet his zeal for the old religion, produced in him no ſcruples about ſharing in the plunder of the church. The reforming *Somerſet*, and the papal *Paget*, agreed in that ſingle point. His poſterity derive from him an uncommon extent of intereſt and command.

Beaudeſert was rebuilt by *Thomas* Lord *Paget*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It is a very handſome ſtone edifice, in form of an half H; of late moſt admirably improved, and fitted up by the noble owner. It is totally diſengaged from the gateway, walls, and other obſtructions that encumbered it in the days of *Plott* †; and the grounds that environ it are layed with the ſimplicity that forms true grandeur.

HERE is a gothic hall of eighty feet by twenty-one; a dining-room of forty-two by twenty-ſeven; and a magnificent gallery of ninety-ſeven by ſeventeen. The other apartments are ſmall.

PORTRAIT OF LORD PAGET.

IN the drawing-room is a fine portrait of the founder of the family, the firſt Lord *Paget*, a three-quarters length; in a bonnet, black gown furred, with a great forked beard, the George, a ſtick, and dagger. A fine performance of *Holbein*'s.

CASTLE-HILL.

FROM the houſe I aſcended to the ſummit of the hill, on the verge of *Cank* heath, to an antient *Britiſh* poſt called the *Caſtle-hill*. It is encompaſſed with a vaſt rampart and two ditches. The two entrances are oppoſite to each other, and before the eaſtern are ſeveral advanced works. It commands a vaſt view, and was well ſituated for the purpoſes of a temporary retreat. I refer the reader, for an account of the uſes of theſe entrenchments, to my *Welſh Tour* ‡; for they are common to moſt parts

* *Fuller's Worthies*, 210. † See his plate viii. p. 126. ‡ Vol. i. 412.

of *Britain*. Doctor *Plott* aſcribes this work to King *Canute*; but I ſuſpect it to be of earlier origin.

CANK FOREST. FROM hence is an extenſive view of the chace, or foreſt, of *Cank*, or *Cannock*, which *Plott* derives from the name of the *Daniſh* prince *Canuti Sylva*. This vaſt tract was once covered with oaks, but for ſome centuries paſt, has been ſpoiled of its honors; even old *Drayton* * deplores its loſſes, owing, as he ſays, to the avarice of the times.

O woeful *Cank* the while,
As brave a wood-nymph once as any of this iſle,
Great *Arden*'s eldeſt child!
Now by vile gain devour'd!

BUT this change is much more beautifully deſcribed by Mr. *Maſters*, in his *Itinerary* † of 1675; in which he deſcribes his journey in moſt elegant *Latin*. His paſſage over *Cank* wood, and the tranſlation by my ingenious friend ‡, cannot but be acceptable to every reader of taſte.

Hinc mihi mox ingens ericetum complet ocellos,
Sylva olim paſſim nymphis habitata ferisque:
Condenſæ quercus, domibus res nata ſtruendis
Ornandoque foco, et validæ ſpes unica claſſis.
Nunc umbris immiſſa dies, namque æquore vaſto
Ante, retro, dextrâ, lævâ, quo lumina cunque,
Verteris una humili conſurgit vertice planta,
Purpureſque erice tellurem veſtit amictu;
Dum floret ſuaves et naribus adflat odores
Hæc ferimus ſaltem amiſſæ ſolatia ſylvæ.

* *Polyolbion*, ſong 12. † Publiſhed under the title of *Iter Boreale*.

‡ The Rev. *Richard Williams* of *Vron*, *Flintſhire*.

A vaſt

A vaſt and naked plain confines the view,
Where trees unnumber'd in paſt ages grew,
The green retreat of wood-nymphs; once the boaſt,
The pride, the guardians of their native coaſt.
Alas! how chang'd! each venerable oak
Long ſince has yielded to the woodman's ſtroke.
Where'er the chearleſs proſpect meets the eye,
No ſhrub, no plant, except the Heath, is nigh;
The ſolitary Heath alone is there,
And wafts its ſweetneſs in the deſert air.
So ſweet its ſcent, ſo rich its purple hue,
We half forget that here a foreſt grew. R. W.

FROM *Caſtle-hill* I deſcended towards the great road, and paſſed by *Fairwell* church *, once conventual, belonging to a priory of *Benedictine* nuns. It originally was the property of canons regular, or hermits; but at the requeſt of *Roger*, *Jeffry*, and *Robert*, brothers of *Farewell* †, and with the conſent of the chapter of *Lichfield*, was beſtowed on the priory, about 1140, by *Roger de Clinton*, biſhop of *Litchfield*; who endowed it with the mill, and all the lands between the brooks, then called *Chiſtals*, and *Blache Siche*, with other emoluments mentioned in his two grants. *Henry* II. was alſo a great benefactor to theſe nuns, beſtowing on them three ploughlands at *Fagereſwell*, one at *Pipe*, and one at *Hamerwich*, and forty acres of land cleared from wood, in the foreſt of *Cank* ‡, in 1527. On the ſuppreſſion of the leſſer religious houſes, it was given to *Lichfield*, to increaſe and main- FAIRWELL CHURCH.

* Called *Eccleſia Sanctæ Mariæ*. DUGDALE.
† *Dugdale Mon.* i. 441. ‡ The ſame, 443, 444.

tain the choriſters, in recompente of a penſion which ſhould have been given by Cardinal *Wolſey*, out of his college at *Oxford* *.

AFTER a ſhort ride, I reached the ſummit of a long but gentle deſcent, from which is a fine view of the city of *Lichfield*, lying at the foot of it. The ſituation is delightful, in a fertile and dry ſoil, with ſmall riſings on almoſt every ſide. The cathedral, with its three ſpires, is a moſt ſtriking object.

LICHFIELD. *Lichfield* is a place of *Saxon* origin, and owes its riſe to *Ceadda*, or *Chad*, the great ſaint of *Mercia*. I omit the legend of the thouſand Chriſtians, diſciples of St. *Amphibolus*, that were martyred here under *Diocleſian*; or the three kings ſlain at this place in battle, as ſculptured over the town-hall. I take up its hiſtory about the year 656, when *Oſwy*, king of the country, eſtabliſhed a biſhoprick here, and made *Dwina*, or *Dinma*, the firſt prelate. To him ſucceeded *Cellach* and *Trumberct*; and on his demiſe, the famous *Ceadda*. This pious man at firſt led an eremitical life, in a cell, at the place on which now ſtands the church of his name, and ſupported himſelf by the milk of a white hind. In this place he was diſcovered by *Rufine*, the ſon of *Wolphere*, who was privately inſtructed by him till the time of his martyrdom, before-recited. Remorſe, and conſequential converſion, ſeized the Pagan prince. As ſome ſpecies of expiation, he preferred the apoſtle to the vacant ſee. He built himſelf a ſmall houſe near the church, and, with ſeven or eight of his brethren, during the interval of preaching, read and prayed in private. On the approach of his death, flights of angels ſang hymns over his cell. Miracles at

ST. CHAD.

* *Leland Itin.* iv. 119. *Rymer*, xiv. 193.—This place is called in different places *Fairnweld*, *Faurnwell*, *Fagrowell*, and *Fagereſwell*.

his

his tomb confirmed the holineſs of his life. A lunatic, that by accident eſcaped from his keepers, lay a night on it, and in the morning was found reſtored to his ſenſes. The very earth taken out of it, was an infallible remedy for all diſorders incident to man or beaſt. * *Ceadda* was of courſe canonized; a ſhrine was erected in honor of him; great was the concourſe of devotees: the place increaſed and flouriſhed.

THE hiſtory of our cathedrals is, in its beginning, but the hiſtory of ſuperſtition, mixed with ſome truth and abundance of legend: humiliating proof of the weakneſs of the human mind! yet all the fine arts of paſt times, and all the magnificent works we now ſo juſtly admire, are owing to a ſpecies of piety that every lover of the elegance of architecture muſt rejoice to have exiſted.

CATHEDRAL, WHEN FOUNDED.

WE are told, that in the days of *Jaruman*, about the year 666, the cathedral was founded.

I SHALL not trouble the reader with a dry liſt of prelates, but only mention thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome remarkable event, that befel the ſee during their days.

IN thoſe of *Winfrid*, ſucceſſor to St. *Chad*, in 674, *Theodore*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, thought fit to divide the biſhoprick into two, and to eſtabliſh the other at *Sidnaceſter*, in *Lincolnſhire*, the preſent *Stow*. *Winfrid* diſapproving this defalcation, was deprived for contumacy. The dioceſe might well bear dividing; for at that time it contained the whole kingdom of *Mercia*. At preſent, it comprehends all *Staffordſhire*, except

* *Bede Hiſt.* lib. iv. c. 3.

Brome

Brome and *Clent*, which belong to *Worceſter*; the larger part of *Warwickſhire*; and about half *Shropſhire*.

In the time of Biſhop *Adulf*, *Offa*, king of the *Mercians*, procured liberty from the pope of erecting the ſee into an archbiſhoprick, in 786, and to aſſign him for ſuffragans *Wincheſter*, *Hereford*, *Lageceſter (Leiceſter)*, *Helmham*, and *Dunwick*. This honor died with *Adulf*.

A BISHOP *Peter*, in 1067, the year ſucceeding the Conqueſt, removed the ſee to St. *John*'s, in *Cheſter*; where he died, and was interred, in 1085.

His ſucceſſor, *Robert de Limeſey*, ſmitten with the love of the gold and ſilver * with which the pious Earl *Leofric* had covered the walls of his new convent at *Coventry*, in 1095 removed the ſee to that city, and at once ſcraped from a ſingle beam, that ſupported a ſhrine, 500 marks worth of ſilver †.

BISHOP CLINTON. I now ſpeak of a prelate of a different temper; to whoſe munificence both the church and city were highly indebted. *Roger de Clinton*, conſecrated in 1129, took down the antient *Mercian* cathedral. We are not informed of the dimenſions or nature of the building, any more than we are of that built by this biſhop. It muſt have been, according to the reigning mode of the times, of the ſpecies of architecture uſually called *Saxon*, with maſſy pillars and round arches. There is not at preſent the leſt relique of this ſtile. But I am unacquainted with the accident, or calamity, which deſtroyed the labors of this pious prelate; who took up the croſs, and died at *Antioch*, on a pilgrimage to the holy ſepulchre.

* *Wharton's Angl. Sacr.* i. 433.

† *William* of *Malmſbury*, as quoted by *Dugdale*, *Hiſt. Warwick*, i. 157.

After a ſucceſſion of twelve prelates, *Walter de Langton*, treaſurer of *England*, was conſecrated biſhop of this ſee, in 1296. He was highly favored by *Edward* I. His proſperity was interrupted by the reſentment of the prince, who meanly revenged on the biſhop a ſhort impriſonment he had ſuffered in the time of his father, for riotouſly deſtroying his deer. After a perſecution and confinement of above two years, he emerged from all his difficulties, and reſumed his paſtoral charge in a manner that did him great honor. He may be conſidered as the third architect of this cathedral: to him we are indebted for the preſent elegant pile. He laid the foundation for our Lady's chapel; an edifice of uncommon beauty, finiſhed after his death with money left for that purpoſe. He built the cloyſters, and expended £.2,000 upon a ſhrine for St. *Chad*. He beſtowed on the choir ſeveral rich veſtments, a chalice, and two cups of beaten gold, to the value of £.200. To the vicars choral he gave a ſtanding cup, and an annual penſion of £.20, and procured for them and the canons great immunities: in particular, there was an order from the king to the juſtices of *Staffordſhire*, that, without trial, they ſhould hang upon the next gallows divers perſons that by force kept their lands from them. This prelate alſo ſurrounded the cloſe with a wall and ditch, made the great gate at the weſt end, and the poſtern at the ſouth. He gave his own palace, at the weſt end of the cloſe, to the vicars choral, and built a new one for himſelf at the eaſt end. He partly built, or enlarged, the caſtle at *Eccleſhal*, and the manors of *Heywood* and *Shugborow*, and the palace in the *Strand*. He finiſhed his uſeful life in *November* 1321, and was buried in the chapel of his own founding. Bishop Langton.

The cathedral continued in the ſtate it was left by Biſhop *Langton*,

Langton, till the time of the diſſolution, when the rich ſhrine of St. *Chad*, and other objects of ſimilar devotion, fell a prey to the rapacity of the prince. The building continued in its priſtine beauty till the unhappy wars of the laſt century, when it ſuffered greatly by three ſieges. The ſituation of the place on an eminence, ſurrounded by water and by deep ditches, and fortified with walls and baſtions, rendered it unhappily a proper place for a garriſon.

CATHEDRAL FORTIFIED.

In 1643, it was poſſeſſed by the royaliſts of the county, under the Earl of *Cheſterfield*; when it underwent the attack rendered memorable by the death of Lord *Brook*, commander of the parlementary forces. His lordſhip, in reconnoitring the cathedral, in a wooden porch in *Dams ſtreet*, was ſhot into the eye by a muſket-ball, on *March* 2d, 1643. This happened to be the feſtival of St. *Chad*, the patron of the church. The cavaliers attributed the direction of the fatal bullet to the influence of the Saint, in reſentment of the ſacrileges this nobleman was committing on his cathedral. What ſhare the Saint had in this affair, I will not pretend to ſay; but the muſket was aimed, and the trigger drawn, by a neighboring gentleman poſted in the leads, known by the name of dumb *Dyot*. The loſs of Lord *Brook* gave very ſhort reſpite to the garriſon; which was taken almoſt immediately after, by Sir *John Gell*.

In *April*, in the ſame year, it was attacked by Prince *Rupert*. At that time it was commanded by Colonel *Rouſwel*; a ſteady governor over an enthuſiaſtic garriſon. He defended the place with vaſt reſolution. A breach was made by the blowing up of a mine. The attack was made with great bravery, but great loſs.

At

At length the garriſon gave up, on the moſt honorable conditions *. The colonel took care to plunder the church of the communion-plate, during the time the fanatics were in poſſeſſion. They uſed every ſpecies of profanation; hunted a cat in it with hounds, to enjoy the fine echo from the roof; and brought a calf, dreſſed in linen, to the font, and ſprinkled it with water, in deriſion of baptiſm †.

The prince appointed Colonel *Hervey Bagot* ‡ the governor; who kept poſſeſſion till the ruin of the king's affairs, in 1646; when the colonel, and other commanders, being ſatisfied that the king had not an hundred men in any one place in the field, nor any garriſon unbeſieged, ſurrendered on very honorable terms, on the 10th of *July*, to Adjutant *Louthian* ‖.

Restored by Bishop Hacket.

The ſtate of this church, after ſo many ſieges, may eaſily be conceived. The honor of reſtoring it to its former ſplendor, was reſerved for *John Hacket*, preſented to this ſee in 1661. On the very next day after his arrival, he ſet his coach-horſes, with teams, to remove the rubbiſh; and in eight years time reſtored the ca-

* *Clarendon*, ii. 235. † Mr. *Greene*'s MSS.

‡ During the time this gentleman commanded at *Lichfield*, he received the following extraordinary challenge from a Captain *Hunt*, a parlementary commander in *Tamworth*. *Mercurius Aulicus*, p. 1347.

" *Bagot*, thou ſonne of an *Egiption* hore, meete mee half the way to morrow " morning, the half way betwixt *Tamworth* and *Litchfeald*, if thou dareſt; if " not, I will whippe thee when ſoever I meete thee.

" *Tamworth*, this " *Tho. Hunt.*"

" *Decemb.* 1644.

Colonel *Bagot* met him, and after a briſk action, whipped the fellow himſelf into his retreat, and narrowly miſſed taking him.

‖ *Articles of Surrender.*

thedral to its preſent beautiful ſtate, at the expence of twenty thouſand pounds*; one thouſand of which was the gift of the dean and chapter; the reſt was done either at his own charge, or by benefactions reſulting from his own ſolicitations. He died in 1670. A very handſome tomb was erected in the choir to his memory, with his effigies laid recumbent on it, with a mitre on his head, and in his epiſcopal dreſs.

THE weſt front is of great elegance, adorned with the richeſt ſculpture, and, till of late, with rows of ſtatues of prophets, kings of *Judah*, &c. and, above all, a very bad one of *Charles* II. who had contributed to the repair of the church, by a liberal gift of timber. This ſtatue was the work of a Sir *William Wilſon*, originally a maſon from *Sutton Coldfield*, who, after marrying a rich wife, arrived at the dignity of knighthood.

THE ſculptures round the doors were very elegant; but time, or violence, hath greatly impaired their beauty.

James II. when Duke of *York*, beſtowed on this church the magnificent weſt window. The fine painted glaſs was given of late years, by Dean *Addenbrook*.

RICH NORTH DOOR.

THE northern door is extremely rich in ſculptured moldings: three of foliage, and three of ſmall figures in ovals. In one of the loweſt is repreſented a monk baptizing a perſon kneeling before him. Probably the former is intended for St. *Chad*; the latter for *Wulferus*. It is a misfortune, that the ornaments of this cathedral are made of ſuch friable ſtone, that what fanaticiſm has ſpared, the weather has impaired.

* *Br. Biogr.* iv. 2457. A MS. with which Mr. *Greene* favored me, makes the ſum much leſs. See *Appendix*.

FRONT. In the front are two fine ſpires, and a third in the centre, of a vaſt height, and fine proportion.

The roof was till of late covered with lead, but grew ſo greatly out of repair, that the dean and chapter were obliged to ſubſtitute ſlates inſtead of metal, on account of the narrow revenues left to maintain this venerable pile; and, after the ſtricteſt œconomy, they will be under the neceſſity of contributing from their own income, in order to complete their plan. The excellent order that all the cathedrals I have viſited are in, does great credit to their members; who ſpare nothing from their own incomes to render them not only decent, but elegant.

BODY. The body is lofty, ſupported by pillars formed of numbers of ſlender columns, with neat foliated capitals. Along the walls of the ailes are rows of falſe arches, in the gothic ſtile, with a ſeat beneath.

The upper rows of windows, in the body, are of an uncommon form, being triangular, including three circles in each.

In each tranſept are two places, formerly chapels; at preſent conſiſtory courts, and the vicar's veſtry-room.

CHOIR. The choir merits attention, on account of the elegant ſculpture about the windows, and the embattled gallery that runs beneath them. On each ſide are ſix ſtatues, now much mutilated, placed in beautiful gothic niches, and richly painted. The firſt on the left is St. *Peter*; the next is the Virgin; the third is *Mary Magdalene*, with one leg bare, to denote her legendary wantonneſs. The other three are St. *Philip*, St. *James*, and St. *Chriſtopher*, with CHRIST on his ſhoulders.

The beauty of this choir is much impaired by the impropriety

of a rich altar-piece, of *Grecian* architecture, terminating this elegant gothic building.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

BEHIND this is St. *Mary*'s chapel, with a ſtone ſkreen, the moſt elegant which can be imagined, embattled at top, and adorned with ſeveral rows of gothic niches, of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip; each formerly containing a ſmall ſtatue. Beneath them are thirteen ſtalls, with gothic work over each. In this chapel are nine windows, more narrow, lofty, and of more elegant work than any of the others; three on each ſide, and three at the end.

SHRINE OF ST. CHAD.

IN this chapel ſtood the ſhrine of St. *Chad*. Here was interred *Ceolred* *, king of the *Mercians*; and in later times, here was placed the magnificent tomb (on the ſite of the ſhrine) of the

MONUMENTS.

firſt Lord *Paget*, adorned with columns, with two kneeling figures of a man and woman between the front and back pillars. Theſe were deſtroyed in the blind fury of civil war; as was another fine tomb of a Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*, who died in 1389. Few indeed eſcaped. Of thoſe are the effigies of the great Biſhop *Langton*, with his paſtoral ſtaff in one hand, and the other hand in the action of benediction: another of *Hugh de Pateſhul*, who died in 1241, remarkable for having the *ſtigmata*, or marks of our *Saviour*'s wounds on the hands and feet: a reſpectful ſuperſtition of antient times. Dean *Heywood* is repreſented in his habit, and again naked, with the emaciated change which death occaſions.

HERE are ſeveral monuments within the walls, of a moſt frugal nature, having no appearance of any part but the head and

* *Saxon Chr.* 51.

feet.

ſeet. From an intermediate bracket, it is probable ſome favorite ſaint might have been honored with a rich image.

I HAVE a ſingular drawing of a tomb now loſt, of a knight naked to his waiſt; his legs and thighs armed, and at his feet and head a ſtag's horn; his hair long and diſhevelled; a ſcroll in his hands, as if he was reading a confeſſion, or act of contrition: acroſs his middle, on his baſlet, is his coat of arms; which ſhew him to have been a *Stanley*. He is called Captain *Stanley*, and is ſaid to have been excommunicated, but to have received funeral rites in holy ground (having ſhewn ſigns of repentance) on condition his monument ſhould bear thoſe marks of diſgrace. I find a Sir *Humphry Stanley* of *Pipe*, who died in the reign of *Henry* VII. who had a ſquabble with the chapter, about conveying the water through his lands to the cloſe. He alſo defrauded the prebendary of *Stotford* of his tithes: ſo probably this might be the gentleman who incurred the cenſure of the church for his impiety.

ABSURD EPITAPHS.

ON the floor, near the weſt door, are two droll epitaphs. "*Wil-*
"*liam Roberts* of *Overbury*, ſome time malſter in this town (tells
"you) for the love I bore to choir ſervice, I choſe to be buried
"in this place. He died *Dec*r. 16th, 1748."

THE other gives you the poſthumous grief of a deceaſed wife, and the claſſical knowlege of the living huſband:

H. S. E.
Secunda *Horatii* Linea
viz.
Elizabetha, EZ: *Polſted*
meſtiſſima conjux
Quæ
obiit ultima dies *Martis*, 1712.

IN

In St. *Mary*'s chapel is a fragment of ſingular ſculpture, of two gothic arches: beneath one is a king ſitting, with one hand on a young prince; in the other a monarch alſo ſeated.

Till lately, there lay near the north door a very thick and clumſy tomb-ſtone, with a croſs fleury on it, and a great knife, reſembling thoſe repreſented in *Monfaucon* I. part 11. tab 4xv. as ſacrificial. I know of no rites in the Chriſtian church which required ſuch an inſtrument; therefore preſume it to be a ſimple chopping knife, and that the perſon whom the ſtone commemorated, was neither more nor leſs than a butcher. Theſe modeſt acknowlegements are not unfrequent: I have ſeen a deceaſed ſhearer denoted by his ſhears, and a taylor by his gooſe.

Chapter House. On the part of the ſouth choral aile is the chapter-houſe, which is approached through a paſſage with gothic arched ſeats on its ſide. The room is an octagon, conſiſting of two long and ſix ſhorter ſides, ornamented with arches, like the approach; but the loſt pillars, inſtead of being reſtored, are now ſupplied with an uniform plaiſter, ſupported in the center by a cluſtered column. Above is a library, inſtituted by Dean *Heywood*, containing ſome valuable books and manuſcripts.

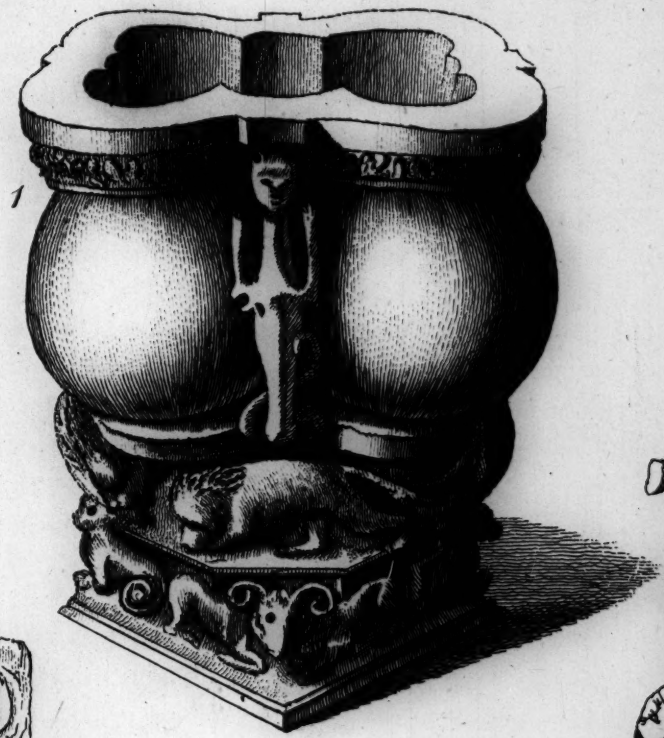
The Close. The cloſe, or ſurrounding ſpace, is built on three ſides. The palace, originally founded by Biſhop *Langton*, was rebuilt in a very handſome manner by Biſhop *Hacket*. The deanry, deſtroyed in the civil wars, was reſtored after the reſtoration.

In the hall of the antient palace was painted the life and moſt memorable tranſactions of *Edward* I. and his officers; among which were the valiant deeds of Sir *Roger de Puleſdon* againſt my countrymen *.

* *Erdeſwik.*

The





1



2



3

1. at Stafford. p. 74.
2. ..... Lichfield. p. 106.
3. ..... Lichfield. p. 109.
4. ..... Lichfield. p. 110.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE prebendal houſes are built around the cloſe. The whole property is in the church, except two houſes on the ſouth ſide, bordering on the pool, which, before the preſent cauſeways were made, were granted to the city, that the inhabitants might have landing-places, and acceſs to the cathedral; which in old times had a vaſt concourſe of devotees to the ſhrine of St. *Chad*.

WATER. THIS precinct is ſupplied with water from *Maple Hay*, about a mile and a half to the north; two fountains having been beſtowed on the church by *Thomas Bromley*, for ever, on the annual payment of 15*s*. 4*d*. I find that this donation was made before 1293; for in that year a diſpute aroſe between the dean and chapter, and *Thomas de Abbenhale*, about the paſſage of the water through his lands *.

MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH. THE whole cloſe is of exempt juriſdiction, and quite independent of the city. Its members are, a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treaſurer, who have prebends annexed to their offices. There are twenty-ſeven other prebends, of which that of *Eccleſhal* is annexed to the biſhoprick. Out of theſe thirty-one, the dean and four more are ſtiled canons reſidentiary; which four are choſen out of the prebendaries and dignitaries. Here are twelve minor canons: five of whom are called prieſt-vicars; the other ſeven, lay-vicars, or ſinging-men. Both theſe were formerly collegiated, and had their hall and houſes. That of the prieſt-vicars is a handſome room, rebuilt, and uſually is lent for the purpoſes of aſſemblies, and other amuſements. A new houſe alſo ſtands on the ground once occupied by the houſe of the choriſters: before it ſtood, within memory, a very pretty gate, which formed the entrance; on which was inſcribed *Domus Choriſtes*.

* Mr. *Greene*'s MSS.

BESIDES

BESIDES theſe members, are an organiſt, two vergers, a ſacriſt, and ſub-ſacriſt. It is remarkable, that the four archdeacons have here no ſtalls, as is uſual in all other cathedrals.

ST. MARY'S. THE other churches are that of St. *Mary*, rebuilt ſince the year 1716, when, the body being ruinous, its fine ſpire ſteeple was unneceſſarily pulled down. In the time of *Edward* III. a religious guild was inſtituted, and after that much promoted by Dean *Heywood*. Five prieſts belonged to this ſociety, who officiated in the church *. It is a vicarage, in the gift of the dean.

ST. MICHAEL. ST. *Michael*, or *Greenhill*, is on an eminence eaſt of the town; remarkable for its extenſive church-yard. This, and that of *Stow*, or St. *Chad*'s, are curacies dependent on St. *Mary*'s. St. *Chad*'s is reckoned the oldeſt of the churches of this city. In its north end formerly ſtood the ſhrine of St. *Catherine*, whoſe chauntry-prieſt had his ſtipend from the vicars-choral of the cathedral. Near it is the well of the ſaint, where he had his firſt oratory; which in antient times was much frequented by devotees.

GREY FRIARS. THE grey friars had a houſe here, founded about 1229, by Biſhop *Alexander*, who gave certain free burgages, on which it was erected. It was deſtroyed by fire in 1291, but rebuilt in the thirty-ſixth of *Henry* VIII. It was granted to *Richard Crumblethorn*. At preſent, both houſe and land ſupport an hoſpital at *Seal*, in *Leiceſterſhire*. The water which now ſupplies the city, was granted, on St. *James*'s day, in 1301, by *Henry Campanarius*, ſon of *Michael de Lichfield*, bell-founder. *Henry* gave his foun-

* *Leland Itin.* iv. 117.

tains

tains at *Foulwel*, near *Alreſchaw*, in pure and perpetual alms to the friars of this houſe, with power to cover them with a head of ſtones, and of carrying the pipes through his land, on condition that, whenever they wanted repair, the friars were to indemnify him and his heirs for the damage done to the ground. Several parts of the houſe are yet ſtanding, and form a pleaſant and comfortable habitation. In digging near it, was found a large tomb-ſtone, with a croſs fleury, ſurrounded by a ſingular inſcription, to the following purpoſe:

Ricardus mercator victus morte noverca
Qui ceſſat mercari pauſat in hâc ierarca.
Extulit ephebus paucis vivento diebus
Eccleſiam rebus ditat variis ſpeciebus,
Vivat ut in *Cælis* nunc mercator *Michaelis*.

" *Richard* the merchant here extended lies,
" Death, like a ſtep-dame, gladly clos'd his eyes.
" No more he trades beyond the burning zone,
" But happy reſts beneath this ſacred ſtone.
" His benefactions to the church were great;
" Tho' young, he haſten'd from his mortal ſtate.
" May he, tho' dead in trade, ſucceſsful prove,
" Saint *Michael*'s merchant in the realms above."

The ſtone is ſtill to be ſeen there. A figure of it was ſent to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by Mr. *Greene*, in this city. The inſcription and tranſlation are copied from the ſame magazine: for they appear to me to be equally faithful and ingenious.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN.

A LITTLE beyond, ſtands the hoſpital of St. *John*'s, conſiſting of a maſter and twelve poor brethren. The maſter is a clergyman, who has a good houſe and ſtipend for ſuperintending the

charity, and reading daily prayers in the chapel belonging to it. The founder is uncertain. We only know that *William Smith*, while biſhop of *Lichfield*, in the time of *Henry* VII. formed here a new foundation for a maſter, two prieſts, and ten poor men. *Henry* patronized the charity, and endowed it with the old hoſpital of *Denhal*, and the lands and impropriation of *Burton* church, both in *Wiral*, in *Cheſhire*. *Smith* alſo founded the grammar-ſchool in this city *.

Among other things worthy of attention in this city, is the cabinet of curioſities, antient, natural, and artificial, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Greene*, ſurgeon. It contains numbers of moſt valuable and inſtructive pieces in each claſs. A viſit to my worthy friend is the more agreeable, as he takes great pleaſure in gratifying the curioſity of all that favor him with their company.

City. The city is divided from the cloſe by a large piece of water, originally three; at preſent remain only this and another, called *Stowpool*, a little to the eaſt. Biſhop *Langton* made the cauſeway, bridges, and dams, at each end of the pool. Before that, the great road went round *Stowpool*, near *Stow* church. The city is neat, and well built; contains little more than three thouſand ſouls; is a place of great paſſage, has a conſiderable manufacture of ſail-cloth, and a ſmall manufacture of ſaddle-cloths and tammies.

How governed. It was originally governed by a guild and guild-maſter; which were the origin of corporations, and took riſe before the time of the Conqueſt; the name being *Saxon*, ſignifying a fraternity, which unites and flings its effects into a common ſtock, and is derived

* *Leland Itin.* iv. 117.

from

from *Gildan, to pay* *. A guild was a public feaſt, to commemorate the time of the inſtitution; and the guild-hall the place in which the fraternity aſſembled: Theſe (at leſt after the Conqueſt) paid fines to the crown, and formed part of its revenue. *Richard* I. enabled it to purchaſe lands to the value of ten pounds; but it was not chartered till the reign of *Edward* VI. who formed it into a regular corporation by its firſt charter. This was confirmed by Queen *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; and *Charles* II. granted a new one, confirming all the others.

IT is governed by a recorder, high ſteward, ſheriff, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and coroner. One of the bailiffs is elected by the biſhop; the others to be elected annually by and out of the brethren which form the corporation. The city has power of life and death within their juriſdiction; a court of record; and a pie-powder † court, which regulated the diſputes ariſing in fairs.

DISTRICT. THE diſtrict of the city and county of *Lichfield* is called the ſheriff's ride, and lies at unequal diſtances around. In this the corporation has excluſive juriſdiction.

MEMBERS. THIS city ſent repreſentatives in the thirty-third of *Edward* I; the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and twentieth of *Edward* II; and firſt, fourteenth, and twenty-ſeventh of *Edward* III; from whoſe reign they were diſcontinued, till that of *Edward* VI ‡. The members are returned by the ſheriff and bailiffs. The right of

* *Spelman*, 260. *Kennet's Gloſſ. to Paroch. Antiq.*

† So called from *pier poudreux*, or duſty feet, becauſe country people uſually come with duſty ſhoes to fairs. See Doctor *Pettingal*'s able diſſertation on the word, *Archæol.* i. 190.

‡ *Willis's Notitia Parliam.* iii. 50.

electing is in the freemen by ſervitude; in the burgage-holders, or ſuch who live in the town and pay a ſmall acknowlegement to the corporation; and in the freeholders of forty ſhillings a year, within the ſheriff's ride.

CASTLE.

Lichfield is quite an open town: all the traces of the ditches made by Biſhop *Clinton* are loſt, as well as of the tower, on which he is ſaid to have beſtowed ſuch great expence *. The name only of *Caſtle Ditch*, in the eaſt part of the town, preſerves its memory. Probably in this fortreſs *Richard* II. kept his ſumptuous *Chriſtmas*, in 1397, when he conſumed two hundred tuns of wine, and two thouſand oxen †; but with more certainty we know that it was his place of confinement, in his road to the tower of *London*, in 1399, a captive prince. The unhappy *Richard* here attempted his eſcape, by ſlipping from the window of the high tower into a garden; but being ſeen, was carried back to his impriſonment ‡.

WALL, OR ETOCETUM.

Wall, the antient *Etocetum*, lies about a mile and a half from *Lichfield*, on the *Watling-ſtreet* road, on a riſing ground. There are ſtill ſome remains of the walls to be ſeen, mixed with roots of ſome very old aſh-trees. Coins and tiles evince it to have been the *Roman Etocetum*, as well as its diſtance from *Pennocrucium*, a place ſomewhere on the river *Penk*, not far from *Penkridge*; but the ſite not well aſcertained. The *Watling-ſtreet* road enters the county near *Tamworth*, and is continued into *Shropſhire*, as far as *Wroxeter*. Near *Wall*, another *Roman* road croſſes it; and at the interſection is an exploratory mount, about forty feet in diameter, called *Offlo*, in ſight of *Borough Cop*, near *Lichfield*, on which

* *Goodwin*, 367. † *Stow's Chr.* 318. ‡ The ſame, 322.

the

the martyrdom of the thouſand Chriſtians, in the tenth perſecution, is ſaid to have happened. This is aſſerted by *John Roſs*, a *Warwickſhire* antiquary, who died in 1491, near twelve hundred years after the event; which he alone relates.

Lows.

THESE *lows*, which have the ſame ſignification as *laws* in *Scotland*, and mean a mount, and placed here in ſight of one another, were uſually deſigned as exploratory, and for the repetition of ſignals; and ſometimes were ſepulchral.

Tumuli.

I MADE one day an excurſion in ſearch of the ſeven *Tumuli*, which are ſaid, in the firſt volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 57, to be near this town. As I could diſcover only *Borough Cop* and *Offlo*, which fall within the deſcription, I was obliged to extend my ride. I paſſed through *Whittington*, a village with a church and ſpire-ſteeple, about two miles N. E. of *Lichfield*. Paſſed through *Fiſherwick* park, a fine ſeat of the Earl of *Donnegal*, built from a deſign of Mr. *Brown*'s: the grounds bounded by the *Tame*, a beautiful river. *Elford* church, village, and houſe, the ſeat of the late Earl of *Suffolk*, form a pretty groupe of objects on the oppoſite bank. I forded the river, and went by *Elford Low*, a verdant mount, which Doctor *Plott* proved, from examination, to have been ſepulchral; but, from its ſituation and elevation, I ſuſpect it might have had on it a *ſpecula*, or watch-tower; and that all the others might have been for the ſame uſe, and to repeat ſignals in time of danger *.

Elford.

Elford, before the Conqueſt, was poſſeſſed by Earl *Algar*; after which the Conqueror himſelf ſeized it for his own uſe. About *Henry* the Third's reign, *William* of *Arderne* was lord of it, and

* See *Vegelius*, Not. ad lib. iii. 307.

his

his poſterity was ſeiſed of it till the marriage of *Maud*, ſole heireſs of Sir *John Arderne*, with *Thomas*, ſecond ſon of Sir *John Stanley* of *Latham*, Knight; he dying in 1463, the 6th of *Edward* IV. *Margaret*, his daughter, conveyed it by marriage to the *Stantons:* by the ſame means it paſſed from the *Stantons* to the *Smiths*; from the *Smiths* to the *Huddleſtons*; and from the *Huddleſtons* to the *Bowes*. So very rapid was the change of family in this place! It continued with the *Bowes* four or five generations; but, about the latter end of the laſt century, became the property of the Honorable *Craven Howard*, by marriage with *Mary*, daughter of *George Bowes*, Eſquire: and continued in his poſterity (the Earls of *Suffolk)* till the death of the late able and honeſt peer; when it devolved to his ſiſter, the Honorable *Frances Howard*.

CHURCH. In the church are ſeveral fine monuments, in the antient ſtile.

In the north wall is a painted figure, with curled hair, gown down to his knees, buſkins on his legs, ſword, gold chain, his hands cloſed, and a ring on his thumb.

An alabaſter tomb of an *Arderne*, in a conic helmet, mail round his neck, chin, and ſhoulders, and a collar of S S: one of his hands claſps that of his wife, who has on a rich pearl bonnet, a cloak, and gown. Around the tomb are various figures, in the dreſs of the times.

Sir *William Smith*, who died in 1500, lies armed, has a collar of S S. and is repreſented beardleſs. He lies between his two wives: *Iſabel*, in long hair and a coronet, daughter of *John Nevil* Marquis of *Montacute*, brother to the great Earl of *Warwick*; and *Anne*, daughter of *William Stanton*, by whom he acquired this place.

place. Monks, and coats of arms, ſurround the tomb: the firſt, to expreſs his piety; the laſt, to gratify the vanity of ſurvivors.

Sir *John Stanley*, ſon of *Thomas Stanley* and *Maud Arderne*, lies under an arch, with both hands ſupplicatory, in armor, with a mail muffler. His head reſts on a helm, with the Eagle and Child, the cognizance of the *Stanleys*.

Under another arch is his eldeſt ſon, a child with curled hair, and in a long gown, recumbent: one hand points to his ear; the other holds a ball, the unfortunate inſtrument of his death; on which was inſcribed *Ubi dolor ibi digitus*.

About two miles further, in a place called *Elford Park Farm*, I diſcovered the ſite of the ſeven *Tumuli*, or *Barrows*: only one exiſts, the reſt having been deſtroyed within a few years; that which remains is ſmall, and evidently ſepulchral. There had probably been a battle on this ſpot during the *heptarchy*: whether between *Saxons* and *Danes*, or two *Saxon* princes, is uncertain.

Croxal church ſtands on an eminence. Within are two tombs, with the figures of an armed man and his wife, curiouſly engraven on each. One commemorates *John Horton*, of *Caton*, and his ſpouſe, *Anne*, daughter of *John Curzon*, of this place. He died in the year 1500. His name is expreſſed in form of a *rebus*; the word *Hor* cut upon a tun. Croxal Church.

The other tomb is of *George Curzon*, Eſquire, and his wife *Catharine*, who died in 1605. By the marriage of their only daughter *Mary*, to the famous Sir *Edward Sackville* Earl of *Dorſet*, it was conveyed to that noble family, in which it ſtill remains.

mains. The *Curzons* had been poſſeſſed of it ever ſince the reign of *Henry* I.

Pass by *Hazelar* hamlet and chapel. The laſt is prebendal, and at preſent converted into a pig-ſtye. Ride for ſome time by the ſide of the little river *Meaſe*, the boundary, in this part, between *Staffordſhire* and *Derbyſhire*. A little further is the village and church of *Clifton*, uſually called *Clifton Camville*, from a family of that name, who poſſeſſed it from the year 1200, or the ſecond of King *John*, to about the year 1315. The ſpire of the church is extremely elegant, joined to the tower by flying buttreſſes. In the church is a tomb, with the effigies of Sir *John Vernon* of *Harleſton*, in this neighborhood, and Dame *Allen*, his wife. He is dreſſed in a bonnet and long gown, with a chain from his neck, as uſual with people of worſhip; for he had been one of the king's counſel, and *cuſtos rotulorum* of the county of *Derby*. His wife is dreſſed in a ſquare hood, with a purſe, knife, and beads by her ſide. They died in 1545.

CLIFTON.

Visit *Thorp Conſtantine*, a ſmall church cloſe by the ſeat of my matrimonial relation, *William Inge*, Eſquire, who deſervedly bears the reſpectable and uſeful character of being the beſt juſtice of any country gentleman in *England*. The living is in his gift, and the whole pariſh his property. The manor was once belonging to the ſee of *Ely*; for it appears that *Hotham*, biſhop of that dioceſe in 1316, obtained for it a charter of free warren.

THORP.

Henry Lord *Scrope*, favorite of *Henry* V. beheaded for his ungrateful plot againſt his maſter, left to this church a veſtment worth 26*s.* 8*d.* on condition the prieſt ſhould pray for his ſoul,

ſoul on *Sundays*, and in all his maſſes. His will, made before his treaſon was diſcovered, is a curious piece of hypocriſy *.

I CONTINUED this little ramble to *Sekindon*, a mile diſtant, on the edge of *Warwickſhire*, remarkable for a lofty artificial mount, the keep of a *Saxon* caſtle, with a flat area beneath; at the bottom are the remains of a great rampart, and the whole ſurrounded with a deep ditch. This place is celebrated for the battle between *Ethelbald*, king of the *Mercians*, and *Cuthred*, king of the *Weſt Saxons*, in 755 †, when *Ethelbald*, diſdaining flight, was ſlain by *Beonred* ‡, one of his own officers, who, for a ſhort ſpace, uſurped the kingdom.

TAMWORTH.

ABOUT four miles farther lies *Tamworth*, between the conflux of the *Tame* and the *Ankor*, which formed at this place the appearance of an iſland; its *Saxon* name being *Tameneordige* and *Tamanweorthe*; *ige* ſignifying an iſland. It had long been the reſidence of the *Mercian* princes, who preferred it on account of its pleaſant ſituation, and the quantity of woodland, which afforded them in plenty the pleaſures of the chaſe. *Offa* dates a grant, in 781, to the monks of *Worceſter*, from his royal palace at *Tamworth*. *Ceonulf*, *Bernwulf*, and *Burthred*, date other charters, in the years 814, 841, and 854, from the ſame place §. The precinct of their reſidence was an enormous ditch, forty-five feet wide, protecting the town on the north, weſt, and eaſt; the rivers ſerving as a defence on the other ſide. The ditch is filled up in many places, yet ſtill there are veſtiges of it, and alſo of two mounts, on which probably ſtood two ſmall towers.

A ROYAL RESIDENCE.

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, ix. 275. † *Saxon Chr.* 59. ‡ *Brompton*, 769. *Ingulphus*, 853. § *Dugdale's Warwickſh.* ii. 1130. *Plott's Staffordſh.* 410.

RUINED BY THE DANES.

RESTORED BY ETHELFLEDA.

Tamworth was totally ruined by the incurſions of the *Danes*: at length was reſtored by the celebrated *Ethelfleda*, who, in the ſpring of 913, erected a tower * on the artificial mount on which the preſent caſtle ſtands. Here, in 920, ſhe finiſhed her glorious life, and in 922 ſhe received, I may ſay, poſthumous honors, by the aſſemblage of the *Mercian* tribes ſhe had conquered, who, with the princes of *North Wales*, here acknowleged the ſovereign power of her brother *Edward* †, probably obtained by her valour and prudence.

THE town, or borough, as it was called on the Conqueſt, continued part of the royal demeſne, but was afterwards ſet at a certain rent to the lords of the caſtle; the firſt of whom, after that event,

MARMIONS.

was *Robert Marmion*, one of the followers of the Conqueror, on whom it was beſtowed. His poſterity remained maſters of it for ſome generations, holding of the crown *in capite*, by the ſervice of finding three knights at their own coſts, for forty days, in the wars of *Wales*.

ON the death of *Philip Marmion*, in 1291, the twentieth of *Edward* I. this fortreſs deſcended to his eldeſt daughter *Joan*, wife of *William Mortein*; who dying without iſſue, it fell three years after, by agreement among the co-heirs, to *Joan*, a relation

FREVILES.

of *Philip Marmion*, and wife of *Alexander Frevile*. The *Freviles* by this means owned it till the year 1419, or ſeventh of *Henry* V. when Sir *Baldwyn Frevile* dying childleſs, *Thomas Ferrers*, ſecond ſon of *William* Lord *Ferrers*, of *Groby*, became maſter of it, in right of *Elizabeth* his wife, eldeſt of the three ſiſters of Sir

FERRERS.

Baldwyn. The *Ferrers* held it till the beginning of the preſent

* *Saxon Chr.* 104. † The ſame, 110.

century; when it paſſed into the family of the *Comptons*, by the marriage of *James* Earl of *Northampton* with *Elizabeth*, ſiſter to *Robert* Lord *Tamworth*, grandſon and heir apparent to *Robert* Earl *Ferrers*, who had obtained it by his marriage, in 1688, with *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Humphrey Ferrers*, of this place. Lady *Charlotte Compton*, ſole ſurviving daughter of the match, Baroneſs *de Ferrers* in right of her mother, married the preſent Lord *Townſhend*, whoſe ſon, now Lord *De Ferrers*, enjoys the place. I muſt not forget to add, that Sir *John Baldwyn*, Knight, on the coronation of *Richard* II. claimed the honor of being the king's champion, by virtue of tenure of this caſtle (a ſervice performed by his predeceſſors the *Marmions*); but it being found that the *Marmions* held their right only from the tenure of *Scrivelſby* manor, it was challenged by Sir *John Dymock*, the then owner, and adjudged to him *.

CASTLE.

TILL the preſent century it had been the ſeat of its lords. The rooms are numerous, but inconvenient and irregular, except a dining-room and drawing-room; each with large projecting windows. Around the firſt are painted great numbers of coats of arms of the family of the *Ferrers*, and its alliances. The chimney-piece of the drawing-room is richly carved, in the old taſte, and beneath the arms is the motto, *Only one*.

THE beauty of the ſituation of *Tamworth* is ſeen from the caſtle to great advantage, varied with rich meadows, two bridges over the *Tame* and the *Ankor*, and the rivers wandering picturesquely along the country. *Michael Drayton*, born on the

* *Dugdale's Warwickſh.* ii. 1134.

banks of the laſt, moſt elegantly paints out his love-complaints, and celebrates the laſt in the ſweeteſt ſtrain.

Clear *Ankor*, on whoſe ſilver-ſanded ſhore
My ſoul-ſhrin'd ſaint, my fair idea lies:
A bleſſed brook, whoſe milk-white ſwans adore
Thy cryſtal ſtream, refined by her eyes;
Where ſweet myrrh-breathing *zephyr* in the ſpring
Gently diſtils his nectar-dropping ſhowers;
Where nightingales in *Arden* ſit and ſing
Amongſt the dainty dew-impearled flowers.
Say thus, fair brook, when thou ſhalt ſee thy queen:
Lo, here thy ſhepherd ſpent his wand'ring days,
And in theſe ſhades, dear nymph, he oft has been,
And here to thee he ſacrific'd his tears.
Fair *Arden*, thou my *Tempe* art alone;
And thou, ſweet *Ankor*, art my *Helicon*.

THE town is large and well-built; part is ſituated in *Staffordſhire*, and part in *Warwickſhire*; for which reaſon its members are returned by the ſheriffs of both counties *. It firſt ſent repreſentatives in the fifth year of Queen *Elizabeth*: and was made a corporation two years before; which conſiſts of two bailiffs, a recorder, and twenty-four capital burgeſſes. The right of voting is in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot.

CHURCH. THE church is large, built at different times. Near the chancel are two great round arches, with *zigzag* moldings, which were prior to the reign of *Henry* III. when this ſpecies of arch fell into diſuſe. Here are numbers of monuments, ſome antient, of the *Freviles* and *Ferrers*, with their figures, and thoſe of their wives.

* *Willis Notitia Parl.* iii. 51.

Here

Here is alſo a handſome monument of *John Ferrers*, Eſquire, who died in 1680, aged 52; and of his ſon Sir *Humphry Ferrers*, knight, who died in 1678, aged 25. Their figures are repreſented in marble, as big as life, in a *Roman* dreſs, long flowing hair, and half-kneeling. Sir *Humphry* was the laſt male heir of his line.

The church is dedicated to St. *Editha*, daughter to king *Edgar*; who, preferring the cloiſtered life to the troubles of a throne, received after death the honor of ſaintſhip. It has been ſaid, that ſhe founded here a nunnery, and that *Robert Marmion*, lord of this place, received from her very ſenſible marks of reſentment, for daring to remove the holy ſiſters. St. *Editha* deſcended from heaven, and, while *Marmion* was lying down, after a coſtly feaſt, in *Tamworth* caſtle, ſhe admoniſhed him to reſtore them to their rights, and, by way of memorandum, gave him ſuch a blow with her croſier on his ſide, that he roſe in extreme torment; which inſtantly ceaſed on repentance and reſtitution *. It is probable that this very *Marmion* made the church collegiate, and placed here a dean and ſix prebendaries, each of whom had his ſubſtitute, or vicar; for it is the opinion of *Leland*, this foundation aroſe from the piety of one of the name †. The idle legend might have been formed from ſome real offence ‡, which might have been expiated in the manner uſual in old times.

Saint *Editha* had alſo an image here. After the diſſolution,

* *Dugdale, Baron.* i. 375. † *Itin.* iv. 121.

‡ As it is very doubtful whether there had been any nunnery here, the offence might be the expulſion of the nuns from *Poleſworth* convent, dedicated to Saint *Editha*; but were reſtored by *Robert Marmion* and his wife. *Stevens*, 1251. *Tanner*, 566.

the

the ſeven incumbents had penſions, as late as 1553 *. Queen *Elizabeth* granted the college, and all its prebends, to *Edward Downing* and *Peter Aſhton*. At preſent, this great church is only a curacy.

HOSPITAL. In 1286, the fifteenth of *Edward* I. *Philip Marmion* dedicated here an hoſpital to St. *James*, intending to found a houſe of *Premonſtrenſians*; but, till he could execute his deſign, granted it to *William* of *Combery-hall*, with all its appurtenances, and paſture in *Aſhfield* for four oxen and two horſes, on condition it ſhould celebrate maſs for his ſoul †. There is now an hoſpital founded for more uſeful purpoſes, by Mr. *Guy*.

FROM *Tamworth* I returned to *Lichfield*, and reſumed my journey along the *London* road.

SWINFEN. ABOUT two miles from the city, ſee on the left *Swinfen*, the ſeat of a gentleman of the ſame name; happy in its beautiful demeſne, ornamented with an extent of water, meads, and hanging-woods. This place was once the property of the *Spermores*; but in the time of *Henry* VI. by marriage of *Joyce*, daughter and heireſs of the family, with *William Swinfen*, it came into that name. The executors of the laſt of that line, a Doctor *Swinfen*, ſold it, in the preſent century, to Mr. *Swinfen*, of *London*; in whoſe family it continues.

A LITTLE farther, the great *Watling-ſtreet* croſſes the road near *Weford*, or the ford on the way. This is ſeated on *Blackbrook*, a ſmall ſtream, now furniſhed with a bridge. The ſtream runs through a beautiful tract of narrow but rich meadows, prettily bounded by low and fertile riſings. This ſpot had been the ſcene of much civil rage. A *Purefoy* was here ſlain by Sir *Henry Wil-*

* *Willis*, ii. 218. † *Tanner*, 502.

loughby,

loughby, in the cauſe of *Edward* IV; and Sir *Henry* in the ſame place fought, and was deſperately wounded by Lord *L'Iſle* *. *Weford Common*, a black heath, ſucceeds; and a little beyond, on the left, ſtood *Canwell* priory, founded about the year 1142, by *Geva*, widow of *Jeffry Riddel*, and daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, for *Benedictine* monks. It had ten pounds a year in ſpiritualities, and fifteen pounds ten ſhillings and three pence in temporalities. It became at length a cell for a ſolitary monk; was ſuppreſſed, and granted by *Henry* VIII. to Cardinal *Wolſey*, towards the endowment of his two colleges †. CANWELL.

NEAR this place I entered

WARWICKSHIRE,

in the pariſh of *Middleton*; from which the *Willoughbies* take their title. The road is over part of the common of *Sutton Cofield*, which is finely bounded on the left by a long-continued range of woods.

A FEW miles farther, I paſſed *Moxhull* hall, the neat-dreſſed ſeat of Mr. *Hacket*, a deſcendant of the worthy biſhop of that name; whoſe ſon, by marriage with *Mary*, eldeſt daughter of *John L'Iſle*, became owner of it, after it had been in the *L'Iſles*, or *de Inſula*, for ſome hundreds of years ‡. On the right is the pariſh-church, *Wiſhaw*, and a little farther, that of *Curdworth*. That manor was poſſeſſed, in the time of the Conqueror, by *Turchil de Warwik*, ſon of *Alwine*, a potent *Saxon* in the time of *Edward* the Confeſſor. *Turchil* is recorded to have been the firſt in *England* MOXHULL. CURDWORTH.

* *Leland Itin.* iv. 120. Probably one of the neighboring *L'Iſles* of *Moxhull*.
† *Tanner*, 497. ‡ *Dugdale Warwickſh.* ii. 936.

who,

who, in imitation of the *Normans*, took a ſurname, ſtiling himſelf *Turchil de Eardine* *, or *Arden*, from his reſidence in that part of the country then called *Arden*, or the foreſt; a word, according to *Cambden* †, by which both *Britons* and *Gauls* expreſſed a woodland tract. He was anceſtor to the antient and reſpectable family which flouriſhed under the ſame name, till the year 1643, when it was loſt in the male line, by the death of *Robert Arden*.

About half a mile from *Curdworth*, I croſſed the *Tame* at *Curdworth Bridge*, and a mile further the *Cole*. The view from hence, of the ſtream watering a range of rich meadows, bounded on one ſide by hanging-woods, is extremely agreeable; as is, a little farther, the town of *Coleſhill*, covering the ſteep aſcent of a lofty brow, on whoſe top appears the handſome church and elegant ſpire.

COLESHILL.

The place had been long a royal demeſne; was poſſeſſed by *Edward* the Confeſſor, and afterwards by the Conqueror. It fell, either in his reign or that of *William Rufus*, into the hands of the *Clintons*, in whom it continued till the year 1353, the twenty-ſeventh of *Edward* III; when it paſſed to Sir *John de Mountfort*, by virtue of his marriage with *Joan*, daughter of Sir *John Clinton* ‡. The *Mountforts* held it till the reign of *Henry* VII. when, by the cruel attainder and execution of Sir *Simon Mountfort*, for ſending thirty pounds, by his younger ſon *Henry*, to *Perkin Warbeck*, on ſuppoſition that *Perkin* was the real ſon of his former maſter *Edward* IV. This brought ruin on himſelf and family. He was

* *Dugdale Warwickſh.* ii. 925. † i. 606. ‡ *Dugdale Warwickſh.* ii. 925.

tried

tried at *Guildhall*, in 1494, and condemned to be drawn through the city, and hanged and quartered at *Tyburn* *. His manor of *Coleſhill* was immediately beſtowed on *Simon Digby*, deputy-conſtable of the caſtle, who brought the unfortunate gentleman to the bar. He was a younger ſon of the houſe of *Tilton*, of *Leiceſterſhire*, anceſtor of the Lord *Digby*, the preſent worthy poſſeſſor.

In the upper part of the town is a ſmall PLACE, neatly built. The church-yard commands a fine view of a rich country. The vicarage was formerly belonging to *Markgate*, in *Bedfordſhire*, but is now in the gift of its lord. The ſpire, lofty as it is, was fifteen feet higher, before it had been ſtruck with lightning in 1550; when the inhabitants ſold one of the bells towards the repairs.

CHURCH.

In the church are numbers of fine tombs of the *Digbies*, with their figures recumbent. Among others, that of the above-mentioned *Simon*, and his ſpouſe *Alice*, who lie under a tomb erected by himſelf. He died in 1519: ſhe ſurvived him, and left by her will a ſilver penny to every child under the age of nine, whoſe parents were houſekeepers in this pariſh (beginning with thoſe next the church) on condition that, every day in the year, after the ſacring of the high maſs, they ſhould kneel down at the altar and ſay five paternoſters, an ave, and a creed, for her ſoul, that of her huſband, and all Chriſtian ſouls; and the annual ſum of ſix ſhillings and eight pence to the dean, for ſeeing the ſame duly performed, and likewiſe for performing the ſame himſelf. At the reformation, this cuſtom was changed. The inhabitants

* *Dugdale Warwickſh.* ii. 1012. *Digby Pedigree*, viii. 15.

purchaſed from the crown the lands charged with this money: part maintains a ſchool: the reſt is diſtributed to ſuch children who repair to the church every morning at ten o'clock, and ſay the Lord's prayer; and the clerk has an allowance for ſeeing the performance, and for the ringing the bell to ſummon them *.

THE figure of *Simon Digby* is in armor, with lank hair, and bare-headed. His grandſon *John*, and great grandſon *George*, knighted at the ſiege of *Zutphen*, are repreſented in the ſame manner, with their wives. The firſt died in 1558; the laſt in 1586. Theſe are of alabaſter, and painted.

THE tomb of *Reginald*, ſon of *Simon*, who died in 1549, differs. His figure, and that of his wife, are engraven on a flat ſlab of marble, with twelve of their children at their feet.

ON a pedeſtal, with an urn at the top, is an inſcription to *Kildare* Lord *Digby*, of *Geaſhil*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, who died in 1661; and on the oppoſite ſide is another, in memory of his lady, who died in 1692, drawn up by Biſhop *Hough*, forming a character uncommonly amiable and exemplary; the integrity of that worthy prelate giving ſanction to every line.

I FELT great pleaſure in peruſing an epitaph, by a grateful miſtreſs, to the memory of a worthy domeſtic, *Mary Wheely*; whom ſhe ſtiles an excellent ſervant and good friend; for what is a faithful ſervant but an humble friend?

BENEATH two arches are two antient figures of croſs-legged knights, armed in mail, with ſhort ſurtouts, in all reſpects alike; only one has a dog, the other a lion, at his feet. On their ſhields are two *fleurs de lis*, which denote them to have been ſome of the

* *Dugdale Warwickſh.* ii. 1013, 1014.

earlier

earlier *Clintons*; and by *Dugdale* * it appears, that one was *John de Clinton*, lord of this place, a ſtrong adherent to the barons againſt *Henry* III. who ſuffered a temporary forfeiture of his eſtate; but was reſtored to it by the famous *Dictum de Kenelworth*. He became a favorite of *Edward* I. and clamed for his manor of *Coleſhill* by preſcription, aſſize of bread and beer, gallows, pillorie, tumbril, a court-leet, infangthef, outfangthef, mercate, faire, and free warren. He died in the year 1291, the period of cruſades, and is buried croſs-legged.

I OBSERVE, that the piety of the Catholics has given the ſame attitude to ſeveral of the *Sherborns*, in the church of *Mitton*, in *Yorkſhire*, who were interred in the laſt century; ſo that I ſuſpect it to have ſometimes been conſidered merely as a reverential ſign of our SAVIOUR's ſuffering.

COLESHILL HALL.

THE deſerted ſeat of the *Digbies* lies about a mile or two from the town, in a fine park. The houſe conſiſts but of one ſtory, beſides garrets; yet the apartments are numerous, approachable by ſtrange and unintelligible acceſs to all that are unacquainted with them, according to the ſtile of old buildings.

BLITHE HALL.

FROM *Coleſhill* I deſcended to pay a reſpectful pilgrimage to *Blithe Hall*, the ſeat of the great antiquary Sir *William Dugdale*; from whoſe indefatigable labors, his ſucceſſors in the ſcience draw ſuch endleſs helps. In reſpect to this county, he has fairly baffled every effort towards the diſcovery of any thing that could eſcape his penetrating eye.

THE houſe lies about a mile below *Coleſhill*, on the river *Blithe*; was purchaſed by Sir *William* from Sir *Walter Aſton*, and made his

* *Dugdale*, &c. 1009.

place of reſidence. It at preſent belongs (by female deſcent) to *Richard Gueſt*, Eſquire; whoſe politeneſs to an inquiſitive intruder I ſhall ever acknowlege. He was ſo obliging as to ſhew me an excellent half-length of his great anceſtor, dreſſed in black, with a bundle of manuſcripts in his hand, painted at the age of ſixty, by *Peter Boſſcler* *, in 1665.

PORTRAIT OF SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

ANOTHER portrait of his wife, *Margery*, daughter of *John Huntback*, Eſquire, of *Sewal*, in *Staffordſhire*; a head of Lord Keeper *Bridgeman*, a thin primitive face; another of Lord *Clarendon*; and a third of Lord Keeper *Littleton*, with a jovial open countenance. As a judge (for he had been lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench) he was, as Sir *Edward Coke* ſaid, *a well-poiſed and weighed man* †. As lord keeper, diſpirited, from the melancholy apprehenſions he had of the approaching calamities of the times. For a while he temporized with the views of the oppoſition. At length, finding the reſolution of the leaders to ſeize on the ſeals, and make uſe of them againſt his royal maſter, he gave them up to a meſſenger, appointed for that purpoſe, and followed them, at the hazard of his life, to the king at *York* ‡; where he loyally reſumed their uſe, till his death, at *Oxford*, in 1645; when he at once performed the functions of lord keeper, privy-counſellor, and colonel of a regiment of foot.

LORD KEEPER LITTLETON.

A HALF-LENGTH of the famous *Elias Aſhmole*, whom *Antony Wood* ſtiles "the greateſt *virtuoſo* and *curioſo* ever known or read "of in *England*. *Uxor ſolis* took up its habitation in his breaſt, "and in his boſom the great God did abundantly ſtore up the

ELIAS ASHMOLE.

* I imagine, the ſame with the perſon Mr. *Walpole* calls *Buſtler*, ii. 26.

† *Lloyd*, ii. 322. ‡ *Clarendon*, ii. 574.

"treaſures

"treaſures of all ſorts of wiſdom and knowlege *." It is well for poor *Aſhmole*, that the peeviſh hiſtorian never read the wonderful diary of his life, in which is a moſt minute and filthy detail of all his ails and ſtrange miſhaps †; otherwiſe *Antony* never would have been ſo profuſe of his praiſe. Yet, amidſt his foibles, he was an able botaniſt; of moſt uncommon knowlege in the ſtudy of antiquity and records; a phyſician, herald, chemiſt, and aſtrologer. On rectifying his nativity, he found his birth to have been on the 23d of *May* 1617, about three in the morning, or "3 hours 25 "minutes 49 ſeconds A. M. the quarter ☌ of ♊ aſcending; but, "upon Mr. *Lilly*'s rectification thereof, *anno* 1667, he makes the "quarter 36 aſcending ‡." This jargon ſhould not deprive him of his real merit. To him we owe a moſt elaborate treatiſe on the inſtitution of the order of the Garter, he having been *Windſor* herald; various manuſcripts reſpecting county antiquities, ſtill extant; and, above all, the foundation of the *Muſeum* at *Oxford*, which bears his name, finiſhed in 1682, on purpoſe to receive the vaſt collection of curioſities beſtowed by him on that univerſity, which he had defended in 1646, as comptroller of the ordnance. Mr. *Aſhmole* was doubly engaged to the worthy owner of this houſe: firſt, by the friendſhip reſulting from the congenial turn of their ſtudies; and again, by his alliance with Sir *William*, in his marriage with his daughter *Elizabeth*; which proved a ſource of great generoſity, on his part, towards his father-in-law and his family. By his portrait, drawn by *Nave* ‖, in 1664, in his he-

* *Athen Oxon.* ii. 289.
† Mr. *Aſhmole's Life*, 287.
‡ Mr. *Aſhmole's Life*.
‖ Probably *Neve*.

rald's

rald's coat, he appears to have been a good-looking man, in long hair, with a view of *Windſor* in the back-ground.

MAXSTOKE CASTLE.

FROM hence I viſited *Maxſtoke* caſtle, three miles ſouth-eaſt, moſt of the way through fields. The caſtle is very entire, and ſtands on a plain, in a moſt ſequeſtered ſpot, ſurrounded with trees, and guarded by a moat. It is of a ſquare form: at each corner is an hexagonal tower, and at the entrance a fine gateway, with a tower of the ſame form with the reſt on each ſide. The gates are in their original ſtate, covered with plates of iron. Above, are the holes for pouring of hot ſand, or melted lead, on aſſailants, and the cavity which once held the portcullis. Theſe gates were made in the time of *Humphry Stafford* earl (afterwards duke) of *Buckingham*. He fixed on them his arms (ſtill remaining) impaled with thoſe of his wife, *Anne Nevil*; ſupported by two antelopes, derived from his mother, as one of the daughters of *Thomas Woodſtock*, Duke of *Glouceſter*; and added the burning nave, or knot, the cognizance of his own anceſtors. Within the court the walls are pierced with divers cells, the antient caſernes of the garriſon.

MUCH of the habitable part is ſtill ſtanding, but part was burnt by accident; what remains is the dwelling-houſe of Mr. *Dilkes*, in whoſe family it has been for ſeveral generations. The great vault ribbed with ſtone, the old chapel, and kitchen, ſtill remain; and the noble old hall, and a great dining-room with a moſt curious carved door and chimney, are ſtill in uſe.

OWNERS.

AFTER the Conqueſt, it was given to *Turchil de Warwick*; from one of his poſterity it was granted to the *Limeſies*, lords of *Long Ichinton* and *Solihull*; from them to the *Odingfells*; and from the *Odingfells*, by *Ida*, eldeſt daughter of the laſt of the name, to the

great

great family of the *Clintons* before mentioned, who made it their chief ſeat. In 1437, the ſixteenth of *Henry* VI. Sir *William de Clinton* exchanged it with *Humphry* earl of *Buckingham*, with whom it became a favorite reſidence. On the execution of his ſon *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham*, in 1483, the firſt of *Richard* III. it was ſeized by the king. *Richard*, on his march towards *Nottingham*, ordered all the inner buildings of *Kenelworth* caſtle to be removed here *. After his defeat and death in *Boſworth* field, this place reverted to *Edward*, ſon of the laſt duke; who fell a victim, in 1521, to *Henry* VIII. a tyrant greater, and more inexcuſable, than him who deſtroyed the father. The eſtates, again forfeited, were granted to Sir *William Compton*, a favorite, and gallant tilter, in the reign of the former, and anceſtor of the Earl of *Northampton*. In 1596, his great grandſon, *William* Lord *Compton*, conveyed it to Lord Keeper *Egerton*, who, in two years after, ſold it to *Thomas Dilke*, Eſquire; in whoſe family it remains.

I DID not viſit the neighboring priory of *Maxſtoke*; ſo ſhall ſay no more of it; than that it was founded in 1336, by Sir *William de Clinton*, afterwards Earl of *Huntingdon*, and peopled with canons regular of St. *Auguſtin* †.

RETURNED through *Coleſhill*, and at a ſmall diſtance, on the left of the road, digreſſed to *Packington*, the ſeat of the Earl of *Ailſford*. The manor antiently belonged to the priory of *Kenelworth*, being granted to it by *Geoffry de Clinton*, lord chamberlain to *Henry* II. At the diſſolution, it was ſold for the ſum of ſix hundred and twenty-one pounds and one penny, to *John Fiſher*, Eſquire, gentleman-penſioner to *Henry* VIII. and four ſucceeding PACKINGTON.

* *Dugdale*, ii. 995. † *Tanner*, 583.

monarchs.

monarchs. By the marriage of *Mary*, daughter and heireſs of Sir *Clement Fiſher*, Baronet, with *Heneage*, ſecond Earl of *Ailsford*, the place was transferred to that noble family. The ſituation has of late years been highly improved by the change of the road. The grounds are prettily ſloped by nature, are well wooded, and the bottom filled with two pleaſing pieces of water. The houſe has alſo undergone many alterations; is a plain convenient building; except on one ſide, where opens a *loggio* (in our climate) moſt admirably adapted for the encouragement of rheums and rheumatiſms.

WITHIN is a good portrait of its founder, *John Fiſher*; a half-length, with a ſquare white beard, cloſe black cap, upright ruff, and black jacket.

A BEAUTIFUL picture of *Henrietta Maria*, conſort to *Charles* I. She is repreſented ſitting, in blue, with roſes in her hand, and her thorny crown by her.

HERE is alſo a portrait of *Charles* Duke of *Somerſet*, in his robes, father to the Counteſs Dowager of *Ailsford*.

THE country here begins to loſe the comforts of a gravelly ſoil, and changes to the wet-retaining clay. At the pleaſant village of MIREDEN. *Mireden* it is uncommonly deep, but by the aſſiſtance of turnpikes become an excellent road. The pretty houſes on each ſide of the way, and the magnificent inn, famed for time immemorial for its excellent malt-liquor, with the various embelliſhments (made by the old inn-keeper, *Reynolds*) of gateway, little ponds, ſtatues, and other whims, enliven the ſpot greatly.

CHURCH. THE church is ſeated a little higher up, on an eminence. Within is a handſome alabaſter tomb of *John Wyard*, in armour and mail, with ſword and dagger by his ſide; his arms a cinquefoil on his breaſt. This gentleman had been 'ſquire (as the inſcription relates)

lates) to *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, and founder of a chauntry in this church; near which he had his reſidence. He was alſo knight of the ſhire for this county, in the ſecond year of *Richard* II.

HERE is another tomb, with a figure in ſtone, ſuppoſed to have been that of one of the *Walſhes*, the antient lords of this manor. His figure, as well as the former, is recumbent, with their hands in the action of ſupplication: but this gentleman has a ſhort ſkirt over the lower part of his armour.

THE antient name of this place was *Alſpath*, or *Aileſpede*, even till the beginning of the reign of *Henry* VI; about which time, becoming a great thoroughfare, it got the name of *Myreden*; *den* ſignifying a bottom, and *myre*, dirt: and I can well vouch for the propriety of the appellation, before the inſtitution of turnpikes.

OLD FASHION OF TRAVELLING.

IN *March* 1739-40, I changed my *Welſh* ſchool for one nearer to the capital; and travelled in the *Cheſter* ſtage; then no deſpicable vehicle for country gentlemen. The firſt day, with much labor, we got from *Cheſter* to *Whichurch*, twenty miles; the ſecond day, to the *Welſh Harp*; the third, to *Coventry*; the fourth, to *Northampton*; the fifth, to *Dunſtable*; and, as a wonderous effort, on the laſt, to *London* before the commencement of night. The ſtrain and labor of ſix good horſes, ſometimes eight, drew us through the ſloughs of *Mireden*, and many other places. We were conſtantly out two hours before day, and as late at night; and in the depth of winter proportionably later.

Families which travelled in their own carriages, contracted with *Benſon* and Co. and were dragged up in the ſame number of days, by three ſets of able horſes.

THE ſingle gentlemen, then a hardy race, equipped in jack-boots and trowſers, up to their middle, rode poſt through thick and thin, and, guarded againſt the mire, defied the frequent ſtumble and fall; aroſe and purſued their journey with alacrity: while in theſe days their enervated poſterity ſleep away their rapid journies in eaſy chaiſes, fitted for the conveyance of the ſoft inhabitants of *Sybaris*.

ALLESEY. I CONTINUED my way to *Coventry* through *Alleſey*, a village with a church and ſpire-ſteeple. The place was originally a member of that city, Biſhop *Clinton* having permitted a chapel to be built here for the uſe of the poor, reſerving the right of burial to the mother church *. In a place called *The Parks*, ſtood a caſtle, doubly moated, probably the reſidence of the *Haſtings*, who poſſeſſed this place in the time of *Edward* I. The preſent handſome ſeat is owned by ——— *Neale*, Eſquire.

COVENTRY. AFTER a ride of two miles from hence, I entered *Coventry*, a great and antient city. The time of its foundation is unknown. By the addition of *tre*, a town, it ſhould ſeem as if it had been inhabited by the *Britons*, before the *Saxons* added the word *coven* to it, as is conjectured, from a nunnery very antiently eſtabliſhed here. The ſite of the old town is ſuppoſed to have been on the north ſide of the preſent, not only becauſe great foundations are diſcovered about the ſpot called St. *Nicholas Church-yard*, but, I may add, from the *tumulus* near it, on the *Atherſton* road, called *Barrs Hill*, on which might have been a caſtelet.

SAXON NUNNERY. THE certainty of there having been a convent here in the early times, depends on the authority of *John Rous* †; who ſays, that

* *Dugdale*, i. 129.

† *Leland* (iv. 124.) ſays it was founded by king *Canute*.

when

when the traitor *Edric* ravaged this country, in 1016, he burnt the nunnery in this city, of which a holy virgin, St. *Oſburg*, had been abbeſs.

On its ruins, *Leofric*, fifth earl of *Mercia*, and his counteſs *Godeva*, founded a monaſtery. At that period *Coventry* muſt have been a conſiderable place, and its number of inhabitants great, otherwiſe the fair *Godeva* could never have made ſo great a merit of riding naked through the town, to redeem it from the intolerable taxes and grievances it at that time labored under. The cauſe muſt have been equal to the deed. Her huſband long reſiſted her importunity in its behalf, on account of the profits that accrued to him: at length thought to ſilence her by the ſtrange propoſal: ſhe accepted it, and, being happy in fine flowing locks, rode, decently covered to her very feet with her lovely treſſes. The hiſtory was preſerved in a picture, about the time of *Richard* II. in which were portrayed the earl and counteſs. He holds a charter of freedom in his hand, and thus addreſſes his lady:

STORY OF GODEVA.

I *Luriche (Leofric)* for love of thee,
Doe make *Coventre* toll-free.

Legend ſays, that previous to her ride, all the inhabitants were ordered, on pain of death, to ſhut themſelves up during the time; but that the curioſity of a certain taylor, overcoming fear, took a ſingle peep; which is commemorated even at preſent, by a figure looking out of a wall in the great ſtreet. To this day, the love of *Godeva* to the city is annually remembered, by a proceſſion; and a valiant *fair* ſtill rides (not literally like the good counteſs) but in ſilk, cloſely fitted to her limbs, and of color emulating their complexion.

NORMAN OWNERS.

AFTER the Conqueſt, the lordſhip of this city fell, by the marriage of *Lucia* (daughter to *Algar*, ſucceſſor and ſon of *Edwin*, and grandſon of *Leofric*) with her third huſband *Randle Meſchine*, to the earls of *Cheſter* *. *Randle* beſtowed on it the ſame privileges that *Linſda* enjoyed, and beſtowed great part of the city on the monks. When *Henry* III. took the earldom of *Cheſter* into his hands, the remainder of *Coventry* fell to *William de Albany* earl of *Arundel*, in right of his wife *Mabil*, daughter of *Hugh Cevelioc*. On the death of *Hugh* earl of *Arundel*, in 1243, it fell to *Roger de Montalto*, who had married *Cecilia*, his youngeſt ſiſter. After that, it was granted by his grandſon *Robert*, in default of iſſue, to *Iſabel*, queen mother of *Edward* III. with remainder to *John* of *Eltham*, afterwards earl of *Cornwall*; and then to *Edward* king of *England*. It thus became annexed to the earldom of *Cornwall*, and became more immediately the object of royal favor. *Edward* III. in the eighteenth of his reign, by letters dated the 20th of *January*, made it a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor and two bailiffs, whom the inhabitants were to chuſe out of themſelves. The firſt mayor was *John Ward*, who was choſen in the year 1348.

INCORPORATED.

Henry VI. in 1451, beſtowed on this city a very particular mark of his affection, by erecting it, with a conſiderable diſtrict around, into a county †, by the name of the city and county of *Coventry*; and ordered that the bailiffs from that time ſhould be ſheriffs: ſo that at preſent, it is governed by a mayor, recorder, two ſheriffs, ten aldermen, thirty-one ſuperior and twenty-five inferior common-

MADE A COUNTY.

* *Leiceſter*, 127. *Cambden*, i. 611.

† Accurately laid down in Mr. *Beighton*'s map of *Warwickſhire*.

council-men.

council-men. *Henry* came expreſsly to *Coventry*, heard maſs in St. *Michael*'s church, preſented the church with a gown of cloth of gold, and then created the firſt ſheriffs.

THE repreſentatives are choſen by the citizens paying ſcot and lot, and are returned by the ſheriffs. The city ſent members the four firſt parlements of *Edward* I. That privilege was interrupted (except the eighth of *Edward* II. and twentieth and twenty-fifth of *Edward* III.) till the thirty-firſt of *Henry* VI. when it was reſumed.

AMONG all its privileges, unfortunately for the magiſtrates, it has that of life and death.

PARLEMENTS HELD HERE.

Two parlements have been held in this city, in the great chamber of the priory. The firſt, in 1404, by *Henry* IV. which was ſtiled *Parliamentum indoctorum*; not that it conſiſted of a greater number of blockheads than parlements ordinarily do, but from its inveteracy againſt the clergy, whoſe revenues it was determined not to ſpare: whence it was alſo called the *Laymen's Parlement*.

THE other was held in the chapter-houſe of the priory, in 1459, by *Henry* VI. and was called *Parliamentum diabolicum*, by reaſon of the multitude of attainders paſſed againſt *Richard* Duke of *York*, and his adherents.

TRADE, CLOTH.

THE trade of this city was originally the manufacture of cloth, and caps, or bonnets *, which aroſe to a great degree of conſequence, as early as 1436, and continued till the laſt century, when it was changed for the worſted buſineſs; and, for a long time, the making and ſale of ſhags, camblets, laſtings, tammies, &c.

* *Anderſon's Dict.* i. 262.

&c.

&c. proved a very extenſive and profitable trade; but this gradually migrated into *Leiceſterſhire* and *Northamptonſhire*; and at preſent, only a few articles, ſuch as camblets and laſtings, conſtitute the woollen trade.

BLUE THREAD. I MUST remark, that in the beginning, or middle, of the ſixteenth century, *Coventry* had a vaſt manufacture of blue thread; which was loſt before the year 1581 *. So famous was it for its dye, that *true as Coventry blue* became proverbial.

RIBANDS. ABOUT eighty years ago, the ſilk manufacture of ribands was introduced here, and, for the firſt thirty years, remained in the hands of a few people, who acquired vaſt fortunes; ſince which, it has extended to a great degree, and is ſuppoſed to employ at leſt ten thouſand people; and has likewiſe ſpread into the neighboring towns, ſuch as *Nuneaton*, and other places. Such real good reſults from our little vanities!

THERE are about a dozen traders in *Coventry*, who have houſes in *London*; to which they ſend up weekly great quantities of ribands; and, before our unhappy breach with *America*, a very extenſive trade was carried on with the colonies: but the home-conſumption has been always reckoned moſt material. A few ribands are exported to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Ruſſia*; but the *French* underſell us at thoſe markets.

WITHIN theſe few years, four or five houſes have begun to introduce the making of gauzes; and for that purpoſe chiefly, employ hands from *Scotland*. This branch is at preſent in its infancy. Another of broad ſilks was likewiſe ſet up, which, I am ſorry to find, does not go on with the expected ſucceſs.

* *Anderſon's Dict.* i 422.

THE military tranſactions of this city are very few. It was an open town for many centuries, and, of courſe, incapable of ſuſtaining a ſiege. The walls were not begun till the year 1355, and then by virtue of a licence granted by *Edward* III. twenty-ſeven years before; nor were they finiſhed in leſs than forty. They were built by money raiſed by taxes, and by cuſtoms on the wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and ſheep, conſumed in *Coventry*. Theſe walls were of great ſtrength and grandeur, furniſhed with thirty-two towers and twelve gates. Theſe continued till the 22d of *July* 1661, when great part of the wall, and moſt of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled down, with certain circumſtances of diſgrace, as a puniſhment for the diſloyalty of the inhabitants, in ſhutting their gates againſt their monarch *Charles* I. on the 13th of *Auguſt* 1642. His majeſty, after ſetting up his ſtandard at *Nottingham*, had ſent to this city, to acquaint them that he meant to reſide there for ſome time, and deſired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen, with many expreſſions of affection, offered to receive the king, but refuſed admittance to any of the ſoldiery. Incenſed at this, his majeſty attacked the city, and with his ordnance forced open one of the gates; but was repulſed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loſs *. In the following month *Coventry* was regularly garriſoned by the parlement †, and remained in its poſſeſſion during the whole war.

WALLS.

CITY ATTACKED BY CHARLES I.

I SHOULD have mentioned before, that in the fifteenth century another monarch had been denied the poſſeſſion of this city. The great Earl of *Warwick* armed it againſt *Edward* IV. in 1470, when

* *Vicar's Parliament. Chron.* 141. † *Whitelock*, 63.

when he attempted entering on the ſide of *Gosford Green*. The king amply repaid the inſult on the citizens, who perhaps acted by conſtraint. He deprived them of their privileges, and made them pay five hundred marks for the recovering of them, by having the ſword reſtored to them.

CASTLE. BEFORE the building of the walls, there had been, from very early times, a caſtle on the ſouth ſide of the town, near *Chyleſmore*, with a park belonging to it. This had been the reſidence of the kings and earls of *Mercia*: it afterwards fell to the earls of *Cheſter*, and at length was veſted in the royal line. No veſtige of it is now to be ſeen: in its place is a very antient wooden building, the remains of the manor-houſe of *Chyleſmore*, probably built after the demolition of the caſtle.

KING *Stephen* forcibly took this fortreſs from *Randle de Gernons* earl of *Cheſter*. The earl, in 1146, attempted to reduce it, not by ſiege, but by erecting a fort near it, in order to diſtreſs the garriſon, by cutting off ſupplies. The king twice attempted its relief; the firſt time without ſucceſs, but in the ſecond action he defeated the earl; forced him to fly, covered with wounds; and
DEMOLISHED. then demoliſhed the caſtle *.

I SHALL take notice of the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, churches, remains of religious houſes, and the public buildings, in the courſe of my walk about the city, in which I was accompanied by the Reverend Doctor *Edwards*; whoſe hoſpitality and politeneſs I have more than once had occaſion to experience.

CITY DESCRIBED. *Coventry* is ſeated on ground gently ſloping on moſt ſides: its length, from *Hillſtreet-gate* to *Gosford-gate*, is about three quarters

* *Leiceſter's Cheſhire ex geſtis Stephani*, 124.

of

of a mile, excluſive of the ſuburbs. The ſtreets in general are narrow, and compoſed of very antient buildings, the ſtories of which, in ſome, impend one over the other in ſuch a manner, as nearly to meet at top, and exclude the ſight of the ſky. By the appearance of the whole, it is very evident that it never underwent the calamity of fire; which, deprecated as it ought to be, is uſually the cauſe of future improvement.

NUMBERS. THE number of inhabitants, taken at different periods, in the laſt two hundred years, is very different. Before 1549, they were found to have been 15,000; but on that violent convulſion, the Diſſolution, trade grew ſo low, and occaſioned ſuch a diſperſion of people from this city, as to reduce them to 3,000. To remedy this evil, *Edward* VI. granted the city a charter for an additional fair. To this cauſe perhaps was owing the increaſe, by the year 1586, to 6502. In 1644, when the inhabitants were numbered, from the apprehenſion of a ſiege, they were found to amount to 9,500 *. By *Bradford*'s † *Survey of Coventry*, made in 1748 and 1749, there appears to have been 2,065 houſes, and 12,117 people. The accounts at preſent vary from 20,000 to 30,000; but, from my enquiries, the middle ſum between both may come neareſt the truth.

THE city is watered by the *Radford* and the *Sherborn* brooks, which, from N. and S. meet within the walls, and, after a ſhort current, bound the north-eaſtern parts without the walls.

SPONNE HOSPITAL, FOR LEPERS. WE began our progreſs from the *Cheſter* road, on the weſtern ſide of the city, at the reliques of *Sponne* hoſpital, conſiſting of the chapel and gateway. It was founded for the lepers which

* *Dugdale*, i. 146, 150, 152. † Publiſhed by *Jefferys*, in 1750.

happened to be in *Coventry*, by *Hugh Ceveilioc* earl of *Cheſter*, out of affection to *William de Auney*, a knight of his houſhold, afflicted with the leproſy. Here was alſo a prieſt, to pray both for the living and the dead; alſo certain brethren and ſiſters, to pray, with the lepers, for the good eſtate of all their benefactors. This hoſpital is ſaid once to have belonged to the abbey of *Baſingwerk*, in *Flintſhire*; but at length was appropriated to the monks of *Coventry*, from whom it paſſed to the crown, in the time of *Edward* IV; who gave it to the canons of *Studley*, in order to obtain their prayers for him, and all his connections.

LEPROSY, ITS APPEARANCE IN ENGLAND.

THAT loathſome diſorder, which gave riſe to this, and numbers of other ſimilar foundations, was introduced into *England* in the reign of *Henry* I. and was ſuppoſed to have been brought out of *Egypt*, or perhaps the eaſt, by means of the cruſades. To add to the horror, it was contagious; which enhanced the charity of a proviſion for ſuch miſerables, who were not only naturally ſhunned, but even chaced, by royal edict, from the ſociety of their fellow-creatures *. All the leſſer *Lazar* houſes in *England* were ſubject to the rich houſe at *Burton*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, which again was ſubject to that in *Jeruſalem* †. They were uſually dedicated to St. *Lazarus*, from whom they derived their name.

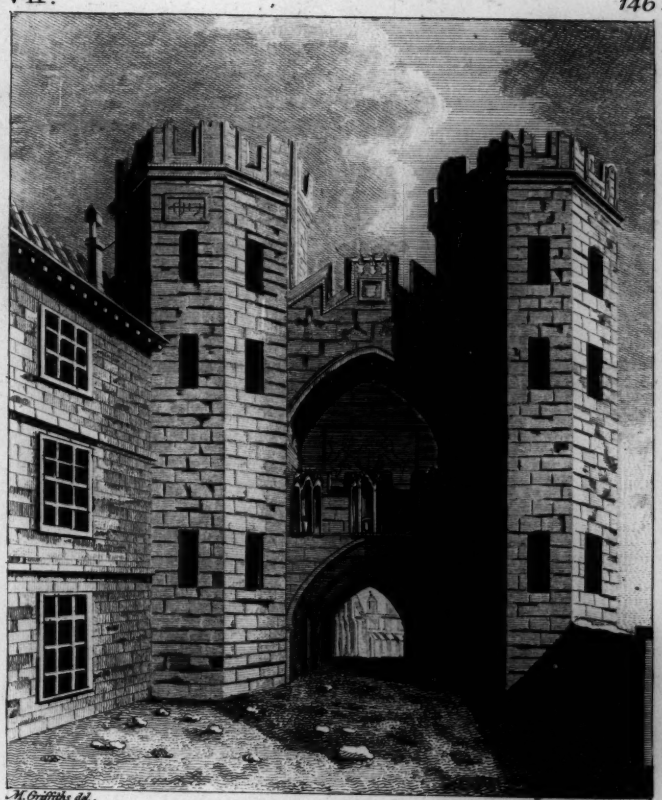
SPONNE GATE.

A LITTLE farther is the entrance into the city; in my memory under a venerable and magnificent gate, called *Sponne Gate*; of late years demoliſhed, in order to give admittance to the enor-

* *Edward* III. drove from *London* all the lepers, except fourteen, who claimed admittance into St. *Giles*'s hoſpital.

† *Tanner*, 239.

mous



M. Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

SPONNE GATE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

mous waggons, loaden beyond the height of arches erected when war was our chief trade.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

IMMEDIATELY within the walls, on the left, ſtands the church of St. *John*, a very handſome building, with a neat but not lofty tower, placed in the centre: the inſide is in form of a croſs, interſected by a ſhort tranſept: the windows high, and form a long range, with very narrow diviſions. This church was originally a chapel to the merchants gild, the moſt antient in *Coventry*, licenſed by *Edward* III. in 1340, for a fraternity of brethren and ſiſters, with a warden, or maſter, to be elected out of the body; who might make chauntries, beſtow alms, and do other works of piety; conſtitute ordinances, and purchaſe lands to the value of £. 20 a year, within the liberty of the city, for the founding of a chauntry of ſix prieſts, to ſing maſs every day in the churches of the holy *Trinity* and St. *Michael*, for the ſoul of king *Edward*, queen *Philippa*, their children, and for the ſouls of the gild, and others. Soon after, *Iſabel*, queen-mother, aſſigned the land on this ſpot, then called *Bablake*, for the building a chapel, in which maſſes were to be ſung daily for the ſame purpoſes; which was finiſhed and dedicated in 1350. At length, in 1399, licence was given for celebrating divine ſervice here, provided it might be done without injury to the mother-church *.

ON the diſſolution, its revenues were found to be £. 111. 13*s.* 8*d.* and that they ſupported a warden and eight prieſts, who had chambers in the precinct; a maſter of a grammar-ſchool, two ſinging-clerks, and two ſinging-boys, and ſeveral poor men, who had been brethren of the gild. The church has of late years

* *Dugd. W.* i. 188.

been rebuilt; made a rectory by act of parlement, in 1734, and ſettled on the maſter of the free-ſchool of *Coventry* *.

BABLAKE HOSPITAL.

BEHIND this church is *Bablake* hoſpital, an old building, with a court in the middle: one part is occupied by *Bond*'s almshouſes, founded in 1506, by *Thomas Bond*, mayor of *Coventry* in 1497, for ten poor men and one poor woman, with a prieſt to pray for the ſoul of the founder, his grandfather, father, and all Chriſtian ſouls. At that time the revenues were £. 49. 11*s*. 7*d*. In the firſt of *Edward* VIth's time, they were veſted in the city; and, the revenues being improved, at preſent they maintain eighteen old men and a nurſe, each of whom have three ſhillings a week, a black gown, and other emoluments †. About the year 1619, an infernal ambition of becoming chief of the houſe, ſeized one of the alms-men; who, to attain his end, poiſoned eight of his brethren; five of whom inſtantly died. On detection, the wretch effected his own deſtruction by the ſame method, and was buried with the uſual marks of infamy. Had his fortune flung him into a higher ſtation, his deeds would have paralleled him with *Ceſar Borgia*, or his more monſtrous father, Pope *Alexander* VI.

THE other part of the building is allotted for the blue boys: a foundation owing to a very ſingular accident. Mr. *Thomas Wheatly*, mayor of *Coventry* in 1556, and ironmonger and cardmaker by trade, ſent his ſervant, *Oughton*, to *Spain*, to buy ſome barrels of ſteel gads; which he thought he did, in open fair. When they were brought home and examined, they were found to contain cochineal and ingots of ſilver. Mr. *Wheatly* kept them for a conſiderable time, in hopes of diſcovering the owner;

* *Eaton*, 93. † *Dugd. W.* i. 193.

for

for his ſervant did not know from whom he bought them. At length he applied the profits, as well as much of his own eſtate, for the ſupport of poor children.

CANAL. FROM thence my walk was continued along the weſt ſide of the city, to *Biſhopgate-ſtreet*. A little without is the head of the great canal, which, paſſing by the neighboring collieries at *Hawkeſbury*, is to extend to *Brinklow*, *Hill-Morton*, *Branſton* in *Northamptonſhire*, return into *Warwickſhire*, and, after paſſing by *Banbury*, conclude at *Oxford* *. By another branch, likewiſe begun near to *Coventry*, it is to paſs by *Atherſton* and *Tamworth*, and to unite with the great *Staffordſhire* canal on *Fradley* heath, three miles N. E. of *Lichfield* †; which, by means of the *Stour Port* canal, would have become the uniting ſpot of the commerce of *Thames*, the *Severn*, and the *Trent*, had *Britain* flouriſhed in the manner it did when theſe vaſt deſigns were undertaken, in the full intoxication of its proſperity. At preſent it is only finiſhed as far as *Atherſton*.

FREE SCHOOL. AT the lower end of this ſtreet is the free-ſchool: it ſprung out of an hoſpital, founded in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* II. by *Laurence*, prior of *Coventry*, and his convent, at the requeſt of *Edmund*, archdeacon of *Coventry*, for the reception of the ſick and needy. At the diſſolution, *John Hales*, a gentleman who

* Diſtances. *Coventry* to *Hill Morton*, 20 1 0
Napton *Napton Field*, 17 1 5, riſe 88 f.
Claydon, - 8 5 1
Oxford, - 36 0 7, fall 204.

† Diſtances. *Staffordſhire* canal to *Atherſton*, 21 0 0, riſe 95.
Coventry, 14 4 0
Branches to coal mines, 1 4 0.

who had large ſhare in the plunder of the church, and having neither wife or child, converted this foundation, which he had purchaſed at a very cheap rate, into a free ſchool, and endowed it with CC marks a year in land. At firſt, the boys were inſtructed in the church of the *White Friers*; but the magiſtrates finding that Mr. *Hales* had bought the lands but not the church, took advantage of the flaw, and removed the ſcholars to the preſent place, and pulled down the church *. The chapel, now reduced to one aile, is the preſent ſchool; and the maſter reſides in the houſe belonging to the antient maſter of the hoſpital. The ſchool has alſo a library belonging to it.

PASS by *Cookſtreet Gate*, on the outſide of the city, and a little further, by the *Three Virgins*, or *Priory Gate*, between which there is a complete part of the wall. On the outſide was a paved road, in imitation of the military way from turret to turret on the famed wall of *Severus* †: and beſides, here were four others, which went a mile each way from the city.

AT a ſmall diſtance without the *Priory Gate*, is *Swanſwell Pool*, which ſupplies the city with water. This did belong to the priory, but was at the diſſolution purchaſed by the corporation from the crown ‡.

PRIORY. FROM hence I returned to the priory, ſeated on the ſouth ſide of the brook *Sherburn*. What bears that name is an uninhabited houſe, of much later date than that monaſtery; but built on ſome part of the ſite of this great foundation.

ABOUT the year 1043, earl *Leofric* and his fair counteſs more than repaired the loſs in 1016, in the deſtruction of the famous

* *Dugd. W.* i. 179, 180. † *Tour Scotl.* vol. iii. 288. ‡ *Dugd. W.* i. 146.

Saxon nunnery, by founding in its ſtead a magnificent monaſtery. They placed here an abbot, and twenty-four monks of the *Benedictine* order; enriched the very walls and the church with maſſy gold and ſilver, and endowed it with half the town and twenty-four manors. All this they did with the advice of king *Edward* the Confeſſor and the reigning pope, and dedicated the church to the honor of God and his bleſſed mother, St. *Peter*, St. *Oſburg*, and all ſaints. The pious founders were buried, according to the cuſtom of the times, in the porches; for the diſtaſteful cuſtom of church interment did not prevale till long after.

The firſt abbot was *Leofrin*; but that dignity was of ſhort duration, for, on the removal of the ſee of *Lichfield* to this place, in 1095, by *Robert de Limiſie*, the office was ſuppreſſed, the biſhop being in ſuch caſes always eſteemed ſupreme of the houſe * in his ſtead; a prior was appointed, but without derogating from the honor of the houſe; for the priors were barons in parlement as well as the preceding abbots, and the place a mitred abbey. This firſt prelate was more attracted by the wealth of the houſe than by any ſpiritual call; for he at once ſcraped from a ſingle beam five hundred marks worth of ſilver, in order to carry on the intrigue at *Rome* againſt the poor monks. He reduced them to ſuch ſhort commons, that he depreſſed their ſpirits, diſcouraged all ſorts of knowlege among them, and, in ſhort, rendered them too dejected to think of obtaining any redreſs.

This was a prelude to greater misfortunes. In the latter end of the following century, *Hugh Novani*, a *Norman*, became biſhop. He ſoon fell at variance with the monks; who, in a ſynod held

* *Willis's Abbeys*, i. 70.

before

before the high altar, doubtleſs on ſome high provocation, broke his head with the holy croſs.

Tantæne animis cæleſtibus iræ!

This enraged the proud prelate (as he was called by thoſe meek monks) to lay his complaint againſt them at *Rome*. The pope attended to it, expelled the antient inhabitants, and placed in their room a ſet of ſecular canons. The monks, now driven into the wild world, had only the ſatisfaction of ſeeing their perſecutor ſtruck with deep remorſe; for, in 1198, lying on his death-bed, in the abbey of *Bec*, in *Normandy*, he was ſeized with fierce horrors at his conduct towards thoſe holy men; implored forgiveneſs, and deſired their interceſſion with the Almighty in his behalf. He requeſted to be buried in the habit of the order, that he might receive the benefit of its protection in the other world, and finally conſigned himſelf to purgatory, *ibi in diem judicii cruciandus*.

Luckily at the time of this event, *Thomas*, a monk of *Coventry*, happened to be at *Rome* ſoliciting the cauſe of his brethren: he ſo enraged *Innocent* III. (then pope) by his importunities, as to order him to withdraw. The poor monk, with tears, replied, 'Another pope will come, to whom I ſhall not ſue in vain. I 'therefore will patiently wait your death, as I have that of your 'two predeceſſors.' "Here is a devil of a fellow" (ſays his Holineſs, in high wrath, to his attendants) "by St. *Peter!* He ſhall "not wait for my death; ſo I will not put him off any longer, "but make out the purpoſe of his petition before I put a morſel "more into my mouth *."

* *Dugdale W.* i. 161.

This

This troubleſome affair ended, they were replaced with double advantage; their privileges, as if by way of atonement for their ſhort ſufferings, increaſed beyond all reaſon; for in the time of *Edward* III. they obtained, that they and their tenants, except thoſe who held by knight ſervice more than half a knight's fee, ſhould be quit of murder, robbery, ſuit to the county or hundred courts, aid to the ſheriffs, view of frankpledge, and repair of the king's caſtles or pools *. Reign after reign they received freſh emoluments; ſo that in the end it became poſſeſſed of revenues to the amount of £. 731. 19 *s.* 5 *d.* or, after repriſes, £. 499. 7 *s.* 4 *d* †.

Among the ſacred furniture was an image of the Virgin *Mary*, adorned with a chain of gold enriched with gems, beſtowed by the Counteſs *Godeva* on her death-bed: to which the devotees were to ſay as many prayers as there were in it precious ſtones.

And beſides this, an arm of St. *Auguſtine* of *Hippo*, which *Agelnethus*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1020, bought at *Rome* from the pope, for the ſmall ſum of C talents of ſilver, and one of gold ‡.

But even this arm had not power to ward off the blow given by the more irreſiſtible one of *Henry* VIII; who, not content with the expulſion of its inhabitants, and ſeizure of the revenues, directed this noble pile to be levelled with the ground; which he did, notwithſtanding the earneſt prayers of its biſhop, *Rowland Lee*, one of his moſt ſervile tools. A deed equally wanton and impious!

* *Dugdale*, i. 161. † *Tanner*, 567. ‡ *Dugdale W.* i. 158. *Goodwin*, 78.

THE loſs is the more to be regretted, as this cathedral is ſuppoſed to have been built on the model of that of *Lichfield*, and equally beautiful. Nothing remains except a fragment, conſtituting part of a private houſe, to be ſeen with difficulty, and after ſome ſearch. The palace ſtood between the priory and Saint *Michael's*, and was ſold in 1651, for its materials, to *Nathaniel Lacy* and *Obadiah Chambers*, for the ſum of an hundred guineas. The laſt prior, *Thomas Camſel*, in 1538, was prevaled on to make a ſurrender of the houſe, either through fear of death, for withſtanding the tyrant's pleaſure, or through lucre of penſion; for he had not leſs than £. 133. 6 *s.* 8 *d.* annuity, beſides other allowances to the monks *. The ſite was then granted to *John Combes* and *Richard Stansfield*, after flouriſhing under monaſtic government above five hundred years.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

WHEN the cathedral was ſtanding, *Coventry* poſſeſſed a matchleſs group of churches, all ſtanding within one cœmetery. Saint *Michael's* at preſent is a ſpecimen of the moſt beautiful ſteeple in *Europe:* a tower enriched with ſaintly figures on the ſides; an octagon riſing out of it, and that lengthened into a moſt elegant ſpire. Every part is ſo finely proportionable, that it is no wonder that Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* ſpoke of it as a maſterpiece of architecture. The outſide is extremely handſome; the inſide light and lofty, conſiſting of a body and two ailes, divided by four rows of high and airy pillars and arches. The height of the ſteeple and length of the church are the ſame, three hundred and three feet; the width of the latter an hundred and four.

* *Stevens*, i. 223. *Willis's Abbeys*, i. 72.

In king *Stephen*'s time, this church was a chapel to the monks; became afterwards a vicarage, and on the diſſolution fell to the gift of the crown. This, *Trinity*, and St. *John*'s, form the pariſhes of this great city; ſo numerous are the diſſenters.

Its beautiful ſteeple was begun in the reign of *Edward* III. in 1372, by two brothers, *Adam* and *William Bota*, at their own charges, which amounted annually to one hundred pounds; nor was it finiſhed in leſs than twenty years. By the ſtile of architecture, I agree with Sir *William Dugdale*, that the preſent body was built in the reign of *Henry* VI. Some ornament was alſo added to the ſteeple at the ſame time. *Coventry* ſeems to have been particularly favored by *Henry*, or, to ſpeak more properly of that meek prince, by the heroine *Margaret*; for this city uſed to be ſtiled the ſecret harbour of that queen.

Trinity church, and its ſpire, would be ſpoken of as a moſt beautiful building, was it not eclipſed by its unfortunate vicinity to St. *Michael*'s. Within are two epitaphs, which I give for their ſingularity. One is on *Philemon Holland*, the famous tranſlator. He was ſchool-maſter and phyſician in the city. A wag made this diſtich on one of his labors:

> Philemon with tranſlations doth ſo fill us,
> He will not let *Suetonius* be *Tranquillus*.

He was called tranſlator-general of his age; acquired much credit by his fidelity, but none greater than by his tranſlation of *Cambden*, in that great antiquarian's life-time, and by his conſent; to whoſe work he made conſiderable additions.

He wrote a great folio with one pen, and, as he tells us, did not wear it out.

With one ſole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey gooſe quill:
A pen it was when it I took;
A pen I leave it ſtill *.

At length (if I may be allowed to pun with *Fuller*) death tranſlated this tranſlator to the other world, in 1636, at the good old age of eighty-five; leaving behind this epitaph of his own compoſition.

Nemo habet hic, nemo'? hoſpes ſalveto, *Philemon*
Holland hâc recubat ritè repoſtus humo:
Si quæras ratio quænam ſit nominis, hæc eſt,
Totus terra fui, *terraque totus* ero:
At redivivus morte tua ſervabor, *Ieſu*,
Una fides votis, hæc eſt via ſola ſalutis
Hâc ſpe fretus ego, culpâ pœnaque ſolutus
Jamque renatus, et inde novo conſpectus amictu,
Cœtu in ſanctorum poſt redimitus ero.
Claudicat inceſſu ſenior mea muſa, videſne?
Claudatur capulo mecum ſimul ipſa, valeto.

Valedictio
Ad liberos et nepotes ſuperſtites.

Dantque omnes unâ dudum de ſtirpe creati
Henrice ah! ſeptem de fratribus une ſuperſtes
Orphanici patris *Gulielmi* nuper adempti
Et mihi (bis puero) nutricis *Anna*, *Maria*
Cumque tuis angelis *Elizabeta*; valete †.

The other commemorates a Captain *Gervas Scrope*, written, as the proem tells you, in the agony and dolorous pains of the gout, ſoon before his death.

* *Fuller's Worthies*, 127, 128. † Copied from *Dugdale*.

Here

Here lies an old tennis-ball,
Was racketted from ſpring to fall,
With ſo much heat and ſo much haſte,
Time's arm for ſhame grew tir'd at laſt.
Four kings in camps he truly ſerv'd,
And from his loyalty ne'er ſwerv'd.
Father ruin'd, the ſon ſlighted,
And from the crown ne'er recruited.
Loſs of eſtate, relations, blood,
Was too well known, but did no good.
With long campaigns, and pains of gout,
He could no longer hold it out.
Always a reſtleſs life he led;
Never at quiet till quite dead.
He married, in his latter days,
One who exceeds the common praiſe;
But wanting breath ſtill to make known
Her true affection and his own,
Death timely came, all wants ſupply'd,
By giving reſt, which life deny'd.

On leaving of theſe churches, I ſurveyed with indignation, ſuch as antiquaries experience, the ſite of the elegant and antient croſs, till of late years ſuch an ornament to the city. I am not furniſhed with an apology for the corporation who deſtroyed this beautiful building; ſo muſt leave it doubtful, whether the gothic reſolution was the reſult of want of money, or want of taſte. In 1629, the city paid it ſuch reſpect, as to expend £. 323. 4 s. 6 d. in its repair *. Cross.

It was built, or rather begun, in 1541, to replace another

* *Dugdale W.* i. 146.

croſs,

croſs, taken down ſome years before. The founder was Sir *William Hollies*, lord mayor of *London*, and ſon of *Thomas Hollies* of *Stoke*, near this city, who left by his will two hundred pounds towards the deſign. The baſe was hexangular, finely ornamented with gothic ſculpture; above, roſe three ſtories of moſt light and elegant tabernacle-work, leſſening to the ſummit. In the niches were ſaints and *Engliſh* monarchs, from *Henry* II. to *Henry* V. and around each ſtory variety of pretty figures with flags, with the arms of *England* or the roſe of *Lancaſter* expreſſed on them: and on the ſummit of the uppermoſt plate Juſtice, and other gracious attributes.

St. Mary Hall. A LITTLE ſouth of St. *Michael*'s, ſtands St. *Mary Hall*, at preſent uſed for corporation-aſſemblies. This place was built in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* VI: a venerable pile, whoſe entrance is beneath a large gateway, over which are the figures of a king and queen ſitting; probably *Henry* and his conſort *Margaret*. Within this building is a fine old room: in the upper end is a noble ſemicircular window, divided into nine parts, elegantly painted with figures of ſeveral of our monarchs, with coats of arms and ornaments, but now very imperfect: thoſe in the windows on the one ſide are loſt; ſeveral of thoſe on the other are entire, and were deſigned to repreſent ſome of our great nobility, who had honored this hall with their preſence as brothers and ſiſters of the gild, for whoſe uſe this hall was founded. This had been the gild of St. *Katherine*, eſtabliſhed by certain citizens of *Coventry*, in 1343, by licence of *Edward* III; after which it was united to thoſe of the *Holy Trinity*, *Our Lady*, and Saint *John the Baptiſt*.

THE illuſtrious perſonages repreſented here, are *William Beauchamp*,

champ, lord of *Abergavenny*, and fourth ſon to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*; and by him is his counteſs *Joan*, daughter of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*.

Richard Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick*, and his ſecond wife *Iſabella*, daughter of *Thomas* Lord *D'Eſpencer*; *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford*, with a battle-ax in his hand; and one of the *John Mowbrays* Dukes of *Norfolk*. All thoſe great men are dreſſed with the magnificence and luxury of the eaſt, in long robes lined with ermine, and with large and ſingular hoods. Theſe were the garments of peace, when they paſſed the feſtive day in honor of their fraternity.

ALONG the walls are ranged a number of *Latin* verſes, with a ſort of *Sternhold* tranſlation oppoſite. I ſhall only give the laſt, as Doctor *Stukely* has already preſerved the former in his *Itinerary*.

Edward the floure of chivalre, whileſome the Black Prynce hyghte,
Who priſoner tooke the *French* king *John*, in claime of grandames right;
And ſlew the kyng of *Brame* in field, whereby the oſtrich penn
He won, and ware on creſt here firſt; which poeſie bare *Ich Dien*.
Amid their martial feats of arms, wherein he had no peere,
His countie eke to ſhew this ſeate he choſe and lov'd full deer.
The former ſtate he gat confirmed, and freedom did encreaſe;
A preſident of knyghthood rare, as well for warre as peace.

Since time that firſt this antient town Earl *Leofrike* feoffed free,
At *Godines* ſuite and merit ſtrange, or elſe it could not bee.
In princes grace by long deſcent, as old recordes do date,
It ſtood manteind, until at length it grew to cities ſtate.
Quene *Iſabel*, ſole heire of *Fraunce*, great favor hither caſte,
And did procure large fraunchiſes by charter ay to laſt.
We owe, therefore, in loialtie our ſelves, and all wee have,
To *Elizabeth*, our ladie liege; whom God in mercy ſave.

When

When floriſhing ſtate gan once to fade, and commonwealth decay,
No wonder that in cities great; for what endureth aye?
John, late Duke of *Northumberland* *, a prince of high degree,
Did graunt faire lands for commons weale, as here in braſs you ſee.
And *Leiceſter* mid thos great affairs, whereto high place doth call,
His father's worthy ſteps hath traced to prop, that his might fall
On forth in prince and countrie's cauſe hold forth this courſe your days:
Such deeds do noble bloud commend, ſuch bring mortal praiſe.

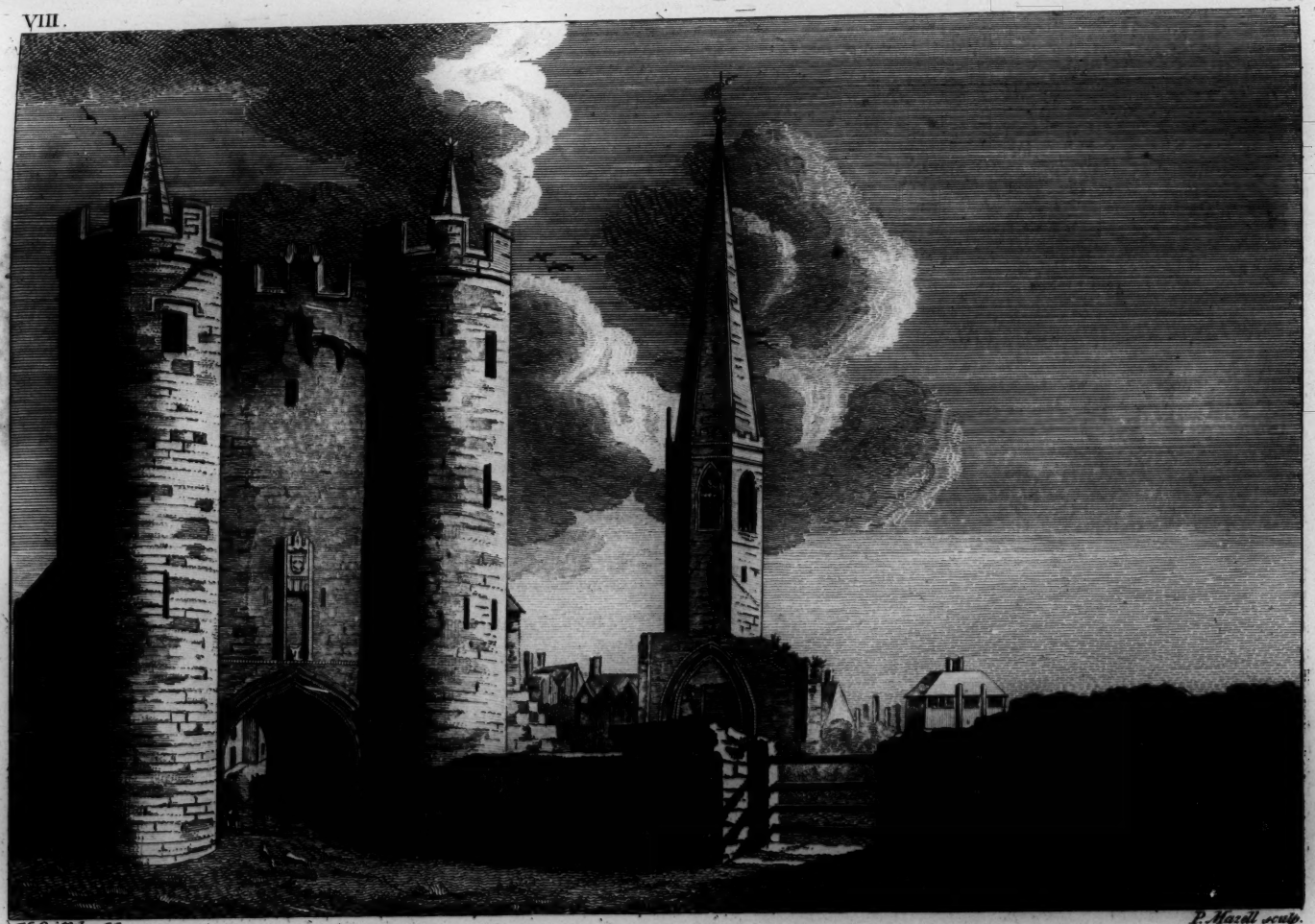
In the apartments of this building are held the balls and aſſemblies of this city. In one of the drawing-rooms is to be ſeen, in high preſervation, an antiquity equally delicate and curious; an *unique*, which *Coventry* alone has the happineſs of poſſeſſing. Here it is known by the name of *The Lady's Spoon*, but is doubtleſs no other than the *Scaphium* of the antients, deſcribed by *Cœlius Rhodiginus* and *Pancirollus*, *Rerum memorabil. deperd* †.

DRAPIERS HALL. The front of the *Drapiers Hall* is very elegant, ornamented with *Tuſcan* pilaſters, and does much credit to the city. It was lately rebuilt on the ſite of the antient hall, founded by certain drapiers, whoſe names have long ſince periſhed.

GREY FRIARS. From hence we croſſed the city to the *Grey Friars*, which ſtood on the ſouth ſide. This order arrived in *Coventry* before the year 1234, when they had only an oratory, which was covered with ſhingles from *Kenelworth* wood, by an order of *Henry* III. to the ſheriff of *Warwickſhire*. Both the houſe and church, of an order devoted to poverty, were built by pious alms, on a ſpot of ground beſtowed on them by the laſt *Randle* Earl of *Cheſter*, out

* *John Dudly*, beheaded in 1553: a character as wicked as that of his ſon.
† As quoted by the learned author of *The Dialogue on Decency*, &c. &c. 40, 41.

of



M. Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

GREY FRIERS GATE and STEEPLE COVENTRY.

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of his neighboring manor of *Cheyleſmor*. The church ſeems not to have been built till the time of *Edward* III. when the *Black Prince* permitted the friars to take ſtone out of his park of *Cheyleſmor* for that purpoſe. A beautiful ſteeple, with a ſpire ſpringing from an octagon, is all that remains of this church. *Dugdale* ſuppoſes the *Haſtings* to have been great benefactors; for numbers of them were interred here, in a chapel of their name, and many in the habit of the order, from a ſuperſtition of the reſpect the Evil Spirit would pay to it on the laſt day.

CORPUS CHRISTI PLAYS.

THESE friars were celebrated for their annual exhibitions of the myſteries called *Corpus Chriſti* plays, which they performed on that day, to their great emolument, before crowds of ſpectators, who reſorted hither at that ſeaſon from all parts. Like *Theſpis* of old, they are recorded

Plauſtris vexiſſe poemata,

and to have gone to the moſt advantageous parts of the city, with portable theatres drawn on wheeled carriages, from which they exhibited their pageants, which amounted to forty. The ſubjects are announced in a ſort of prologue, by a perſon called *Vexillator*, who probably carried a flag painted with the ſubject of the day, and at the ſame time gave out to the crowd the hiſtory it was to expect. The hiſtory is taken up at the creation, and ends with the laſt day. I have ſaid much of theſe religious *dramata* in my *Welſh Tour* *, therefore will not peſter the reader at preſent with more than *Eve*'s rhetoric, after being tempted by

* *Tour* 1773, p. 137.

the ſerpent, to perſuade poor *Adam* to taſte of the forbidden fruit.

My ſemely ſpouſe and good huſbond,
Lyſtenyth to me ſer, I zow pray;
Take yis fayr appyl all in zow hond;
Yerof a murſel byte & aſay.
To ete this appyl loke that ze fond
Goddys felaw to be alway;
All his wiſdom to undyrſtonde,
And Goddys per to be for ay.
All thyng for to make,
Both fyſch & foule, ſe & ſond,
Byrd & beſt, watyr & lond,
Yis appyl you take out of myn hond
A bete herof you take*.

Henry VIII. put an end to the performances of theſe poor friars, who had the honor of falling with the greater monaſteries; having eſcaped the wreck of the leſſer, becauſe they had nothing worth ſeizing to gratify that rapacious court. But the king, not content with their ruin, added to it the mortifying obligation of making their ſurrender on the 5th of *October* 1538, and to ſign it with their names and common ſeal. The inſtrument is curious, and worthy peruſal.

"For as moche as we the wardens and freers of the houſe of "Saynt *Frances* in *Coventre*, commonly callyd the *Grey Freers* in "*Coventre*, in the county of *Warwick*, doo profoundly conſider, "that the perfection of Chriſtian livynge dothe not conſiſt in

* *Stevens*, i. 145, &c.

" dume ceremonies, werynge of a grey coot, diſgeaſinge our ſelfe
" aftur ſtraunge faſſions, do kynge, noddynge, and beckyng, in
" guyrdyng our ſelves wythe a gurdle fulle of knotts, & other like
" papiſticall ceremonies, wherein we have ben mooſte principally
" practiſed and miſlyd in tymes paſte; but the very true waye to
" pleſe God, and to live a tru Chriſtian mon, wytheout all ypo-
" criſie and fayned diſeimulation, is ſinceerly declared unto us by
" our Mr. *Chriſte*, his evangeliſts and apoſtles; being myndyd
" hereafter to followe the ſame, conformynge our ſelf unto the
" will and pleſure of our ſupreme hedde under God in erthe, the
" kynges majeſtie, and not to folowe henſeforth the ſuperſti-
" tius traditions of any forinſecall potentate or peere; wythe mu-
" tuall aſſent and conſent do ſurrendre and yelde up into the
" hondes of the ſame, all our ſeide houſe of Saynt *Frances*, in the
" cite of *Coventre*, commonly callyd the *Grey Freers* in *Coventre*,
" wythe alſo the londs, tenements, gardens, medows, waters,
" pondiards, fedings, paſtures, comens, rents, reverſions, & alle
" other our intereſt, ryghtes, or titles appertaining unto the
" ſame; mooſte humbly beſeechinge his mooſte noble grace to
" diſpoſe of us, and of the ſame, as beſte ſhall ſtonde wythe his
" mooſte gracious pleaſure. And further, frely to graunte unto
" every on of us his licenſe under wretyng & ſeealle, to chaunge
" our habits into ſecular faſhion, and to receive ſuche maner of
" livinges as other ſecular prieſts commonly be preferred unto.
" And we all faithfully ſhall pray unto Almighty God long to
" preſerve his mooſte noble grace wythe increaſe of moche feli-
" cite and honour. And in witnes of alle and ſingular the pre-
" miſſes, we the ſeide warden and covent of the *Grey Freers*
" in *Coventre* to thes preſences have putte our covent ſeealle, the

" fivithe day of *Octobor*, in the thertythe yere of the raynge of
" our mooſte ſoveraynge lord king *Henry* the eyghte.

" Per me *Johannem Stafford*, Guardian,
" Per me *Thomas Maller*,
" Per me *Thomas Sanderſon*,
" Per me *Johannem Abell*,
" Per me *Johannem Wood*,
" Per me *Rogerum Lilly*,
" Per me *Thomam Aukock*,
" Per me *Matheum Walker*,
" Per me *Robartum Walker*,
" Per me *Thomam Bangſit*,
" Per me *Willielmum Goſnelle*."

Which ſaid houſe, or ſite, was in the thirty-fourth of *Henry* VIII. granted by the king *(inter alia)* to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of this city, and their ſucceſſors for ever.

Not far from the friary is a fine gate, called *The Grey Friars Gate*, the moſt beautiful of any left ſtanding.

A little further to the eaſt is *Cheleyſmor*, where is ſtill to be ſeen part of the manor-houſe; a wooden building, with a gate-way beneath. This, or ſome other on the ſite of it, had been the reſidence of the lords of the place, and of the kings and earls of *Mercia*; after that, of the earls of *Cheſter*; and finally, it fell to the crown, when that earldom was reſumed: which, with the park, about three miles in circumference, belongs to the Prince of *Wales* as Earl of *Cheſter*. The caſtle ſtood not remote from the manor-houſe.

From

FROM hence we proceeded to the *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*; whoſe houſe ſtands at the eaſt end of the city: another order devoted to poverty, who lived on charity both from the living and the dead; for they often received legacies, ſuppoſed expiations for ſins. Their houſe was built about the year 1342, by Sir *John Poultney*, four times lord mayor of *London*: a gentleman deſervedly celebrated for his pious munificence *. At the diſſolution it was granted to Sir *Ralph Sadler*. It was afterwards ſold to *John Hales*, who, reſiding here, occaſioned it to be called *Hales' Place*. At preſent, it is occupied by numbers of poor families.

HERE are conſiderable remains of the building: part of the arched cloiſters, the refectory and dormitory, and vaſt vaulted rooms, which ſerved as magazines for proviſions. A very handſome gateway, with three niches on the front, is ſtill ſtanding; and on an inner gate are three arrows, the arms of one of the benefactors.

IN the courſe of my walk a chamber was ſhewn me, in *Goſford-ſtreet*, noted for the melancholy end of *Mary Clues*, in *February* 1772; who was found almoſt conſumed by fire, occaſioned by an accident of a moſt uncommon nature. She had been confined to her bed by illneſs, the conſequence of intemperance. The room was floored with brick; the bed furniſhed with only one curtain, and that was next to the window. The fire-place was on the other ſide. She was left, the evening before the accident, with two ſmall bits of coal put quite back in the grate, and a ruſh-light on the chair, by the head of the bed. The next morning a great

* *Burton's Leiceſterſhire*, 191.

ſmoke

ſmoke was perceived in the room. On burſting open the door ſome flames appeared, which were eaſily extinguiſhed. The remains of the woman lay on the floor, but the furniture of the room was only ſlightly damaged; the bedſtead ſuperficially burnt, but neither ſheets, feather-bed, nor blankets deſtroyed.

THE ſolution of this phænomenon is rather ridiculous. Mrs. *Clues* was exceſſively addicted to dram-drinking: ſhe would drink a quart in a day, either of rum or aniſe-ſeed water; and by that means, filling her veins with pure ſpirits, became as inflammable as a lamp. She tumbled out of bed, took fire by the candle, and in about two hours was fairly burnt out to her thighs and one leg, and nothing left except her bones, completely calcined *.

THIS is not the only inſtance I have read of perſons being burnt by their own *phlogiſton*, natural or acquired. Two *Courland* noblemen, after a drinking-match of ſpirituous liquors, died ſcorched and ſuffocated: and the Counteſs *Cornelia Baudi*, of *Ceſena* in *Italy* †, was found in the ſituation of *Mary Clues*, but without imputation of the guilty origin. *Semele* was certainly one of thoſe combuſtible ladies; but the gallant *Ovid* has aſcribed her fatal end to another cauſe.

Corpus mortale tumultus
Non tulit Æthereos; doniſque jugalibus arſit.

GOSFORD GREEN.

IN *Gosford-ſtreet* I took horſe to viſit *Combe* abbey, the ſeat of Lord *Craven*; paſſed through *Gosford-gate*, and by a green of the ſame name, memorable for the ſingle combat which was to have

* *Philoſoph. Tranſ.* LXIV. part i. p. 340. † *Annual Regiſter*, 1763.

been



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been fought there in *September* 1398, between the Duke of *Hereford* * and the Duke of *Norfolk*, earl marſhal †. The former had baſely betrayed a private converſation, in which he ſaid that *Mowbray* had dropt ſeveral expreſſions of a treaſonable nature. The accuſation was denied, and, according to the barbarous uſage of the times, *Mowbray* demanded the privilege of acquitting himſelf by ſingle combat. Each of the dukes, agreeable to the laws of chivalry, flung down his glove, which was taken up before the king and ſealed ‡ (I ſuppoſe, to prevent any future denial of the challenge). The king appointed *Coventry* for the place of combat, and cauſed for that purpoſe a vaſt and magnificent theatre to be erected on this green ‖. The rival dukes made all requiſite preparation, and particularly about the eſſential article armour. *Froiſſart* relates the ſteps they took; which ſhews the preference which was given to foreign armourers. This I ſhall deliver in the words of his noble tranſlator §.

"Theſe two lordes made proviſion for that was neceſſarye "for them for their battayſe. The Earl of *Derby* ** ſent his "meſſangers in to *Lombardy*, to the Duke of *Myllayn*, Sir "*Galeas*, for to have armure at his pleaſure. The duke agreed "to the erles deſyre, and cauſed the knight that the erle had ſent "thyder, whoſe name was *Fraunces*, to ſe all the dukes armorye; "and whan the knight had choſen ſuch as he lyked, than the duke "furthermore, for love of the erle of *Derby*, he ſent four of the "beſt armourers that were in *Lombardy* to ye erle into *Englande*

* Afterwards *Henry* IV. † *Thomas Mowbray*. ‡ *Polychronicon* cccxxiv. ‖ *Vita Ricardi* II. 145. § Sir *John Bourchier*, Lord *Berners*. ** The Duke of *Hereford*.

"with

"with the knight, to thentent y^t thei ſhuld arme & make "armure accordyng to the erles entent. The *Erle Marſhal*, on his "part, ſent in to *Almayn*, and in to other places, to provyde him "for the journey. The charge of theſe two lords was greate. "But the Erle of *Derby* was at mooſte charge."

THE armour of the great men was uncommonly ſplendid and expenſive; uſually inlaid with gold and ſilver, with moſt elegant devices and patterns. That of *Francis* I. in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Walpole*, and that of *George* Earl of *Cumberland*, at *Appleby* caſtle, exiſt as ſpecimens of the great attention given to that circumſtance. Beſides beauty, the utmoſt regard was paid to the eſſential requiſite of its being proof. This was to be the reſult of the ſkill of the armourer, not of art-magic; for the combatants were to clear themſelves by oath, from having any commerce with incantations, or of rendering their armour or bodies invulnerable by any charm. Let their cauſe be ever ſo bad, they determined to die like good Chriſtians; diſavowed all dependence on the power of *Satan*, and ſupplicated the prayers of the pious ſpectators.

> Add proof unto my armour with thy prayers,
> And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point *.

I SHALL give the conſequence of this important affair in the very graphical words of honeſt *Holinſhed*, who minutely deſcribes the pomp and ceremony preceding the reſolution taken by the unfortunate monarch, which in the end coſt him his crown and life.

* *Shakeſpeare. Richard* II. in a ſpeech of *Hereford* on this occaſion.

"At

" At the time appointed, the king came to *Coventrie*, where " the two dukes were readie, according to the order preſcribed " therein; comming thither in great arraie, accompanied with " the lords and gentlemen of their linages. The king cauſed a " ſumptuous ſcaffold, or theater, and roial liſtes there to be " erected and prepared. The *Sundaie* before they ſhould fight, " after dinner, the duke of *Hereford* came to the king (being " lodged about a quarter of a mile without the town, in a tower " that belonged to Sir *William Bagot)* to take his leave of him. " The morrow after, being the daie appointed for the combat, " about the ſpring of the daie came the duke of *Norfolke* to the " court, to take leave likewiſe of the king. The duke of *Here-* " *ford* armed him in his tent, that was ſet up neere to the liſts; " and the duke of *Norfolke* put on his armor betwixt the gate " and the barrier of the town, in a beautiful houſe, having a fair " perclois of wood towards the gate, that none might ſee what " was done within the houſe.

" The duke of *Aumarle* that daie being high conſtable of " *England*, and the duke of *Surrie* marſhal, placed themſelves " betwixt them, well armed and appointed. And when they " ſaw their time, they firſt entered into the liſts with a great " company of men, apparelled in ſilke ſendal, imbrodered with " ſilver both richlie and curiouſlie; everie man having a tipped " ſtaff, to keep the field in order. About the houre of prime " came to the barriers of the liſts the duke of *Hereford*, mounted " on a white courſer, barded with green and blew velvet, imbroi- " dered ſumptuouſly with ſwans and antelopes of goldſmiths " worke, armed at all points. The conſtable and marſhal came " to the barriers, demanding of him what he was? he anſwered,

" 'I am *Henrie* of *Lancaſter*, duke of *Hereford*; which am come " hither to do mine indevor againſt *Thomas Mowbraie* duke of " *Norfolke*, as a traitor untrue to God, the king, his realme, and " me.'—Then incontinentlie he ſware upon the holie Evangeliſts, " that his quarrel was true & juſt; and upon that point he re- " quired to enter the liſts. Then he puts up his ſword, which " before he held up naked in his hand, and, putting down his " viſor, made a croſs on his horſſe, and with ſpeare in hand " entered into the liſts, and deſcended from his horſſe, and ſet " him down in a chaire of green velvet, at the one end of the " liſts, and there repoſed himſelf, abiding the comming of his " adverſarie.

" Soone after him entered into the field, with great triumph, " King *Richard*, accompanied with all the peerſes of the realme; " and in his companie was the earle of *Saint Paule*, which was " come out of *France*, in poſt, to ſee this challenge performed. " The king had there above ten thouſand men in armour, leaſt " ſome fraie or tumult might riſe amongſt his nobles, by quar- " relling or partaking. When the king was ſet in his ſeat, " which was richly hanged and adorned, a king at arms made " open proclamation, prohibiting all men, in the name of the " king, and of the high conſtable and marſhal, to enterpriſe or " attempt to approach, or touch any part of the liſts, upon pain " of death, except ſuch as were appointed to order or marſhal " the field. The proclamation ended, another herald cried, " 'Behold here *Henrie* of *Lancaſter* duke of *Hereford*, appelant, " which is entered into the liſts roiall, to do his devoir againſt " *Thomas Mowbraie* duke of *Norfolke*, defendant, upon paine to be " found falſe & recreant.'

" The

"The duke of *Norfolke* hovered on horſſeback at the entrie of "the liſts, his horſſe being barded with crimſon velvet, imbro- "dered richlie with lions of ſilver and mulberie trees; and when "he had made his oth before the conſtable and marſhal, that his "quarrel was juſt & true, he entered the field manfullie, ſaieng "aloud, 'God, and him that hath the right;' and then he "departed from his horſſe, & ſate him downe in his chaire, "which was of crimſon velvet, courtined about with white and "red damaſke. The lord marſhall viewed their ſpears, to ſee "that they were of equall length, and delivered the one ſpeare "himſelf to the Duke of *Hereford*, and ſent the other unto the "Duke of *Norfolke* by a knight; then the herald proclamed, "that the traverſes & chaires of the champions ſhould be "removed, commanding them, on the king's behalf, to mount "on horſſebacke, and addreſs themſelves to the battel and "combat *.

"The duke of *Hereford* was quicklie horſſed, and cloſed his "bauier, and caſt his ſpeare into the reſt; and when the trum- "pet ſounded, ſet forward couragiouſlie towards his enemie ſix "or ſeven paſes. The duke of *Norfolke* was not fullie ſet for- "ward, when the king caſt downe his warder, and the heralds "cried 'Ho, ho.' Then the king cauſed their ſpeares to be "taken from them, and commanded them to repaire againe to "their chaires; where they remained two long houres, while the "king and his councell deliberatlie conſulted what order was "beſt to be had in ſo weightie a cauſe. Finallie: after they had "deviſed, and fullie determined what ſhould be done therein,

* *Holinſhed's Chr.* 494.

" the heralds cried 'Silence;' and Sir *John Buſhie*, the king's " ſecretarie, read the ſentence and determination of the king and " his councell, in a long roll; the effect whereof was, that " *Henrie* duke of *Hereford* ſhould, within fifteene daies, depart " out of the realme, and not to returne before the terme of ten " yeares were expired, except by the king he ſhould be repealed " againe; and this upon paine of death: and that *Thomas Mow-* " *braie* duke of *Norfolke*, bicauſe he had ſowen ſedition in the " relme by his words, ſhould likewiſe avoid the realme, and ne- " ver returne againe into *England*, nor approch the borders or " confines thereof, upon pain of death: and that the king would " ſtaie the profits of his lands, till he had levied thereof ſuch " ſummes of monie as the duke had taken up of the king's trea- " ſuror, for the wages of the garriſon of *Calis*; which were ſtill " unpaid.

" When theſe judgements were once read, the king called be- " fore him both parties, and made them to ſweare that the one " ſhould never come in place where the other was, willinglie, " nor keepe any companie togither in any forren region: which " oth they both received humblie, and ſo went their waies. The " duke of *Norfolke* departed ſorrowfullie out of the realme into " *Almanie*, and at the laſt came into *Venice*, where he, for " thought and melancholie, deceaſſed; for he was in hope (as " writers record) that he ſhould have beene borne out in the " matter by the king; which, when it fell out otherwiſe, it " greeved him not a little. The duke of *Hereford* tooke his " leave of the king at *Eltham*, who there releaſed foure yeares of " his baniſhment; ſo he tooke his jornie over into *Calis*, and " from thence went into *France*, where he remained.

" A woonder

" A woonder it was to ſee what number of people ran aſter
" him, in everie towne and ſtreet where he came, before he
" tooke the ſea, lamenting and bewailing his departure; as who
" ſhould ſaie, that when he departed, the onlie ſhield, defenſe,
" and comfort of the commonwealth was vaded and gone."

About two miles from *Coventry*, I croſſed the little river *Sow* at *Binly* bridge, a little beyond which ſtands the beautiful ſmall church of the name, dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, formerly belonging to the monks of *Coventry*; now a curacy in the gift of Lord *Craven*, who rebuilt the church with uncommon elegance. The roof is coved, and ornamented with ſcriptural hiſtories, in form of medallions, and with pious ornaments of croſſes, crowns, and thorns, and other decorations adapted to the place. The altar is in a tribune, with marble pillars; and its window conſiſts of glaſs painted with a fine holy family, by Mr. *William Pecket*. BINLY CHURCH.

Combe Abbey, or, to ſpell it with propriety, *Cwm*, from its low ſituation, lies about two miles farther. Notwithſtanding its converſion to the ſeat of a nobleman, it retains in part the form of its conventual ſtate. The cloiſters are preſerved on three ſides of the antient court, glazed as when occupied by the antient owners, and their walls enriched with the ſpoils of the chace. Methinks the jovial abbot is now before me, formed out of the monk ſo admirably deſcribed by old *Chaucer*. COMBE ABBEY.

A monk ther was, a fayre for the maiſtrie,
An out rider that loved venerie;
A manly man, to ben an abbot able;
Full many a deinte hors hadde he in ſtable.

And.

And when he rode, men mighte his bridel here,
Gingeling in a whiſtling wind as clere
And eke as loude as doth the chapell belle.
Ther as this lord was keper of the celle,
The rule of Seint *Maure* and of Seint *Beneit*,
Becauſe that it was olde & ſomedele ſtreit,
This ilke monk lette olde thinges pace,
And held after the newe world the trace.
He yave not of the text a pulled hen,
That ſaith that hunters ben not holy men;
Ne that a monk, when he is rekkeles,
Is like a fiſh that is waterles:
This is to ſay, a monk out of his cloiſtre,
This ilke text held he not worth an oiſtre.
And I ſay his opinion was good:
What ſhulde he ſtudie, & make himſelven wood,
Upon a book in cloiſtre alway to pore,
Or ſwinken with his hondes, & laboure
As *Auſtin* bit? How ſhall the world be ſerved?
Let *Auſtin* have his ſwink to him reſerved.
Therefore he was a prickaſoure a right;
Greihounds he hadde as ſwift as foul of flight:
Of pricking, & of hunting for the hare,
Was all his luſt; for no coſt wolde he ſpare.

THE abbot is now repreſented by a jovial *Engliſh* baron, not leſs a lover of the generous exerciſe. He derives his right to the place from his anceſtor Sir *William Craven*, Knight, great grandſon of *Henry Craven*, elder brother to Sir *William*, lord mayor of *London* in 1610; one of the richeſt men of his time. It was purchaſed from that ſquanderer *Lucy* counteſs of *Bedford*, who inherited it from her brother Lord *Harrington*, who derived it from his mother *Anne*, daughter of *Robert Kelway*, who received

it

it in leaſe after the forfeiture of *John Dudley* duke of *Northumberland*, to whom it had been granted by *Edward* VI. It had been founded by *Richard de Camville*, in 1150, and peopled with *Ciſtercian* monks; who were at the diſſolution found to be endowed with upwards of three hundred pounds a year *. *Robert Bates*, alias *Kymmer*, was the laſt abbot; who, for his ſurrender, was rewarded with a penſion of eighty pounds a year †, and his thirteen or fourteen religious with ſmall pittances, as the merit of the deed reſted in the former.

FOUNDER.

THAT accompliſhed nobleman Lord *Harrington* was the refounder of this houſe; which *Cambden* ſays aroſe from the aſhes of the antient abbey. His taſte is evident, in his preſervation of the venerable cloiſters. It is indebted to the owners of the preſent name for its inſtructive furniture of portraits; probably entirely to the hero *William Craven*, a moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonage of this family.

IN the north parlour is a fine full-length of his great maſter in the art of war, *Guſtavus Adolphus*; under whoſe banners he defended the Proteſtant cauſe in *Germany*, and, when very young, gained immortal honor at the deſperate ſtorming of the fortreſs of *Creutenach*, in the palatinate.

PORTRAITS.

A FULL-LENGTH of *James Stewart* duke of *Richmond*, in black, with long flowing flaxen hair, and a dog by him. This illuſtrious nobleman forms one of the moſt amiable characters in the reign of *Charles* I. His attachment and affection to his royal relation was unequalled: he is even ſaid to have offered his own life, to ſave that of his devoted maſter ‡. He was permitted to

* *Tanner.* † *Willis*, ii. 241. ‡ *Perichef*, as quoted by Mr. *Hume.*

attend the funeral of the beloved remains; then lingered away a few years, and died a victim to grief on *March* 30, 1655.

Frederick V. elector palatine, a full-length, in robes, and with the unfortunate crown which he wore, as ſhort-lived king of *Bohemia*, elected by the revolted ſtate in 1619, when it attempted to ſhake off the yoke of the emperor *Ferdinand* II. The battle of *Prague*, in the following year, deprived *Frederick* of his new kingdom and his hereditary dominions, and, from a potent prince, reduced him hereby to that of a fugitive beggar in *Holland*. He ſurvived his own misfortunes twelve years, but died with grief, on the death of his great friend *Guſtavus Adolphus*, in 1632.

Near him is his queen, dreſſed in black, and with a melancholy look. She was the daughter of our peaceful monarch *James* I; who, either through hatred of war, or diſapprobation of his ſon-in-law's ambition, reluctantly undertook his defence, and made, under *Mansfield*, an unfortunate eſſay. His daughter *Elizabeth* ſupported her unhappy ſituation with uncommon dignity, and ſhewed, amidſt the moſt diſtreſsful poverty, an illuſtrious example of magnanimity. She viſited the army of *Guſtavus*, which had in view her huſband's reſtoration, as well as the giving liberty to the *German* Proteſtants. The *Engliſh* volunteers ſeem to have fought her battles, inſpired by love. She was the admiration of the camp, and had votaries among every nation. The young *Craven* was among her warmeſt devotees, and continued his attachment to the laſt moment of her life; poſſeſſed her deſerved confidence, directed all her affairs, and gave a moſt diſtinguiſhing proof of his eſteem, by building for her uſe, at his eſtate in *Berkſhire*, a magnificent palace. The difference of rank alone prevented

prevented the publication of their union, which is generally ſuppoſed to have taken place. Her ſpotleſs fame was never aſperſed with improper connection.

I MUST ſtep to another room, the picture-gallery, for the portrait of her admirer; a fine head, with the body armed, and croſſed with a ſaſh. Let me finiſh his hiſtory with ſaying, that after the death of *Guſtavus*, he retired from the *Swediſh* army into the ſervice of the *Dutch*, and, notwithſtanding he never interfered in the civil wars of his own country, yet, in 1650, his eſtates were confiſcated by the parlement (as is ſaid) through falſe accuſations of favors done the exiled king. On the reſtoration he came over, and in 1670, on the death of the Duke of *Albemarle*, he was appointed colonel of the *Coldſtream* regiment of guards. His gallant ſpirit never forſook him: he braved the peſtilence in its greateſt fury, and, with a few other worthies, undertook the care of *London* in 1665, during the deſolation of the plague; and in every fire, was ſo active in preventing the devaſtation of that other ſcourge, that it was ſaid, "his very horſe ſmelt it out."

I MUST return to the parlour, to mention a fine converſation-piece, conſiſting of prince *Rupert*, prince *Maurice*, and the duke of *Richmond* at table, in the manner of *Dobſon*, by *Honthurſt*. Thoſe of the king of *Bohemia* and his queen are by the ſame hand; *Honthurſt* having had the honor of inſtructing that unfortunate princeſs and her family.

A HEAD of *Raphael*.

THE brazen ſerpent, ſurrounded by the terrified multitude: a fine performance.

Judith and *Holofernes*. Her maid, a ſwarthy old woman, is performing the operation of cutting off the head.

On the ſtair-caſe is a large picture of Lord *Craven* on horſe-back, with a truncheon in his hand.

In the breakfaſt-room is a fine ſcene among the *Alps*, by *John Loten*, a *Dutchman*, who, reſiding much in *Switzerland*, became celebrated for his wild romantic views.

In the picture-gallery is a fine half-length of *David*, with the head of *Goliah*, by *Guercino*. *Frederick Tromellus*, count *Lavella*, a head.

John Erneſt duke of *Savoy*.

Guſtavus Adolphus, a half-length, and the heads of ſixteen of his illuſtrious generals, by *Mirevelt*. Theſe, and moſt of the other portraits of men of eminence in *Germany*, were brought over by the queen of *Bohemia*, and by her bequeathed by will to Lord *Craven*.

A head of *Mirevelt*, and another of *Honthurſt*, painted by themſelves. The former reſided chiefly at *Delft*, and was prevented from viſiting *England* by reaſon of the plague. The latter was here ſome time, by the encouragement of *Charles* I.

Chriſtian duke of *Brunſwick*, a fierce hero in the army of *Guſtavus*, ſubdued by the charms of our royal countrywoman. It is ſaid, that he ſnatched a glove from her, put it in his cap, and ſwore he would never part with it, till he ſaw her huſband in poſſeſſion of the capital of *Bohemia* *.

Sir *Edward Cecil*, third ſon of the earl of *Exeter*, a celebrated commander during thirty-five years in the *Netherlands*. He died in 1638, after being honored with the title of Lord *Wimbledon*. His picture is a head, with ſhort grey hair; his body in rich

* *Harte's Guſtavus Adolphus*, i. 177.

armour,

armour, with a ſaſh. From this the print by *Simon Paſs* was taken.

A REMARKABLE legend of *Otto*, or *Otho* I. earl of *Oldenberg*, repreſented as wearied with the chace, and ſeparated from his companions, on a wild mountain. When he was almoſt fainting with thirſt, a beautiful virgin, in white, with long flowing hair, and a garland on her head, burſts out of the ſide of the hill, and offers him drink out of a rich horn, which ſhe put into his hand, aſſuring him, that if he drank, proſperity would attend him and his houſe. He diſliked the propoſal, ſuſpecting deceit. Accordingly, pouring ſome of the liquor on the hind part of his horſe, found it ſo noxious as to take off the hair. He inſtantly rode off with the horn full ſpeed, terrified at the adventure; and the ſpectre retired into the bowels of the mountain. The horn, which gave riſe to this fable, is of ſilver, gilt, and of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip; and is ſtill preſerved in the muſeum at *Copenhagen* *. Inſtead of being of the age of *Otho* I. or about the year 918, it is proved to have been made by *Chriſtian* I. in honor of the three kings of *Cologne*, whoſe names are inſcribed on it; for it ſeems it was cuſtomary, among the northern nations, to dedicate their cups or horns to ſaints, and make large libations out of them, invoking the ſaint to aſſiſt the mighty draught: Help *Got unde Maria* dat Iw Got †. What gave riſe to the particular legend relative to the horn, is the figure of a woman on the recurvated tip, with a label, with this jovial exhortation, *Drinc all wt*; and round the lip, *O mater Dei memento mei.*

* *Muſeum Regium Havniæ*, &c. pars II. ſect. iii. par. 60. tab. v.

† The ſame, par. 62.

In ſeveral apartments, whoſe names I have forgotten, are variety of other paintings and portraits.

Among them is one of the founder of the family, Sir *William Craven*, lord mayor of *London*, by *Janſen*; two full-lengths of Earl *Craven*, in armour, one very ſpirited; and a portrait of Sir *William Craven* of this place, by Sir *Peter Lely*; *Lucy* counteſs of *Bedford*, by *Janſen*, in the ſame attitude and dreſs in which ſhe is painted at *Woburn* and at *Alloa* *.

An elegant figure of *Henry* prince of *Wales*, in a gay ſilk jacket, crimſon hoſe, roſes to his ſhoes, a white ſilk hat and feather before him, and a glove in one hand. He ſtands in a room with a pretty view through the window. Drawn while that amiable prince was in his boyhood.

Charles II. when young; his body armed with ſteel, the reſt with buff.

General *Monk*, cloathed entirely in buff. This ſpecies of defence was uſually made of the ſkin of the elk, and oftentimes of the ſtag, and was proof enough to turn a ball.

Duke of *Ormond*, by Sir *Peter Lely*.

A pretty half-length of Lord *Herbert*, young, in armour, laced cravat, and his helmet before him.

The puniſhment of ſloth: a man whipping a woman out of bed.

A fine decollation of St. *John*, by *Albert Durer*. The executioner ſheathing his ſword: *Herodias*'s daughter receives the head with great ſatisfaction of countenance; and her ſwelling waiſt ſhews the price of the Evangeliſt's deſtruction.

* *Tour Scotl.* 1772, part ii. p. 222.

Four

FOUR muſicians: two, a *Flemiſh* gentleman and a lady; the other, peaſants: a capital performance, by *Frank Hals*.

THE offering of the wiſe men in the eaſt, by *Paul Veroneſe*, equally fine.

AN old woman and boy, heads, by candle-light, likewiſe fine.

Two fine paintings, by *Rembrandt*, of two philoſophers; each with a noble pupil: one in a *Turkiſh* dreſs; the other in an ermine robe. Theſe young figures are called Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice*. The time of the reſidence of their mother in *Holland*, agrees entirely with that of *Rembrandt* in *Amſterdam*, which makes the conjecture probable.

I RETURNED through *Coventry*, and, paſſing over the ſite of the *New gate*, ſoon entered on a long common. At about a mile's diſtance from the city, on the left ſide of the road, ſtood the *Chartreux*, now inhabited by ——— *Inge*, Eſquire. Little of the antient building remains. The wall of the precinct is ſtill ſtanding; and in a wall in the garden are the marks of many ſmall doors, the entrance into the cells of the auſtere inhabitants.

THIS religious houſe aroſe from the pious intentions of *William* Lord *Zouch* of *Harringworth*, in *Northamptonſhire*, who obtaining, in 1381, fourteen acres of land in this place from Sir *Baldwyn Frevile* the elder, determined on that to erect a monaſtery of *Carthuſians*, and endow it with ample revenues. Death prevented the execution; but in his laſt illneſs he left ſixty pounds towards a future eſtabliſhment.

THE deſign was ſpeedily completed by various pious perſons. *Richard Luff*, a mayor of *Coventry*, and *Richard Botoner*, a fellow-citizen, beſtowed four hundred marks on the church-choir, cloiſters,

ters, and three cells: others followed their example. *Richard* II. on his return from *Scotland*, in 1385, aſſumed the honor of being the founder, and, at the inſtance of his queen *Anne*, laid the firſt ſtone of the church with his own hands, declaring, in the preſence of his nobility, and of the mayor and citizens of *Coventry*, that he would bring it to perfection. After this, it received conſiderable endowments, and at the diſſolution was found, according to *Dugdale*, to be poſſeſſed of £. 131. 6*s*. 8*d*. above all reprizes. The prior ſeemed to want the reſolution of this ſevere and conſcientious order; for more of this than any other reſiſted the will of their cruel monarch, and underwent martyrdom in ſupport of the truſts committed to them. It is probable that *John Bochard*, the laſt who preſided over the houſe, was prevaled on to ſurrender for the conſideration of the great penſion of forty pounds a year: after which it was granted to *Richard Andrews* and *Leonard Chamberlain*.

WHITLEY. A LITTLE farther I croſſed the *Sherbourn*, leaving on the right *Whitley*, a large old houſe, in which *Charles* I. reſided during the attempt upon *Coventry*. I was told, that the hiſtory of many of his actions had been painted on the wainſcot. About a mile and a half from hence I paſſed the *Avon*, at *Finford* bridge. This is the river that runs by *Warwick* and *Stratford*, and diſcharges itſelf into the *Severn*, near *Tewkeſbury*; ſtill retaining the *Britiſh* name *Aſon*, or river, as is the caſe with ſeveral others watering *Engliſh* ground.

KNIGHTLOW. ASCEND an extenſive brow, commanding a rich and vaſt view toward the north and weſt. On the ſummit is a *tumulus*, from which the ſpot, which gives name to the hundred, is called *Knightlow*, or mount. It ſeems to have been ſepulchral, and to have

have covered the aſhes of ſome *Roman eques*, or knight, from which it was denominated. It lies very near a great *Roman* road, as cuſtomary with ſimilar memorials. On it in after-times ſtood a croſs; on whoſe baſe the inhabitants of ſeveral towns in this hundred ſtill attend, and pay the dues to the lord on *Martinmaſs*-day: the ſums are from 1 *d.* to 2 *s.* 3 *d.* each. Theſe rents are called *Wroth-money*, and *Warth* or *Swarff penny*, and are ſuppoſed by *Dugdale* to be the ſame as ward-penny: *Vicecomiti aut aliis caſtellanis perſoluti ob caſtrorum præſidium vel excubias agendas.* They muſt be paid at this croſs before ſun-riſe, and the party paying muſt go thrice round the croſs, ſay *wroth-money*, and put it into the hole in the ſtone before good witneſs, or on omiſſion to forfeit thirty ſhillings and a white bull *.

ROMAN ROAD.

A SMALL ſpace beyond, the *Roman* foſs-way croſſes the road: it enters this county at *High Croſs*, on the verge of *Leiceſterſhire*, where it is interſected by the great *Watling-ſtreet*, and traverſes direct to *Stafford upon Foſs*, near the edge of *Gloceſterſhire*.

Go over *Dunſmore* heath (now incloſed) and, after riding in a tedious avenue of elms and firs for five miles, reach *Dunchurch*, or the church on the hill; a ſmall village, whoſe church once belonged to the monks of *Pipwell*, in *Northamptonſhire*.

WILLOUGHBY.

DESCEND the hill, and about three miles further go near *Willoughby*, or the *place of willows*; a little village, with a church dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, formerly appropriated to the hoſpital of St. *John*, without *Eaſt-gate*, *Oxford*; now in the patronage of *Magdalen College*. This bottom, at preſent enlivened with the windings of the canal, aſſumes a commercial appearance, by the number of new buildings riſing on its banks, and the magazines

* *Dugdale*, i. 4.

of coal and limeſtone laid up for ſale. The former gives a moſt comfortable proſpect to the half-ſtarved inhabitants of *Northamptonſhire*, by flattering them with the ſpeedy approximation of the means of warmth, and giving to their poor good fuel, inſtead of the wretched ſubſtitute of horſe-dung, which they collect in ſcanty portions for that purpoſe.

It would be ungrateful to leave *Warwickſhire*, without paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. *Henry Beighton*, author of the map of this county, ſurveyed by him in 1722, 23, 24, and 25. As it was the earlieſt, ſo it was the beſt performance of the kind. He had an eſtate of about a hundred a year, in the pariſh of *Coton*, in this county. He aſſiſted his income by ſurveying, in which, for elegance, accuracy, and expedition, he had few equals. He left behind him, in his neighborhood, numbers of excellent ſurveyors, who own him for their maſter. His account of *London* bridge, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, ſhews his ſkill in mechanics. He was interred at *Chilvers Coton*; where a ſmall monument barely tells that he lived and died, without mentioning his merit, neglected by his countrymen during life; for he never met with encouragement to publiſh his admirable map: which was done about the year 1750*, by ſubſcription, for the ſupport of his widow.

From *Willoughby* I inſtantly entered

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

Braunston. in the pariſh of *Braunſton*. The village, church with ſpire ſteeple, and the number of narrow incloſures, appear on the ſide

* He begun his ſurvey in 1725, and finiſhed it in 1729.

of

of a ſlope, on the left of the road. This is among the few places I neglected to viſit. I muſt therefore ſpeak from Mr. *Bridges* * of its croſs, twenty-four feet high; of the effigy of the Knight Templar in the church; and of the inſtance of the longevity of *William Bren*, of this village, who attained the age of an hundred and twenty-one.

After the Conqueſt, the *D'Aiencourts* and the *Peverels* held land here. From the laſt it fell, by marriage, to *Albricius de Harcourt*; by his daughter, to *William de Truſſebot*, a man raiſed from a low ſituation, by his deſperate valour, to great eſtates. In the reign of king *Stephen*, being attacked in *Bonville*, of which he was governor, he ſet fire to his own houſe in four places; which ſo terrified the enemy, that they inſtantly evacuated the town.

By his daughter *Roeſe*, it fell to *Everard de Roos*; a family who flouriſhed here for ſeveral centuries, a diſtinguiſhed race. One of them, *William*, was clamant to the crown of *Scotland*, under the arbitration of *Edward* I †. They became extinct in the male line, in the reign of *Henry* VII. when *Elinor*, eldeſt ſiſter of the laſt Lord *Roos*, conveyed it by marriage to Sir *Robert Manners*; and it was ſold by his deſcendant, *Henry* earl of *Rutland* (who died in 1563) to *Gregory Iſham*, of *London*, merchant, a younger ſon of the reſpectable and antient family of that name.

The preſent lord of the manor is ——— *Web*, Eſquire; who keeps in the ſmall manor-houſe a court-leet and baron. The tenure of a conſiderable portion of land in the pariſh is very ſingular. If a widow appears at the next court after her huſband's death, and preſents a leathern purſe with a groat in it, ſhe

Singular Tenure.

* Twenty-ſix. † Sir *David Dalrymple's Annals Scotl.* i. 203.

can keep her huſband's copyhold lands for life; but ſhe muſt attend every court after ſhe has done this ſervice.

FROM *Dunchurch* the country grows hilly, and till of late unincloſed; pleaſant during the verdure of the young, and the rich yellow of the ripened corn. About three miles from *Braunſton* appears *Daventry*, on the ſide and top of a hill. The place is populous, and carries on a conſiderable manufacture of whips: is an incorporated town, governed by a bailiff, twelve burgeſſes, and a recorder; has two ſerjeants at mace, and one town-clerk. The bailiff for the time is juſtice of the peace, and alſo the year following; and is likewiſe coroner of the inqueſt. The ſerjeants may arreſt any within their juriſdiction for a ſum under one hundred pounds, and the cauſe is to be decided here. No county juſtice hath power in this place; the juſtices of the borough having power of commitment to the county-jail in criminal cauſes. The inhabitants alſo enjoy the privilege of exemption from ſerving on juries at the county aſſizes.

DAVENTRY.

ITS charter is ſaid to have been firſt granted by king *John*, and was renewed by queen *Elizabeth*. The place is of conſiderable antiquity; eſpecially if we give into the derivation of its name, *Dwy Avon tre*, the town of the two *Avons*, or rivers, from its ſituation between them. Certainly it was a place of note at the Conqueſt; had in it ſixteen plough-lands; in the manor three, with three ſlaves, twenty villeyns, a preſbyter, and ten boors, and twelve acres of meadow. It had been worth three pounds: after that event improved to eight.

THIS was part of the great poſſeſſions of the counteſs *Judith*, niece to the Conqueror, whom he had married to the brave *Waltheof* earl of *Northumberland*; and farther to engage his fidelity,

lity, he gave with her this county, and that of *Huntingdon*. *Waltheof* unfortunately engaged in a conſpiracy; and, notwithſtanding he repented, and flung himſelf at the king's mercy, was beheaded in 1074, at the inſtigation of his wife *. It ſeems ſhe had caſt a favorable eye on another perſon: but was diſappointed; for the king offered to her *Simon de Liz*, a noble *Norman*, lame of one leg: him ſhe rejected; which ſo enraged her uncle, that he deprived her of the two earldoms, and gave them to *De Liz*, with her eldeſt daughter; which obliged *Judith* to a ſtate of penitential widowhood during life.

PRIORY.

HERE are ſome remains of the priory, inhabited by poor families. The place is eaſily diſcovered, by ſeveral gothic windows, and a door acceſſible by a great flight of ſteps. Four *Cluniac* monks were originally placed at *Preſton Capes*, in this county, by *Hugh de Leyceſter*, ſheriff of the county, and ſteward to *Maud*, ſiſter to the firſt *S. Liz* earl of *Huntingdon*; but finding the ſituation inconvenient, for want of water, he built a priory here; to which place he removed them, about the year 1090. It was dedicated to St. *Auguſtine*, and was ſubordinate to St. *Mary de Caritate* †. Its ſpiritualities were valued at £. 115. 17 *s.* 4 *d. per annum*; its temporalities £. 120. 10 *s.* 2 *d.* Cardinal *Wolſey* made five of his emiſſaries to pick a quarrel with the poor monks, about certain lands of theirs; and, cauſing the diſpute to be referred to himſelf, took occaſion to diſſolve the houſe, and, as *Stow* ſays, to be given to his own college. "But of this "irreligious robbery, done of no conſcience, but to patch up "pride, which private wealth could not furniſh, what puniſh-

* *Order Vital.* † *Tanner*, 375.

" ment hath ſince enſued by God's hand (ſayeth mine author) " partly ourſelves have ſeen; for of thoſe five perſons, two fell " at diſcord between themſelves, and the one ſlew the other; for " which the ſurvivor was hanged: the third drowned himſelf in " a well: the fourth, being well known, and valued worth two " hundred pounds, became in three years ſo poore, that he " begged till his dying-day: and the fift, called Doctor *Allane*, " being cheefe executor of theſe doings, was cruelly maimed in " *Ireland*, even at ſuch time as he was biſhop *."—The pious hiſtorian then traces the judgment to the cardinal, who died under the king's diſpleaſure: to the colleges which occaſioned the ſacrilege; that of *Ipſwich* being pulled down; that of *Chriſt-church* never finiſhed under *Wolſey*'s patronage: and laſtly to the pope, who permitted theſe violences on religious houſes; for he was beſieged in his holy ſee, and ſuffered a long impriſonment.

CHURCH. THE pariſh-church had been the conventual: of late years it was handſomely rebuilt; but is no more than a curacy in the gift of *Chriſt-church* college. The arms of the college, and of the earl of *Winchelſea*, lord of the manor, grace the eaſt window.

BOROUGH-HILL. FROM *Daventry* I viſited the noted camps on *Borough-hill*, or *Danes-hill*, about a mile ſouth-eaſt of the town. It is lofty and inſulated. The area is of an oblong or oval form, about a meaſured mile in length, and near two in circumference. The whole is ſurrounded by two, three, or four deep trenches, and the ſame number of great ramparts, or banks; according as the ſtrength or weakneſs of the ground required. Theſe

* *Annals*, 522.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

7 run

run on the margin of the hill, and on the ſlope; and having the entrance on the eaſtern and weſtern ſides oppoſite to each other.

WITHIN the area, near the middle, is a bank, which paſſes ſtrait from the weſtern ſide towards the eaſtern: the remainder is deſtroyed. Farther on is the veſtige of another, running parallel. Theſe, when entire, would have formed a rectangular camp, by the aſſiſtance of part of the ditches on the ſides of the hill.

NEAR this camp are ſeveral *tumuli* of the ſepulchral kind; but ſince Mr. *Morton*'s time, their number is evidently leſſened; for in his days, he informs us, there were eighteen.

THE northern end of the hill is formed into a third camp, of a circular ſhape, and of vaſt ſtrength. Two ditches, of prodigious depth, with ſuitable ramparts, and a deep entrance, croſs the area, and fall into the general ſurrounding ditches, which have been deepened to add to the ſtrength of the third part. There is likewiſe the imperfect remains of another ditch and bank on the outſide, a little ſouth, deſigned to add to the ſecurity.

ON the north-weſt part of the great rampart of this round camp, is a great mount, either exploratory, or the ſpot where the chieftain pitched his tent.

I MUST differ with Mr. *Morton* about the makers of the firſt of theſe camps or poſts, which were the *Britons* themſelves. It has every agreement with the multitudes of others ſcattered over the kingdom, and ſuits exactly with the deſcription left by *Tacitus* of the method of defence uſed by our anceſtors, *Tunc montibus arduis, et ſi qua clementer accedi poterunt in modum valli ſaxa præſtruit.* I

ſhall

ſhall not here repeat what I have fully dwelt on in my Tours in *Wales* and *Scotland* *.

THIS poſt was in all probability made uſe of when the victorious *Oſtorius* was traverſing this iſland, to quell the commotions he found on his arrival in *Britain*. It is evident, that the *Britons* at this period made uſe of the ſame ſpecies of defence which is proved to have been common to the whole country. The *Iceni* lodged themſelves within a poſt of this kind, againſt this very general (*Locum pugnæ delegere ſeptum agreſti aggere et aditu anguſto ne pervius equis foret* †) but it did not avale. The *Coritani* of theſe parts had recourſe to the ſtrong hold of what I dare ſay they called *Ben Avon*, or the head over the river; one of the ſtreams which form the *Nen*, the river of this country, paſſing beneath.

THIS poſt proved no obſtacle to the Conqueror; he found it fit for a ſtation: he contracted its limits eaſt into the ſhape of the camps of his people, and made this a ſummer ſtation, as he did the warm bottom, near the fort, a winter ſtation. Numbers of *Roman* coins found on the ſpots, evince the conjecture. The *Romans*, as is frequently the caſe, latinized the *Britiſh* name, and formed from it their *Benvenna*; which I beg leave to place here, rather than at *Wedon*, a place deſtitute of all claſſical traces.

I MUST add, that on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of *Borough-hill*, about two or three hundred yards below the ditches, is a leſſer camp, ſurrounded by a foſs and bank. Mr. *Morton* gueſſes it to have

* *Tour Scotl.* 1772, part ii. 159. *Tour Wales*, 413.

† *Taciti Annal.* lib. xii. c. 31.

been the receptacle of the carriages of the greater camp: I imagine it to have been a *proceſtria*, a ſort of free poſt attendant often on camps, where proviſions and other neceſſaries were brought.

As to the third diviſion of the area of this hill, it is probably *Saxon*; the words *borough*, *burgh*, *berry*, and *bury*, being the conſtant appellation left by the *Saxons* to ſimilar places. It is my belief, that every poſt of this nature, occupied by that nation in our iſland, had been originally *Britiſh*; which they altered to their conceptions of ſtrength and defence; which was uſually done by deepening the ditches, raiſing the ramparts, and clearing the area, and often exalting one part into what was called the *dunjeon*, or keep. Theſe places were ſtationary, not properly camps; for the antient *Germans*, from whom theſe invaders were derived, and whoſe cuſtoms they retained, made uſe of no other defence to their camps than a barrier of waggons, with which they formed the precinct. *Omnes Barbari*, ſays *Vegetius*, *carris ſuis in orbem connexis ad ſimilitudinem caſtrorum ſecuras a ſupervenientibus exigunt noctes* *. *Cæſar* twice † mentions this cuſtom among the *German* nations; and I am told, that even in later days, this mode of defence has been uſed, and called *Waggenburg*, or the camp of *waggons*.

Every thing on this hill muſt not be attributed to remote antiquity; for *Charles* I. a few days before the fatal battle of *Naſeby*, occupied this poſt, and fortified it: ſo poſſibly ſome of the entrenchments might be the work of the unfortunate monarch ‡.

* Lib. iii. c. 10. † *Bell. Gal.* lib. i. & lib. iv. ‡ *Whitelock*, 150.

I must

BURNT WALLS.

I MUST not quit this place without mentioning a ſpot which I overlooked. This is what Mr. *Morton* calls the *Burnt Walls*; where many loads of walls and foundations have been dug up. The precinct is about ſix acres, and was moated round. The water that filled the moat was conveyed from pools in *Daventry Park*, a place not remote. Tradition ſays, that within the area ſtood a ſeat of *John* of *Gaunt*; which is probable, as this manor was once poſſeſſed by the earls and dukes of *Lancaſter*, in *Edward* III's time, annexed to that dutchy, and aſſigned to that great duke *.

DODFORD CHURCH.

CONTINUE my journey: turn a little out of my road, on the left, to *Dodford* church; and found there a tomb of a croſs-legged knight, armed in mail, with both hands upon his ſword, as if in the attitude of drawing it. On his ſhield are, ill-blazoned, *vaire, argent* and *azure*; two bars *gules*, which denote the perſon here depoſited to have been a *Keynes*, one of the antient lords of the place; and, from the attitude of his legs, to have lived during the faſhionable madneſs of cruſades.

Two ladies, in hoods, recumbent, ſaid to have been two ſiſters, co-heireſſes of the manor, and probably *Margaret* and *Maud de Ayote*, who were poſſeſſed of this manor, I think, in the time of *Richard* II; which deſcended to their father, *Laurence*, from his mother, *Lettice*, ſiſter to *William de Keynes*.

A BRASS plate of *William Wyde*, who died owner of this place in 1422, and another of his wife.

AN alabaſter figure, armed, of *John Creſſy*, a ſucceſſor of the former; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the *French* wars, under the

* *Hiſt. Northampt.* 44.

duke

duke of *Bedford*, was captain of *Lycieux*, *Orbef*, and *Ponteſque*, in *Normandy*, and privy-counſellor in *France*. He died in 1443, at *Tove*, in *Lorrain* *.

In this manor, the *Watling-ſtreet* croſſes the road to *Wedon*: it enters the county at *Dowbridge*, on the edge of *Leiceſterſhire*, paſſes cloſe by *Borough-hill*, and proceeds from *Wedon* to *Touceſter* and *Stoney Stratford*, where it enters the county of *Bucks*.

Near the ſixty-eighth mile-ſtone is the entrance to the new turnpike-road to *Northampton*, which is above ſeven miles diſtant; and on an eminence, a little to the left, is pleaſantly ſeated the church and village of *Flore*, or *Flower*.

A little beyond, on the right, lies the village of *Wedon on the Street*, or *Weedon Bec*; from which I chuſe to transfer the old *Bennevenna* to *Borough-hill*, on account of deficiency of claſſical evidence at this place, and the little difference of diſtance from the other ſtations. Wedon.

Sufficient honor will remain to *Wedon*, in allowing it to have been the ſite of the royal palace of *Wulfere* †, the *Mercian* monarch; afterwards converted into a nunnery, at the inſtance of his daughter, St. *Werburg*; who preſided for a time over it. Here ſhe performed the miracle of the wild geeſe; who, at her word, forgot their nature, were driven by her ſteward from their ravages among the corn, into the grange, and, after receiving from her a ſevere check for their depredations, were commanded to take wing, and never appear in her demeſns. They obeyed in part, but kept hovering about, till one of their companions, which had

* *Hiſt. Northampt.* 51. † *Bridges*, 93.

been ſtolen (and ſome ſay eaten) by a ſervant, was reſtored; on which they bid an eternal adieu to the fields of *Wedon* *.

THIS nunnery was deſtroyed by the *Danes*; but the memory of the foundreſs was preſerved in *Leland*'s day, by a fair chapel dedicated to that ſaint †.

AFTER the Conqueſt, *Roger de Thebovil* gave a moiety of lands in this monaſtery to the abbey of *Bec*, in *Normandy*; which was, with many other grants to the ſame houſe, confirmed by *Henry* II. That abbey afterwards became poſſeſſed of the whole, when it was made dependent on their great cell or priory at *Okeburn*, in *Wiltſhire*. Vaſt privileges were beſtowed in favor of the monks of this abbey; ſuch as exemption from ſuit and ſervice to the county and hundred courts; from toll paſſage and pontage; and exemption from foreſt laws. They had alſo free warren, and right of determining in murder, manſlaughter, *&c. &c.* all which periſhed at the diſſolution of the priories; and this manor, as part of the poſſeſſions of *Okeburn*, was veſted in the provoſt and fellows of *Eton* college, by *Henry* VI; in which it ſtill continues ‡.

CASTLE DIKES. FROM hence, I was led by my curioſity about two miles weſtward, to *Caſtle Dikes*, in the pariſh of *Farthingſtone*, remarkable for ſome antient works attributed to the *Saxons*. They are placed on the brow of a ſteep hill, commanding a vaſt view; but at preſent ſo overgrown with thick woods, that I had but a very indiſtinct ſight of them. They appeared to comprehend near thir-

* *Creſſy's Ch. Hiſt.* 427. † *Leland Itin.* i. 11.

‡ *Hiſt. Northampt.* 93; in which Mr. *Bridges* denies that there ever was a priory here, as Sir *W. Dugdale* and Biſhop *Tanner* imagine.

teen acres of ground, and to conſiſt of ſtrong holds, divided from each other by a ditch of ſtupendous breadth and depth. A plat, called the *Caſtle-yard*, ſtands to the ſouth-weſt of theſe, entrenched on all ſides but the ſouth-weſt, comprehending about ſeven acres, on which, tradition ſays, a town was ſituated.

Mr. *Morton* informs us, that a vaulted room, formed of ſquared ſtones, was diſcovered in his time, and beneath that another, which falling in accidentally, a ſmell, reſembling that of putrid carcaſes, iſſued from it. Two or three rude ſculptures were alſo diſcovered among the rubbiſh.

It is conjectured that this place was burnt by the *Danes*; for vaſt maſſes of cinders, mixed with pebbles and clay, have been found in different parts; and many of the ſtones had on them the marks of fire *. There is no account left of the particulars of their ravages; ſo this reſts upon conjecture, as well as the notion of *Ethelfleda* having been founder of this place, among her other great works performed in 913.

On my return to the great road, about two miles from the place, I viſited the church of *Stow-nine-Churches*, to ſee the moſt elegant tomb which this or any other kingdom can boaſt of; that of *Elizabeth*, fourth daughter of *John* lord *Latimer*, wife, firſt to Sir *John Danvers*, of *Dantrey*, *Wiltſhire*, and afterwards to Sir *Edmund Cary*, third ſon of *Henry* lord *Hunſdon*. Her figure is of white marble, lying recumbent on a ſlab of black. The attitude is the moſt eaſy poſſible, that of one aſleep; her head, covered with a looſe hood, reclines on a rich cuſhion. One hand is placed on her breaſt, the other lies on one ſide. Round her neck is a

STOW-NINE-CHURCHES.

* Mr. *Morton*, 543.

quilled ruff. The faſhionable ſtiffneſs of her embroidered ſtays is a diſadvantage to this elegant ſculpture. Her gown flows to her feet in eaſy folds, and covers them. She lies on a long cloak, lined with ermine, faſtened at her neck with rich jewels. At her feet is a *griffin* holding a ſhield of the family-arms. The whole reſts on a white marble altar-tomb, with inſcriptions and arms on the ſides. After informing us of her parentage, marriages, and children, are theſe lines:

Sic familia præclara
Præclarior prole
Virtute præclariſſima
Commutavit Sæcula; non obiit.
Ætatis 84,
Anno
Dni. 1630.

She left three ſons and ſeven daughters by her firſt huſband. Sir *Charles*, the eldeſt, loſt his head through his unfortunate attachment to the ill-fated Earl of *Eſſex*; *Henry*, an able warrior, died Earl of *Danby*, full of years and glory; Sir *John* married into the great family of the *Newports*, in *Shropſhire*.

This noble monument was erected by the lady in her life-time, and was the *chef d'œuvre* of that great ſtatuary *Nicholas Stone*, maſter-maſon to king *James* and *Charles* I. ſtatuary and ſtone-cutter; ſo humbly does he ſtile himſelf. It appears by a note of his, that, "*March* the 16, 1617. I undertook to make a "tomb for my lady, mother to Lord *Davers*; which was all of "whit marbell & touch *; and I ſet it up at *Stow of the nine*

* *Touch*, *Pierre de Touch* was a name applied to any black ſtone which was uſed for the touching or trying of gold. At length the ſtatuaries beſtowed it on all the black marbles, becauſe they were ſometimes uſed for that purpoſe.

"*Churches*,

" *Churches*, in *Northamptonſhire*, ſom 2 yeare after. One altar " tombe: for the which I had 220 li. * "

OPPOSITE to this is a very handſome *cenotaph*, in memory of the Reverend Doctor *Thomas Turner*, born at *Briſtol* in 1645, and buried in 1714, in *Corpus Chriſti* college, *Oxford*, of which he had been preſident.

HE laid out his great income in acts of hoſpitality and charity; and on his death, after bequeathing £. 4000 to his relations and friends, left the reſt of his wealth to pious uſes. He augmented the ſtipends of the poorer members of *Ely* cathedral, in which he was prebend: he left £. 100 to be expended in apprenticing poor children of that city: he left £. 6000 for improving the buildings of the college he preſided over: and finally, left £. 20,000 to be laid out by his executors in eſtates and lands, to be ſettled by them on the governors of the charity for the relief of the poor widows and children of the clergy. Accordingly they purchaſed this manor, and other eſtates here, and at *Weſt Wratling* in *Cambridgeſhire*, to the amount of upwards of £. 1000 a year, and ſettled them, in 1716, agreeable to his will †. This manor was purchaſed from *Edward Hooley*, Eſquire, for £. 16,000; which occaſioned the honorable mark of gratitude in this church. It is ſingular, that *Francis Turner*, bi-

* Mr. WALPOLE, in the 2d vol. of his *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 23, informs us, that this able artiſt was born at *Woodbury*, near *Exeter*, in 1586, and died in *London*, 1647. I refer the reader to that elegant performance for a liſt of his works. Let me add, that the firſt time I ſaw this beautiful tomb, it was going faſt to decay; but, ſince that time, has been fully reſtored, by the care of the worthy rector and (I think) patron of this church, Doctor *Lloyd*.

† *Willis's Cathedrals*, ii. 389.

ſhop

ſhop of *Ely*, loſt his preferments in 1690, for refuſing the oaths to *William* and *Mary*, when this gentleman, his brother, had the good fortune to preſerve his, without injuring his conſcience.

In 1702, the laſt year allowed for undergoing the teſt, he left *London* on the 28th of *July*, and went to *Oxford* with a full reſolution to ſacrifice all his preferments on the firſt of *Auguſt*, the laſt day allowed by the act. He wiſely made no reſignation, well knowing that his refuſal would be ample deprivation. Whether he was forgotten, or whether the omiſſion was winked at, does not appear; but he retained all his benefices to his dying day *.

This charitable divine is placed ſtanding in a graceful attitude, in his maſter of arts robes, in his own hair, under a canopy ſupported by two fluted pillars of the *Corinthian* order, of colored marble. On the ſide of him is Religion, repreſented by a woman on a celeſtial globe, with a croſs in one, and a font in the other hand. On the laſt is inſcribed ΘΡΗΣΚΕΙΑ ΚΑΘΑΡΑ ΑΜΙΑΝΤΟΣ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΩ ΘΕΩ. The doctor ſtands on a terreſtrial globe, with a book in his hand, in which is written ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΑΘΗΚΗΝ ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ. The account of his various charities is placed on the pediment.

In a corner of an aile, to make room for this ſumptuous monument, was removed the tomb of a croſs-legged knight, armed in mail, and partly covered with a ſurtout. One hand is on his breaſt, the other on his ſword. On an enormous ſhield, which is belted to his body, is a rude figure of a lion paſſant guardant, and crowned. He is ſuppoſed to be one of the *Gilbert de Gants*, the

* *Bentham's Hiſt. Ely*, 263.

antient

antient owners. There were five of them. The firſt was great nephew to the Conqueror; the laſt died in 1295.

From hence I deſcended to the great road: the country hilly and clayey. The quarries are of a coarſe grit ſtone, often filled with ſhells, but of too ſhattery a nature to be uſed, except in ordinary buildings. A few miles farther is an eminence, called *Forſter's Booth*, ſo named from a booth erected here by one *Forſter*, a poor countryman. It grew at length into a ſcattered ſtreet, of ſeveral houſes and carriers inns, through which runs the *Watling-ſtreet* road in a direct line to *Touceſter*, four miles diſtant.

This is a pretty conſiderable town, ſeated on a plain, on a ſmall ſtream called the *Tove*, from which the name is derived; *Touceſter*, or the caſtle on the *Tove*. The great *tumulus* on the eaſt ſide of the town, points out of the ſite of the *ſpeculum* or watch-tower. The *Roman* coins found in digging about, prove it to have been an appendage to a *Roman* ſtation, whoſe name has never reached us. The *Saxons* profited of this little fortreſs, and added the foſs which ſurrounded it. From them it received its preſent title of the *Bury*, or *Borough*, to which has been ſince added the double tautology of *Berry Mounthill*. TOUCESTER.

The *Saxons* called the town *Tofeceaſtre*. In the time of *Edward* the Elder it was almoſt ruined by the ravages of the *Danes*; but in 921, the king determined to reſtore it, and for that purpoſe detached part of his forces; who, ſoon after their arrival, were attacked by the *Danes* reſident in *Northampton* and *Leiceſter* *; but, aſſiſted by the townſmen, they repelled the barbarians; and *Edward*, in order to prevent future inſults, fortified the whole place

* *Sax. Chr.* 107.

with

with a ſtone wall *. But time hath deſtroyed every veſtige of it.

THIS manor, after various changes, became the property of the famous Sir *Richard Empſon*, one of the inſtruments of the avarice and oppreſſion of *Henry* VII; who, in 1509, loſt his head, with *Edmund Dudley*, on *Tower-hill*; perhaps more deſervedly than legally. *Empſon* had been the ſon of a ſieve-maker in this town: by his great abilities in the profeſſion of the law, he was promoted to the chancellorſhip of the duchy of *Lancaſter*; but by his unbounded ſubmiſſion to the will of his rapacious maſter, fell a victim, in the next reign, to the demands of an enraged nation. At preſent, the manor belongs to the Earl of *Pomfret*, who derives it from his anceſtor *Richard Fermor*, a merchant of *Calais*, and a younger brother of the antient houſe of *Fermors*, of *Oxfordſhire*.

CHURCH. THERE was a church here at the Conqueſt, which was given by the Conqueror to the abbey of St. *Wandragaſile*, in *Normandy*. In the preſent, is nothing remarkable, excepting the tomb of *William Sponne*, archdeacon of *Norfolk*, and rector of this pariſh in the reign of *Henry* VI. who founded here a college and chantry for two prieſts to ſay maſs for his ſoul, and the ſouls of his friends. At the diſſolution, it was worth £. 19. 6*s*. 8*d*. a year †. He was alſo a great benefactor to the town, and his charities are ſtill felt here, governed by feoffees, conſiſting of fifteen of the principal inhabitants.

HIS figure is repreſented recumbent, dreſſed in a red gown, which reaches round his feet, with ermine hood and ſleeves. Beneath is another repreſentation of him after death, with a ſunk

* *Sax. Chr.* 108. † *Tanner*, 388.

noſe

noſe and emaciated body, and all the changes wrought by that fell monſter on the human frame.

THE town is ſupported by the great concourſe of paſſengers, and by a manufacture of lace, and a ſmall one of ſilk ſtockings. The firſt was imported from *Flanders*, and carried on with much ſucceſs in this place, and ſtill more in the neighboring county of *Buckingham*.

EASTON-NESTON.

I TOOK a walk about a mile eaſt of the town, to ſee *Eaſton-Neſton*, the ſeat of the Earl *Pomfret*. The wings were built by Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, in 1682; the center by *Hawkeſmore*, about twenty years after, who is ſaid to have departed greatly from the original deſign. It has nine windows in front, and is enriched with pilaſters. The inſide has been long ſince deſpoiled of its curious portraits and valuable ſtatues: the latter having been preſented to the univerſity of *Oxford*, by the late Counteſs of *Pomfret*, grandaughter to the lord chancellor *Jeffries*.

MANOR.

THIS manor was purchaſed by the ſame *Richard Fermor*, in 1530, from *Thomas*, ſon of Sir *Richard Empſon*. The antient houſe ſtood below the church, in a park incloſed by Sir *Richard*, by licence from *Henry* VII, at the time it came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Fermor*. He lived here with boundleſs hoſpitality, till the year 1540, when, for ſending 8*d*. and a couple of ſhirts, to one *Nicholas Thane*, his confeſſor, then in priſon at *Buckingham* for denying the king's ſupremacy, he incurred the tyrant's diſpleaſure. He fell under a præmunire, and, in his old-age, being ſtripped of all he had, was forced to live with the parſon of *Wapenham* (whom he had preſented); which he did for ſeveral years, with conſummate piety and reſignation *.

* *Bridges*, 290.

THE recovery of part of his fortune was owing to a ſingular accident. During his proſperous days he kept, as uſual in thoſe days, in the eſtabliſhment of people of rank, a fool or jeſter: his WIL. SOMMERS. was the noted *Wil. Sommers*, who, for his drollery, was promoted to the ſame office under *Henry* VIII. I have a very ſcarce print of this illuſtrious perſonage, by *Delaram*, with all the inſignia of his place about him. *Wil.* with a gratitude not frequent at courts, remembered his old maſter; and in the latter days of *Henry*, when his conſtitution was weakened by infirmities, took occaſion, by ſome well-timed ſpeech, to awaken the king's conſcience; who, touched with a compunction rarely known to him, ordered reſtitution *; but died before it could be effected. His pious ſucceſſor, *Edward* VI. reſtored to him this manor, that of *Touceſter*, and ſome others of his eſtates, and added many grants, by way of compenſation for the injury done him; but all fell ſhort of the great loſſes he had ſuſtained from the cruel father. He returned to his houſe, which he enjoyed only two years, dying in *January* 1552-3. He ſeemed to have a preſage of his end; for on the day of his death he had invited a number of his friends and neighbors, took his leave of them, retired to his cloſet, and was found dead in an attitude of devotion †. His tomb, with his figure in braſs, and that of his wife, are ſtill to be ſeen in the adjacent church.

CHURCH. THERE are, beſides, ſeveral other family-monuments. Sir *John Fermor* (ſon of *Richard*) and *Maud* his wife, are repreſented kneeling at a deſk, beneath an arch: ſhe is dreſſed in a great ruff and lappets. He, perhaps out of reſpect to his father's ſufferings in

* *Collins's Peerage*, v. 50. † Ibid.

the

the cauſe of the ſee of *Rome*, received the honor of Knight of the Bath at the coronation of queen *Mary*. He died in 1571.

His ſon Sir *George* lies in alabaſter, recumbent and armed, with peaked beard and ſmall whiſkers. His wife, *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Curzon*, of *Addington*, *Bucks*, lies by him, dreſſed in a gown tied neatly with ribands from top to bottom, a quilled ruff, and great *tete à caleche*. Beneath are repreſented, kneeling, their ſeven ſons and eight daughters. Above all, is a vaſt quantity of ornaments, arms, *&c. &c.* This gentleman might, like Sir *Fulk Grevil*, have boaſted of being the friend of Sir *Philip Sydney*, having contracted an intimacy with him in the wars in the *Netherlands*, where he ſerved all his youth, under *William* prince of *Orange*, and walked at the funeral of the celebrated *Engliſh* hero. He alſo improved himſelf by foreign travel; lived at home with vaſt ſplendor and hoſpitality; and, on *June* 11, 1603, his houſe had the honor of being the place of meeting between *James* I. and his queen, on her journey from *Scotland*, to receive her new crown. Here they dined, and were entertained, with all their trains, in a princely manner*. He quitted this life in 1612.

Sir *Hatton Fermor*, who with nine other gentlemen were knighted at the above interview, is alſo buried here. He died of the conſequences of a broken leg, in 1620. He and his lady are very elegant figures, placed ſtanding: he armed; in great boots, flapping down; vaſt whiſkers; peaked beard; and, what was not in uſe at the time of his death, a cravat. It ſeems the monument was not erected till 1662, when his widow *Anna*, daughter of Sir *William Cockain*, lord mayor of *London*, gave this proof of her affec-

* *Collins*, 52.

tion. She is dreſſed in a looſe gown, and with long flowing treſſes: her hand is on an hour-glaſs; his on a ſcroll: between, is a buſt of a man in long hair: above, are three moſt aukward figures of kneeling women. I muſt not quit the lady, without ſaying ſhe ſuffered, with exemplary patience, a long impriſonment and great confiſcations, on account of the loyalty of her family; which were rewarded with a peerage in the perſon of her ſon Sir *William Fermor*.

WHITLLEBURY FOREST.

FROM hence I continued my journey ſouthward, and much of the way near the borders of *Whittlewood*, or *Whittlebury Foreſt*, which ſtill continues wooded for ſeveral miles in length, and of different extents in breadth, in a moſt deep and clayey country. Much of the timber is cut in rotation, but in parts towards the edge of *Buckinghamſhire*, are conſiderable quantities of good oak. This foreſt remained in the crown till the year 1685, when *Henry Fitz-roy*, firſt duke of *Grafton*, was appointed hereditary ranger. The preſent duke hath an elegant houſe, called *Wakefield Lodge* *, originally built by Mr. *Claypole*, ſon-in-law to *Oliver Cromwell*, and ranger of the foreſt. This was one of the five tracts, called walks; *viz. Wakefield*, *Shelbrook*, *Hazelbury*, *Shrob*, and *Hanger*. Fourteen townſhips are allowed the right of common in the open coppices and ridings, from the principle of juſtice, that ſome reparation might be made to them for the damages ſuſtained by the deer. In this great tract here are two lawns, *i. e.* ſpots incloſed with pales, for paſture for the deer: one is *Wakefield Lawn*, the other *Sholbrook Lawn*, which are ſecluded from the foreſt cattle.

* Deſigned by *W. Kent*.

THAT

THAT fierce animal the wild cat, is ſtill met with in this foreſt. In the reign of *Richard* I. the abbot and convent of *Peterborough* had a charter for hunting in this place the hare, the fox, and the wild cat; which was confirmed to them, in 1253, by *Henry* III *. By theſe charters, the wild cat ſhould be added to the beaſts of foreſt, or of venerie; which the book of St. *Albans*, and old Sir *Triſtram*, in his *worthie Treatiſe of Hunting*, confined to the hart, the hynde, the hare, the boare, and the wolfe: the hart and hind being ſeparated, becauſe the ſeaſon of hunting them was different; yet they remain in ſpecies ſtill the ſame. Beaſts of the chace (which was an inferior ſort of foreſt) were the buck, the doe, the fox, the martion, and the roe †.

THE fondneſs that ſeized the regular clergy for the pleaſures of the chace, did not appear till after the Conqueſt. The *Saxon* clergy were expreſsly forbidden the amuſement. King *Edgar* directs the prieſt "to be neither a hunter nor hawker, nor yet a tippler; but to keep cloſe to his books, as becomes a man of his order ‡."

THE canon law ſtill preſerved its ſeverity, and forbad to ſpiritual perſons the amuſement of the chace. This probably was rather deſigned to check what might by the exceſs eſtrange them from their ſacred function. The common law, from a principle of good ſenſe and humanity, permitted the recreation, from theſe arguments; that nothing could contribute more effectually to the performance of their duty than good health, reſulting from fit exerciſe; as nothing could diſqualify them ſo greatly as the diſorders ariſing from a ſedentary life. This indulgence probably

* *Morton*, 443. † *Manwood's Foreſt Laws*, 39. ‡ *Leges Saxon.* 86.

ſoon

ſoon ended in abuſe. In the twelfth century, we find *Abelard* unhappy in preſiding over a monaſtery of huntſmen. *Chaucer*, as I have before quoted, flings a fine ridicule on the ſporting monk. Finally, the chace became ſo neceſſary an appendage to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, that every ſee had a number of parks: that of *Norwich*, thirteen; and the ſixth mortuary which the king clamed on the death of a prelate, was his kennel of hounds.

POTTERS PERY. PASS by *Potters Pery*, a village which takes its name from the manufacture of coarſe ware, ſuch as flower-pots, *&c.* which has been long carried on here. The clay is yellowiſh, pure, and firm; yet the pots made with it are very brittle, unleſs glazed; when they endure the weather as well as any.

THE poſt-road is ſtill continued the whole way on or near the *Watling-ſtreet*. Near *Potters Pery* I quitted it, through curioſity of viſiting *Paſſenham*, about a mile or two diſtant, on the banks of the *Ouze*, near this village. *Edward* the Elder encamped here to cover his workmen, who were employed in building the walls of *Touceſter* *, from being interrupted by the *Danes*. A ſquare entrenchment is ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by him, and garriſoned for that purpoſe.

CHURCH. THE church is ſmall, and without ailes; dedicated to *Guthlaius*, the ſaint of the fens. It was rebuilt in 1626, at the ſole expence of Sir *Robert Banaſtre*. This gentleman was lord of the manor; he died in 1649, aged about eighty. His figure is a half-length, with a book in his hand, placed againſt the wall. His epitaph informs us, that he was born at *Wem*, in *Shropſhire*; that he was bred at court, and ſerved three princes; that he had three

* *Saxon Chr.* 108.

wives,

wives, and by the laſt an only daughter, who conveyed the eſtate, by marriage with *William* lord *Maynard*, into that family; a younger branch of which poſſeſſes it, as I apprehend, at preſent.

I REGAINED the great road, and paſſed through the hamlet of *Old Stratford*, ſeated on rich meadows, watered by the *Ouze*, which riſes in this county, not remote from *Brackly*. This place is reaſonably ſuppoſed to have been the *Lactodorum*, or *Lactorodum*, of the *Itinerary*, as the diſtance ſuits extremely well, and *Roman* coins have been found in the neighboring fields. Antiquaries derive it from *Llech dwr*, and *Llech rhyd*: one ſignifying the ſtone on the water; the other, the ſtone on the ford*: a name beſtowed on it by the *Britons*, probably becauſe the bank of the river was marked by a military ſtone on this great military way. I here croſs the river into OLD STRATFORD.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE;

which, with *Bedfordſhire* and *Hertfordſhire*, formed the country of the *Catticuchlani*. The preſent name is, according to Mr. *Cambden*, taken from the quantity of beeches found in parts of it; a word derived from the *Saxon bucken*. Two arguments ſerve to confirm the aſſertion of *Cæſar*, that this tree was not found in *Britain* at the time of his invaſion: one is, that the woods of it are merely local, and confined to a very few of our ſouthern counties: the other is, that the *Britons* had no name for it, but

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* See *Gale*, 60, and *Burton*, 144.

what they derived from the *Latin fagus*; for they ſtiled it, as we do ſtill, *Ffawydden*, and *Pren ffawydd*.

STONEY STRATFORD.

ON croſſing the *Ouze* I entered *Stoney Stratford*, a town built on each ſide of the *Watling-ſtreet*. It ſuffered greatly by fire on *May* the 19th, 1742, which almoſt deſtroyed the whole place; but it was ſoon reſtored by the vigour of *Engliſh* charity. One church (that of St. *Giles*) has never been rebuilt; the body of the other (St. *Magdalene*'s) is reſtored in a very handſome manner, by Mr. *Irons*, architect in *Warwick*, and, I ſuppoſe, enlarged ſufficiently to ſupply the want of the other. St. *Giles*'s had been a chantry, valued at £. 20. 2 *s*. 6 *d*. a year; and was at the time of its ruin a curacy: St. *Magdalene*'s was a chapel belonging to *Wolverton*, but now in the preſentation of the pariſhioners.

BLECHELEY CHURCH.

MY journey was continued along the *Street* road to the 47th ſtone, where, tempted by the fame of certain monuments in *Blecheley* church, I digreſſed about a mile and a quarter to the right. I found there a very fine alabaſter tomb of *Richard* lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, reſtored by the celebrated antiquarian *Brown Willis*, Eſquire, who added an inſcription, and in the front the arms. From the former we find, that beſides *Richard*, his ſon *Reginald*, who died *February* 22, 1493; and his great granſon *Edmund*, who died in *Water-hall*, on *May* 6th 1611; were interred here.

TOMB OF LORD GREY.

THIS *Richard* lord *Grey*, by will, dated at *Blecheley*, *Auguſt* 12, 1442, bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of the *B. V. Mary* of *Blecheley*; and directs his executors to find a prieſt, for four years, to perform divine ſervice in the ſaid church for his ſoul; and that they make a tomb of alabaſter or marble, according to his ſtate and degree. He bequeaths to the lady *Margaret*

garet his wife, his manor of *Burry-hall*, in *Eſſex*, for life. The reſidue of his lands and goods he gives to his executors, to diſpoſe of for the health of his ſoul; *viz.* the lady *Margaret Grey*, *Robert Darcy*, Eſquire, *John Hobethal*, Eſquire, *Roger Eton Clerc*, rector of *Blecheley*, and *William Barker* *.

THE tomb is of alabaſter: his figure is armed, his hair cropt, his face without a beard; round his neck is a collar of SS, and round the lower part of his armour is another collar of jewels, in the midſt of which is a ſmall ſhield with the croſs of St. *George*; for he was made Knight of the Garter by *Richard* II. On the fingers of his left hand are not fewer than ſix rings.

NOTWITHSTANDING it may be thought tedious to many, yet I cannot forbear deſcribing two monuments, full of the faſhionable emblem, pun, and quibble of the times. The firſt is in memory of THOMAS SPARKE, S. S^ce^. *Theol. Dr. celeber hujus eccle. rector vigilantiſſimus*, as inſcribed round the oval that contains his figure. A little altar with ſparkling flames is placed near his name. The monument is a ſmall but extremely neat one of braſs, ſet in a white marble frame: on the top is the creſt, a *demi talbot* rampant, ſtudded with *torteauxes*, and *ſparks* of fire iſſuing from his mouth: on the braſs is finely engraven an altar-tomb, on the table of which is an urn, with *ſparks* iſſuing from the mouth; and on the belly is written DR. SPARKE.

Non extincta, ſepulta licet; *Scintilla* favilla eſt.

On the left ſide of the urn ſtands *Death*, in form of a ſkeleton, holding a ſpade, on the flat part of which, going to cover the mouth of the urn, is wrote *Mors tegit*; and an angel in the hea-

* His will, dated *Aug.* 12, 1442. Mr. *Cole*'s MSS.

vens ſounding a trumpet, from the end of which iſſues theſe words, *Reteget nuntius iſte tuba*; and on a ſcroll, in the ſame hand, is written, *Iſta caduca roſa eſt:* juſt above which, in the other hand of the angel, is a freſh-blown roſe, inſcribed *Sed renovata tamen*; about the angel's head, and in the clouds, are ſeveral ſtars: and quite at top is written, *Qui multos ad juſtitiam adducunt, ut ſtellæ ſemper ſplendebunt.*

Fame, with her uſual attributes of ears, eyes, and tongues, blowing a trumpet, ſtands on the other ſide of the urn. On each ſide of her are two ſcrolls: on one is,

Vindex fama libros fatali tollit ab urna.

on the other,

Sic *Scintilla* micat quem tegit atra cinis.

Fame holds in one hand a book, near the mouth of the urn, on which is written *Funeral Sermons.* On other books, ſcattered about, are inſcribed, *A Perſuaſive to Conformity*; *A comfortable Treatiſe for a troubled Conſcience*; *Motives to Qu. Elizabeth for her Succeſſor*; *A Treatiſe of Catechiſing*; *A Confutation of J. Albin*; and out of the mouth of the trumpet, *The high way to Heaven.* Theſe were the works of the Doctor, who was a moſt famous controverſialiſt, in the reigns of *Elizabeth* and *James* I. He is engraven in front of the tomb, a half-length, in gown, caſſock, ſcarf, ſcull-cap, ruff, and ſquare beard. On each ſide of him is a ſhield: on one is *Scutum fidei:* on the other, *Arma noſtra ſunt ſpiritualia.* On one ſide of the figure are three clergymen in their habits, kneeling, with a church by each; and beyond them two women in high-crowned hats. Theſe five were his children, whom he admo-

wiſhes, *Filioli caveté vobis ab idolis*; and above their heads are theſe lines:

Bis geniti, retinete, fidem zelumque paternum:
Hœredis veſtri ſic decet eſſe patris
Sic decet, O mea tunc quam molliter oſſa cubabunt
Si licet in natis ſic ſupereſſe meis:
Scintillam Scintilla meam ſi veſtra ſequetur
Orba ſua flamma mors erit ara Dei.

On the other ſide of his picture are repreſented his pariſhioners, with theſe verſes:

2 Cor. iii. 5. Ut ſacra in populo ſignatur epiſtola *Pauli*
Sic mea in hoc ſancto lucet imago grege.
Corporis in tabula datur imperfecta; ſed illa
Cordibus in veſtris viva figura mei eſt.
Viva mei, dixi, CHRISTI at ſit vera figura;
Sat mihi ſi populus vera figura Dei.

THE Doctor died in 1616; his wife the year before. Luckily, her name was *Roſe*; which afforded freſh matter of alluſions.

Sixty-eight years a fragrant ROSE ſhe laſted:
No vile reproach her virtues ever blaſted.
Her autumn paſt, expects a glorious ſpring,
A ſecond better life, more flouriſhing.

THE other is in memory of Mrs. *Faith Taylor*, wife of Mr. *Edward Taylor*, miniſter of the pariſh, with many pretty ſportings on the word *Faith*; but the dulneſs of this ſpecies of epitaph has ſo wearied me, as I fear it has the reader, that I dare not venture

on the tranſcript of what was probably much admired at the period of compoſition.

FENNY STRATFORD. CHAPEL.

FROM hence I got into the great road at *Fenny Stratford*, ſo called from its ſituation. The chapel, which is in the pariſh of *Blecheley*, was rebuilt and endowed at the expence of Mr. *Brown Willis* and his friends. His reſidence was near the church of *Blecheley*; but, having a great predilection for the works of his own hands, he intruſted to the Reverend Mr. *William Cole*, then rector of the pariſh, the following inſcription; which Mr. *Cole* was requeſted to cauſe to be inſcribed on a white marble ſtone fineered with black, to be laid over him in this chapel.

Hic ſitus eſt
Brown Willis, antiquarius
Cujus Cl. Avi æternæ memoriæ
Tho. Willis, archiatri totius *Europæ* celeberrimi,
Defuncti die Sancti *Martini*, A. D. 1675
Hæc capella exiguum monumentum eſt.
Obiit *Feb.* 5° die, Anno Domini 1760.
Ætatis ſuæ 78.

O *Chriſte* Soter et Judex,
Huic peccatorum primo
Miſerecors et propitius eſto.

On the cieling are the arms of all benefactors of ten pounds and upwards. The chapel had been originally a chantry *. The new building was dedicated to St. *Martin*, out of reſpect to his granfather, who happened to die on that day. The ſame great

* *Eſton*, 217.

phyſician firſt made a ſettlement in this pariſh, by the purchaſe of the manor of *Blecheley*, and that of *Fenny Stratford*, from the laſt *George Villiers* duke of *Buckingham*.

FROM hence I kept a gentle aſcent to *Little Brickhill*, ſeated on the ſteep of a long range of ſand-hills, divided by pleaſant woody dingles, which extend for a conſiderable way, and form a lofty frontier at this end of the county. Very ſoon after my paſſage over them, I entered the county of

BEDFORD,

and keep as far as *Dunſtable* on the *Watling-ſtreet*, which goes directly to this town. In the beginning it croſſes a moſt undulated deſcent. On the right are the woods and park of *Battleſdon*, a ſeat of Mrs. *Page*. In the bottom go through *Hockley in the Hole*; HOCKLEY. a long range of houſes, moſtly inns, built on each ſide of the road. The *Engliſh* rage of novelty is ſtrongly tempted by one ſagacious publican, who informs us on his ſign, of news-papers being to be ſeen at his houſe *every day* in the week.

AT this place, whoſe proper name is *Occleie*, or *Hockcliff*, was HOCKCLIFF. an hoſpital, with a maſter and ſeveral brethren, dedicated to St. *John the Baptiſt* *. In 1283 here was a feudal quarrel, between the people of the priory of *Dunſtaple* and thoſe of *William de Muntcheny*, a potent baron; in which one *John* the Smith was killed on the ſide of the priory, and *Thomas Muſtard*, a fierce knave, on the other †. In old times, theſe were very frequent, and very fatal: men were always formed into parties, and ready

* *Tanner*, 8. † *Chron. Dunſtaple*, ii. 483.

to

to purſue the moſt bloody ends on the moſt trivial occaſions.

CHALK-HILL. Two miles farther, I reached the foot of *Chalkhill*, formerly of a tremendous ſteepneſs, and the terror of country paſſengers; at preſent formed into an eaſy aſcent. This is the firſt ſpecimen the traveller meets with of the great chalky ſtratum which interſects the kingdom. A line drawn from *Dorcheſter*, in the county of *Dorſet*, to the county of *Norfolk*, would include all the chalky beds of the kingdom; for none is found in any quantity to the weſt of that line. This earth was of great eſtimation, and an article of commerce in the times of the *Romans*. The workers in it had their goddeſs *Nehelennia*, who preſided over it. To her we find this votive altar,

DEÆ NEHELENNIÆ.
Ob merces rite conſervatas
M. ſecundus ſilvanus
Negotor Cretarius
Britannicianus
V.S.L.M.

MAIDEN'S BOWER. AFTER deſcending the hill, I turned about half a mile out of the road, to viſit *Maiden's Bower*, a very large *Daniſh* camp, of a circular form, ſurrounded with a great rampart with a ditch on its ſide: it lies on a plain, with a portion verging towards a brow, hanging over a valley. Its hiſtory is unknown; yet merits a viſit, as the camps of the *Danes* are not very common in our kingdom.

DUNSTABLE. AFTER a mile's deſcent, enter *Dunſtable*, a long town, built on each ſide of the *Watling-ſtreet*, and interſected in the middle by the

the *Icknield-ſtreet*. This town had been the *Magiovinum*, or *Magioventum*, of the *Itinerary*; and probably had four *portæ*, anſwerable to the great roads. The *Icknield-ſtreet* iſſues out on the north ſide of the church. Antiquarians derive the name, very properly, from *Maes Gwyn*, or the white field, from the color of the chalky ſoil. *Roman* money has been found about the place, which the country people call *madning money*; which, as Dr. *Stukely* obſerves, can have no reference to *Maiden's Bower*, which belonged to another people. But on a hill, called *Caſtle-hill*, about half a mile weſt of it, is a *Roman* camp; within which, near one end, is a large mount, very hollow in the top; and near the outſide of one of the ramparts is a deep hole, probably the place of the draw-well. The whole ſtands on a ſteep promontory, projecting weſtward.

The place was certainly occupied by the *Saxons*, after the departure of the *Romans*. We can indeed only argue from the preſent name, *Dun-Staple*, the mart near the hill. We cannot allow the monkiſh legend, that it was called *Dun's Stable*, or the ſtable of a robber of that name. It probably was a waſte at the time of the Conqueſt, as many places were, and might become a harbour of thieves, by reaſon of the woods with which the country was over-run. This determined *Henry* I. to colonize the ſpot; and, for that purpoſe, he encouraged people by proclamation to ſettle there; and, in order to deſtroy the ſhelter which the foreſt gave to robbers, directed the woods to be grubbed up. He alſo built a royal palace, called *Kingſbury* *, which ſtood near the church, and whoſe ſite is now occupied by a farm-houſe. Here

* *Stow*, 136. *Dugdale Monaſt.* ii. 132.

he

he kept his *Chriſtmas* in 1123, with his whole court, and received at the ſame time the embaſſy from the earl of *Anjou* *. He made the town a borough, beſtowed on it a fair and a market, and various other privileges; particularly, that the inhabitants ſhould not be liable to be called before the itinerant juſtices, but that their cauſes ſhould be determined by the juſtices of the king, by a jury of twelve of the burgeſſes †. He kept the town ſeventeen years in his own hands, and then beſtowed it, with all its privileges (reſerving only his royal reſidence) on the priory, which he founded here ſome time after the year 1131, for black canons, in honor of St. *Peter*. At the time of the diſſolution, here were a prior and twelve canons, whoſe revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were £. 344. 13 *s.* 3 *d.* a year: to *Speed*, £. 402. 14 *s.* 7 *d.*

PRIORY.

THE laſt prior was *Gervaſe Markham*, who, with his canons, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy in 1534; and on the diſſolution, had a penſion of ſixty pounds a year for life. His reward was the greater, as his convent was the reſidence of the commiſſioners for carrying on the divorce between *Henry* VIII. and *Catharine* of *Arragon*; in which he took an active part ‡. The unfortunate princeſs at that time reſided at *Ampthill*, in this neighborhood.

CHURCH.

THE church, and an arch in the wall adjoining, are the only remains of the priory. The front of the church is ſingular, having a gallery divided by carved gothic arches; a great door with a round arch richly carved with ſcrolls and ovals, including human figures; and the capitals of the pillars cut into groteſque forms.

* *Sax. Chr.* 224. *Madox Antiq. Exch.* i. 12. † *Dugdale Monaſt.* ii. 133.
‡ *Willis's Abbies*, ii. 2.

The

The leſſer door is gothic, richly ornamented with nail heads. Between both doors is a row of falſe arches interlaced; the columns conſiſt of very ſingular greater and leſſer joints, placed alternate, not unlike one ſpecies of the foſſils called *entrochi*.

STEEPLE. THE ſteeple is attached to one ſide of the front, and has two rows of niches, now deprived of their ſtatues. Formerly another tower correſponded with this: both fell down in 1221, and deſtroyed the prior's hall and part of the church *. The body was rebuilt in 1273, by the pariſhioners; but one *Henry Chedde* went to the greateſt expence †. The inſide of the church is ſupported with ſix round arches, all plain except one: the windows above are alſo round at the top. Either the date of the rebuilding is wrong, or the *Saxon* or round-arched mode muſt have continued longer than is generally allowed.

THE church had been originally in form of a croſs, with a tower in the center. Two of the vaſt pillars which ſupported it are ſtill to be ſeen at the eaſt end.

ABOVE the altar is a large and handſome painting of the Laſt Supper; which, with the plate and rich pulpit-cloth, were the gift of two maiden ſiſters, of the name of *Carter*.

I OMITTED in its place a viſit made to the priory by *Henry* III. and his family; when the monks preſented the king with a gilt cup, and the queen with another; and gave his ſon *Edward* and daughter *Margaret* a gold claſp apiece. In return, the royal viſitants beſtowed on the church eight pieces of ſilk; and the king gave C ſhillings for the making of a thuribule and a pix ‡.

* *Ceron. de Dunſtable*, i. 126. † The ſame, 417. ‡ The ſame, 277.

TOMBS. I MET with ſome antient tombs, dated between the years 1400 and 1500; but none of dignity ſufficient to be mentioned. Sir *Kenelm Digby*'s famous pedigree-book has preſerved one, in memory of *William Mulſo* and his wife *. Both are dreſſed in their gowns, with their hands in the attitude of prayer. At their feet is a group of eleven ſons; at her's, another of ſeven daughters. The attributes of the four evangeliſts are placed at the corners. Between their feet were theſe lines:

Hic *William Mulſo* ſibi quam ſociavit et *Alice*
Marmore ſub duro concluſit ſors generalis:
Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
Per ſponſos binos, Deus his clemens miſerere.

THIS gentleman was of *Thingdon*, in the county of *Northampton*. The name of the lady, *Alice Marmore*. This ſeems to have been her whom *Fuller* celebrates for having three times, three children at a birth, and twice five children †. I ſuppoſe they muſt have been by a ſecond huſband; for the pedigree gives her but one by *William Mulſo* ‡.

BESIDES the religious houſe, was one of friars preachers, who ſettled here about 1259. It was valued only at £. 4. 18*s*. 4*d*; and at the diſſolution its ſite was granted to Sir *William Herbert*. Theſe brethren, as the Chronicle ſays, came ſorely againſt the will of the monks, *per ſummam induſtriam et ſeductionem*; but by their intereſt with the king, queen, and courtiers, got leave to ſtay here ‖. It ſeems the inhabitants of the priory did not like ſuch

* *Chr. Dunſt.* i. 598. † *Britiſh Worthies*, p. 119. ‡ P. 42. ‖ *Chr. Dunſt.* i. 341.

inſinuating

inſinuating interlopers as *Chaucer* deſcribes this order to have been, who were ſure to win all the penitent males and females.

> Ful ſwetely herde he confeſſion,
> And pleſant was his abſolution.

HERE was a houſe or hoſpital for lepers. Whether it was the ſame with that marked at the poſt-houſe, a mile weſt of the town, in the new map, I cannot determine.

THE ſchools here were probably conſiderable; for I find the quarrels between the ſcholars and the townſmen important enough to be mentioned in the Chronicle.

THIS town is now ſupported chiefly by the great paſſage of travellers. A ſmall neat manufacture of ſtraw hats, and baſkets, and toys, maintains many of the poor. In old time the breweries raiſed many of the inhabitants to great wealth. We are told by *Hollinſhed* of one *William Murlie*, an eminent brewer in this town, who ſallied out in the time of *Henry* V. to join the fooliſh inſurrection of the *Lollards*, near *London*, followed with two led horſes with gilt trappings. He alſo took with him a pair of gilt ſpurs, ready to wear on his receiving from lord *Cobham* the honor of knighthood *; but had the hard luck to be taken and hung, with them about his neck.

ABOUT four miles from *Dunſtable* I paſſed by *Market Cell*, at preſent a gentleman's ſeat; formerly a nunnery of *Benedictines*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity of the Wood. Legend aſcribes its MARKET CELL.

* *Hollinſhed*, p. 544.

origin to *Roger*, a monk of St. *Alban*, who, on his return from *Jeruſalem*, led here an eremetical life; and, taking under his care *Chriſtina*, a rich virgin of *Huntingdon*, inſpired her with the ſame contempt of the world. She ſucceeded to his cell, and many temptations reſiſted, many divine viſions viſited by, and many miracles wrought in her favor *. She was patronized by *Geoffry*, elected abbot of St. *Albans* in 1119, who built and endowed a houſe, and conſtituted *Chriſtina* firſt abbeſs. The ſite of ſome adjoining lands were the gift of the dean and chapter of Saint *Paul* †; but the reſt of the pious work reſulted ſolely from the abbot, who twice rebuilt the ſame, after it had ſuffered by fire ‡: but *Mathew Paris* complains, that all this was done at the expence of the convent of St. *Albans*, and even without its conſent ‖, to the great injury of the church. In the time of *Henry* VIII. *Humphry Boucher* §, "baſe ſunne to the late *Berners*, "did much coſte in tranſlating of the priory into a maner place;" *i. e.* converting it into a manſion for himſelf, but left it unfiniſhed. It probably was granted to him; but it afterwards was beſtowed by *Edward* VI. on *George Ferrers* **. At the diſſolution it was valued by *Dugdale* at £. 114. 16 *s.* 1 *d.* a year; by *Speed* at £. 143. 18 *s.* 3 *d.*

It appears that theſe religious were grievouſly oppreſſed by a neighboring knight; of whom they complained in certain lines too ludicrous to be inſerted *†. Whether they got any redreſs does not appear.

* *Dugdale Monaſt.* i. 350, &c. &c. † Ibid. ii. 872. ‡ *Mathew Paris*, 1013. ‖ The ſame. § *Leland Itin.* i. 116. ** *Tanner*, 4.
*† See *Weever*, 585.

After

AFTER paſſing through the village of the ſame name, built on each ſide of the *Watling-ſtreet* road, I entered the county of

HERTFORD;

and near the twenty-eighth mile-ſtone leave on the right *Flamſted*, where ſtood a ſmall priory of *Benedictine* nuns, founded in the time of king *Stephen*, by *Roger de Tonei*. The manor had been granted by the Conqueror to *Ralph de Tonei*. His predeceſſor was a *Saxon* knight, called *Thurnoth*, who, with the true ſpirit of the times, engaged with thirteen ſoldiers, *Waldef*, and *Thurman*, to protect all paſſengers from the thieves and wild beaſts which then infeſted the road; and in time of war, to protect the church of St. *Albans* with all their might. *Leofftan*, abbot of that convent in the time of the Confeſſor, facilitated the undertaking, by cutting down the great woods on the ſide of the *Watling-ſtreet*, which gave ſhelter to robbers. He beſtowed on *Thurnoth* this manor; who, in return, preſented *Leofftan* with five ounces of gold and a fair palfrey. *Thurnoth*, at the Conqueſt, reſiſted the power of the *Norman* invader; who beſtowed it on *de Tonei*; who directed that the ſame ſervices ſhould be ſtrictly performed to the abbey *. FLAMSTED.

ABOUT three miles further, go through *Redburn*, a ſmall town, built like the former, on each ſide of the antient road. At this place was diſcovered the bones of St. *Amphibalus*, the noble *Bri-* REDBURN.

* *Chauncy*, 432, who by miſtake calls this *De Tonti, Roger*; but in page 565 gives him his right name.

ton,

ton, who lodging at the houſe of St. *Alban*, at *Verulam*, proved the means of his converſion. In the *Dioclefian* perſecution he was diligently ſought after; but St. *Alban*, generouſly determined not to give up his gueſt, promoted his eſcape by putting on his preceptor's cloak, and ſuffering himſelf to be ſeized by the ſoldiers in his ſtead *. *Amphibalus* for a time evaded their fury; but was at length ſeized, and underwent a moſt cruel death †, on the ſpot on which his pious convert was martyred. The Chriſtians ſtole the body, and gave it a private interment at this place. In 1178, the reliques were removed to St. *Albans*, enſhrined near thoſe of his fellow-ſufferer; and a prior and three monks, with 20*s.* a year, were appointed guardians of the ſacred depoſit. I am ſorry to find, that, after all, the very exiſtence of this Saint is doubted; for there are ſome who believe that the Saint was no more than an *amphibalus*, a long cloak, which St. *Alban*, before he went to execution, threw about him; which being at length perſonified, was canonized, and received into the Kalendar ‡.

A CELL, conſiſting of a prior and a few *Benedictines* from St. *Albans*, was placed here. It was dedicated to St. *Amphibalus* and his companions, and was inhabited before 1195. After the diſſolution, it was, with the manor, granted to *John Cork* ‖.

THE preſent great road, a little beyond this place quits the *Watling-ſtreet*, which runs direct on the right to *Verulanium*. The former can boaſt of no great extent of view, but is bounded by

* *Bede de Br. Eccl.* 539. † *Weever's Fun. Mon.* 585. ‡ *Uſher de Br. Eccl.* 539. ‖ *Tanner*, 185.

beautiful riſings varied with woods, and incloſures dreſſed with a garden-like elegance. The common ſoil is almoſt covered with flints: the ſtratum beneath is chalk, which is uſed for a manure. CHALK.

Pliny deſcribes this *Britiſh* earth under the title of *Creta argentaria*; and adds *petitur ex alto in centenos pedes actis puteis ore anguſtatis: intus ut in metallis ſpatiante vena. hac maxime* Britannia *utitur* *. This very method is uſed in the county at preſent. The farmer ſinks a pit, and (in the terms of a miner) drives out on all ſides, leaving a ſufficient roof, and draws up the chalk in buckets, through a narrow mouth. *Pliny* informs us, in his remarks on the *Britiſh* marls then, that they will laſt eighty years; and that there is not an example of any perſon being obliged to marl his land twice in his life †. An experienced farmer, whom I met with in *Hertfordſhire*, aſſured me, that he had about thirty years before made uſe of this manure on a field of his, and that, ſhould he live to the period mentioned by the *Roman* naturaliſt, he thought he ſhould not have occaſion of a repetition.

THIS bottom is watered by the ſmall ſtream of the *Verlume*, *Ver*, or *Mure*; which riſes at *Rowbeach*, beyond *Market-ſtreet*; flows by *Flamſted*, *Redburn*, and St. *Albans*; and loſes itſelf and name in the *Coln*, a little N. E. of *Colney-ſtreet*.

ABOUT a mile and a half from St. *Albans* I turned out of the road to the right, to viſit *Gorhambury*, the venerable ſeat of that glory of our country Sir *Francis Bacon* viſcount *Verulam*. His matchleſs talents, his deplorable weakneſſes, and his merited fall, have been the ſubjects of ſo many able pens, that it would be a GORHAMBURY.

* Lib. xvii. c. 8. † The ſame.

preſumption

preſumption in me to enter into a detail either of his life or works. I ſhall prefer giving an account of the place, and perhaps touch accidentally on what may relate to one whom Mr. WALPOLE juſtly ſtiles "*The Prophet of Arts*, which *Newton* was ſent "afterwards to reveal."

THIS manor was, from very antient times, part of the lands of the abbey of St. *Albans:* the original name is not delivered to us; that which it has at preſent was derived from *Robert de Gorham*, elected abbot of the houſe in 1151. Mr. *Salmon* conjectures, that he might have built here a villa *: a luxury not unfrequent with the abbots of the richer houſes. In 1540, *Henry* VIII. made a grant of it to *Ralph*, afterwards Sir *Ralph Rowlet*; who ſold it to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, the worthy and able lord keeper, and father of the great lord *Verulam*. The elegance of his taſte was apparent in his buildings; which confirm the obſervation of *Lloyd* †, that "his uſe of learned artiſts was continual." To him we are indebted for *Redgrave* in *Suffolk*, and the ſeat in queſtion. In both he adhered to his rational motto, *Mediocria Firma*. He is ſaid to have departed a little from it in the inſtance of *Redgrave*, but not till after his royal miſtreſs, who honored him with a viſit there, told him, "You have made your houſe too little for your lord-"ſhip." 'No, madam,' replied he; 'but your highneſs has made 'me too big for the houſe.' But after this, he added the wings ‡.

THE building conſiſts of two parts, diſcordant in their manner, yet in various reſpects of a claſſical taſte. On the outſide

* *Salmon Hiſt. Hertf.* 83. *Chauncy*, 464. † i. 356. ‡ *Collins's Baronets*, i.



M. Griffiths del. et sculp.

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of the part which forms the approach is the *piazza*, or *porticus*, with a range of pillars of the *Tuſcan* order in front, where the philoſophic inhabitants walked and held their learned diſcourſe; and withinſide is a court with another *piazza*: the one being intended for enjoying the ſhade, the other to catch, during winter, the comfortable warmth of the ſun. The walls of the *piazzas* are painted *al freſco*, with the adventures of *Ulyſſes*, by *Van Koepen*. In one is a ſtatue of *Henry* VIII; in the other a buſt of the founder, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*; and another of his lady. Over the entrance from the court into the hall, are theſe plain verſes; which prove the date of the building to have been 1571.

Hæc cum perfecit *Nicholaus* tecta *Baconus*
Elizabeth regni luſtra fuere duo.
Factus eques magni cuſtos fuit ipſe ſigilli.
Gloria ſit ſoli tota tributa Deo.

MEDIOCRIA FIRMA.

Some lines over the ſtatue of *Orpheus*, that once ſtood on the entrance into the orchard, ſhew what a waſte the place was before it was poſſeſſed by this great man.

Horrida nuper eram aſpectu latebræque ferarum;
Ruricolis tantum numinibuſque locus.
Edomitor fauſto hic dum forte ſupervenit *Orpheus*.
Ulterius qui me non ſinit eſſe rudem:
Convocat avulſis virgulta virentia truncis:
Et ſedem quæ vel diis placuiſſe poteſt.
Sicque mei cultor, ſic eſt mihi cultus et *Orpheus*:
Floreat o noſter cultus amorque diu.

In the orchard was built an elegant ſummer-houſe (no longer exiſting) not dedicated to *Bacchanalian* feſtivities *, but to refined converſe on the liberal arts; which were decyphered on the walls, with the heads of *Cicero*, *Ariſtotle*, and other illuſtrious antients and moderns, who had excelled in each †. This room ſeemed to have anſwered to the *Diæta*, or favorite ſummer-room of the younger *Pliny*, at his beloved *Laurentinum*, built for the enjoyment of an elegant privacy, apart from the noiſe of his houſe ‡. Methinks I diſcover many ſimilitudes between the villas of the *Roman* orator and our great countryman. This building, the porticos ſuited for both ſeaſons ‖, a *crypto porticus*, or noble gallery over the other §, and finally, towers placed at different parts of the building, recall to mind many parts of the villa, ſo fully deſcribed by its philoſophic owner.

HALL. PORTRAITS.

The hall is large and lofty. Over the chimney-piece is an equeſtrian portrait of *George* II. Moſt of the others recall to memory the principal characters of the beginning of the laſt century.

SIR FRANCIS BACON.

At the head of theſe, as firſt of his or any age, appears Sir *Francis Bacon* lord *Verulam*, who ſucceeded his brother *Anthony* in the poſſeſſion of *Gorhambury*. Much is ſaid of his depravity during proſperity, and more of his abject fawning after his fall. For my part, I look on the latter part of his life as the period in which he ſhone with greateſt dignity. That ſoul, which ſunk, during good fortune, beneath the temptation of corruption, aroſe unbroken by diſgrace, and ſuperior to obloquy. He paſſed his

* *Welſh Tour.* † *Weever's Fun. Mon.* 584. ‡ Lib. ii. epiſt. 17.
‖ Lib. v. epiſt. 6. § Lib. ii. epiſt. 17.

latter

latter days in labors which have made him the admiration of ſucceeding times. He was then diſengaged from buſineſs, which fettered his genius, and was ſupported (notwithſtanding aſſertions to the contrary) by a great penſion (£. 1800 a year) which enabled him to purſue his ſtudies at eaſe, removed from every fear of the embarraſſments of poverty.

His portait is a full-length, by *Vanſomer*, dreſſed in his chancellor's robes.

There is, beſides, in one of the rooms another portrait of him, and a buſt of him while a child. Near him is his accompliſhed kinſman, his half-brother Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*, Knight of the Bath, leaning back in his chair, in a green jacket laced, yellow ſtockings, a dog by him, and ſword and pallet hung up. "In the art of painting, none," ſays *Peacham*, "deſerveth more "reſpect and admiration than Maſter *Nathaniel Bacon*, of *Brome* "in *Suffolk*; not inferior, in my judgment, to our ſkilfulleſt "maſters *." He improved his talent by travelling into *Italy*; and left in this houſe, as a proof of the excellency of his performances, this portrait, and a moſt beautiful one of a cook, a perfect *Venus*, with an old game-keeper: behind is a variety of dead game, in particular a ſwan, whoſe plumage is expreſſed with inimitable ſoftneſs and gloſs. Sir Nath. Bacon.

In the houſe is a half-length of a beautiful woman reading, called the *Melancholy Cook*; perhaps the ſame with the former.

A lady who, like lord *Verulam*, fell under the charge of corruption, ſhould have been placed next to him. In the room is a Countess of Suffolk.

* *Complete Gentleman*, 127. Mr. *Walpole's Anec. Painting*, i. 163, where the portrait of Sir *Nathaniel* is engraven.

fine full-length of the counteſs of *Suffolk*, daughter of Sir *Henry Knevit*, and wife to the lord treaſurer. She is dreſſed in white, and in a great ruff; her breaſts much expoſed: her waiſt ſhort and ſwelling; for ſhe was extremely prolific. This lady had unhappily a great aſcendancy over her huſband, and was extremely rapacious. She made uſe of his exalted ſituation to indulge her avarice, and took bribes from all quarters. Sir *Francis Bacon*, in his ſpeech in the ſtar-chamber againſt her huſband, wittily compares her to an exchange-woman, who kept her ſhop, while Sir *John Bingley*, a teller of the Exchequer, and a tool of her's, cried *What d'ye lack* *? Her beauty was remarkable, and I fear ſhe made a bad uſe of her charms. "Lady *Suffolk*," ſays the famous *Anne Clifford*, in her diary, under the year 1619, "had the ſmall-"pox at *Northampton-houſe*, which ſpoiled that good face of "her's, which had brought to others much miſery, and to herſelf "greatneſs, which ended in much unhappineſs."

DUKE OF NORFOLK. A FULL-LENGTH of *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, in a bonnet, furred robe, the order of the Garter, and a white rod: an unfortunate peer, who, through weakneſs and ambition, aſpired to be huſband to the captive queen of *Scots*; and for that, and his practices for her releaſe, loſt his head in 1572.

THOMAS EARL OF CLEVELAND. A FINE full-length portrait of *Thomas Wentworth* earl of *Cleveland*, made Knight of the Bath at the creation of *Henry* prince of *Wales*. He is dreſt in black, with a red riband, turnover, and yellow hair. He was captain of the guard to *Charles* I: a diſtinguiſhed loyaliſt. Survived the Reſtoration, and enjoyed his former poſt †.

* *Wilſon*, 97. † *Dugdale Baron*, ii. 310

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COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A REMARKABLE picture of Sir *Thomas Meautys*, ſecretary to lord *Verulam*. His dreſs confirms the account of the choice he made of his ſervants, whom he ſelected from the young, the prodigal, and expenſive *. Sir *Thomas* makes a moſt finical appearance: his habit elegant: has on a ſaſh, a hat with a white feather, laced turnover, a long love-lock extended on his left arm, an ear-ring in one ear, a ſpear in the other, and brown boots. Thus he is repreſented as a ſmart office-clerk, walking in his new-acquired park; for he was clerk of the privy council to two kings: and got poſſeſſion of *Gorhambury* from his maſter, who conveyed it to him on foreſeeing his fall. Like a grateful ſervant, *Meautys* erected a handſome monument to him in a neighboring church, more to ſhew his reſpect, than from any neceſſity of endeavouring to preſerve the memory of one ſelf-immortalized. SIR THO. MEAUTYS.

FROM the heirs of Sir *Thomas Meautys*, this place paſſed by ſale to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, Baronet; whoſe portrait is here at full length, in black, with a turnover and black coif, leaning on a ſlab. On the picture is this motto, *Nec pudet vivere, nec piget mori.* This gentleman was one of thoſe worthy perſons who ſet out with a view of reforming the abuſes of the arbitrary court of *Charles* I. but whoſe moderation and good ſenſe made them oppoſe their own party, when it attempted meaſures ſubverſive of the conſtitution: in conſequence, he, with ſeveral others, were excluded the houſe. In 1656, he was elected one of *Cromwell*'s parlement; but not being approved by the ſlaviſh council of the uſurper, was laid aſide. He was active in promoting the Reſtoration; was choſen ſpeaker of the parlement; was rewarded with SIR HARBOTTLE GRIMSTON.

* *Wilſon*, 159.

the maſterſhip of the Rolls, and died in great reputation, at the age of ninety, in 1683 *.

MR. CHIFFINCH. IN the ſame room is a head of Mr. *Chiffinch*; a beautiful picture of *Catharine*, queen to *Charles* II. in the character of St. *Catharine*; and a fine half-length of St. *Auguſtine*.

ALGERNON EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. IN the dining-parlour is a piece containing the portrait of *Algernon* earl of *Northumberland*, in black, ſtanding: his lady, in blue, ſitting, and a child by them. This generous peer ſtepped forward in the cauſe of liberty, in the beginning of the troubles of *Charles* I. while he held the poſt of lord high admiral: a poſt he was diſplaced from by the popular party, by reaſon of his moderation; which they ſuſpected would be a check to their unreaſonable views. He was conſtantly a mediating commiſſioner in all treaties on the ſide of the parlement; in which he behaved with dignity, ſpirit, and integrity. He was appointed governor of the king's children while they were ſeparated from him, and behaved to them with reſpect and affection. He joined with oppoſing the ordonnance for the trial of his maſter; and, after his death, retired to *Petworth*, and took no part with the uſurping powers. He joined heartily in the Reſtoration; but, like a true friend to his country, wiſhed for it on terms of ſecurity to the people, and advantage for the nation. He received from the reſtored king honors ſuited to his rank, and enjoyed them till his death, in 1668.

SIR EDW. GRIMSTON. OVER the chimney-piece is a half-length of Sir *Edward Grimſton*, in black, a bonnet, and lawn ruff, by *Holbein*. Its date is 1548, æt. 20. On one ſide are theſe verſes:

* Here is another portrait of him, in his robes, as maſter of the Rolls.

The life that nature ſends, death ſoon deſtroyeth,
And momentarie is that life's remembrance;
The ſeeminge life which peaceful art ſupplieth
Is but a ſhadow, though life's perfect ſemblans:
But that trewe life which virtue doth reſtore,
Is life indeed, and laſteth evermore.

THIS gentleman was comptroller at *Calais*, at the time it was taken by the duke *de Guiſe* in 1558. He had frequently wrote to the miniſtry, to inform them how ill provided it was againſt a ſiege. His remonſtrance was neglected; but when the place was loſt, the *Engliſh* government permitted him to remain priſoner, for fear of his complaints. The *French* demanded, as the price of his ranſom, a large eſtate he had purchaſed about *Calais*; but he preferred captivity rather than injure his family. He ſuffered a long and rigorous impriſonment in the *Baſtile*: at length eſcaped to *England*, and was honorably acquitted of any thing that could be laid to his charge *. He lived to the great age of ninety-eight. Another portrait ſhews his figure at that of eighty-one, with a ſkull in his hand, and white buſhy beard.

SIR SAMUEL GRIMSTON.

SIR *Samuel Grimſton*, in a long wig and laced cravat. He had rendered himſelf ſo obnoxious to *James* II. as to be excepted out of an act of grace, when that prince meditated a deſcent, 1692.

HIS TWO WIVES. EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

HIS two wives, lady *Anne Tufton*, and lady *Elizabeth Finch*, the laſt, daughter of lord chancellor the earl *Nottingham*; whoſe portrait is alſo here, dreſſed in black robes.

LADY HOW.

IN the great drawing-room is the portrait of lady *How*, with

* *Lodge's Iriſh Peerage*, iii. 267.

white long hair, daughter to Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, and wife of Sir *John How*, of *Wiltſhire*.

SIR HARBOTTLE LUCKYN.

SIR *Harbottle Luckyn*, Baronet, in a blue coat, long white wig, and breaſt-plate; a caſtle at a diſtance. His granfather, by the marriage with *Mary*, eldeſt daughter of Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, brought the eſtate into his family; which changed its name for that of his lady.

THOMAS EARL OF ARUNDEL.

A HEAD of *Thomas Howard*, the virtuoſo earl of *Arundel*; who, by much reſidence in foreign parts, acquired a thorough contempt for his own country. Filled with family-pride, he was ſent to the Tower for a contempt ſhewn in the houſe to a nobleman leſs highly born than himſelf: yet on the breaking out of the troubles of his royal maſter, *Charles* I. he ſhewed a great want of true ſpirit, conſulting his own ſafety and eaſe, rather than to riſque them by ſiding with either party. He quitted *England*, for which, as lord *Clarendon* ſays, he had little other affection than as he had a great ſhare in it, in which, like a great leviathan, he might ſport himſelf. He was a man of a noble preſence, and affected a plain garb. He accordingly is here dreſſed in a dark habit, robed with fur. His countenance correſponds to the deſcription: his hair ſhort, and his beard buſhy: his turnover plain; and the only ornament is the pendent order of the Garter.

IN the turret-room is the fine picture of the cook, by Sir *Nathaniel Bacon*.

GALLERY.

THE great gallery is a magnificent room, a hundred and thirty feet long, and nineteen wide; the roof wooden, richly gilt, and painted, and the ſides filled with full-length portraits of the great cotemporaries with its illuſtrious owner lord *Verulam*. They are

indeed all copies; but copies taken during the lives of the perſonages repreſented.

His peaceful maſter *James*, is drawn in inconſiſtent armour, black and gold, with each foot on a rock. Above him, JAMES I.

Jam tum tenditque fovetque.

beneath,

Jacobus unitor *Britanniæ*, plantator *Hiberniæ*, conditor imperii *Atlantici*.

The laſt, I fear, a piece of the characteriſtic adulation of the chancellor.

Near him are two monarchs, not in fact coeval with *Bacon*, but placed here from the admiration he had of their abilities, in extending their dominions to the *Indies*. By *Emanuel* king of *Portugal*, he pointed out the advantage of commerce, received by the diſcovery of the new paſſage to *India* under his auſpices, by *Vaſco di Gama*: by *Ferdinand* V. he points out the diſcovery of *America* by *Columbus*. The firſt monarch he calls *Conditor imperii Europæ ſuper Indias orientales*; the other, *Super Indias occidentales*. Each of theſe princes are repreſented knee-deep in water: but I ſuppoſe, by the ſituation of his cautious maſter, he would ſhew he had too much prudence to wet his feet.

EMANUEL KING OF PORTUGAL.

FERDINAND OF SPAIN.

It is to no purpoſe to preſerve the preſent order of portraits, in a houſe unhappily devoted to demolition. I ſhall therefore, at leſt in this part of it, give a chronological ſeries; out of which the noble owner may, if he pleaſes, give, in the ſucceeding edifice, an intereſting hiſtory of paſt times, in the lively repreſentation of the great actors of a great period.

LUDOVIC DUKE OF RICHMOND.

Ludovic Stuart duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and earl of *Newcaſtle*, properly follows his prince and relation. He is dreſſed in his robes, a bonnet with a white feather: the George and a white rod are other appendages; the laſt, as lord high ſteward of the houſhold. He was alſo high chamberlain, and admiral of *Scotland*, and was ſent ambaſſador to *France* * before the acceſſion of his royal maſter to the *Engliſh* throne. He was a moſt deſerved favorite, and ſupported himſelf with ſuch true dignity, that, as *Wilſon* expreſſes it, "the king, as it were, wanting one of his "limbs to ſupport the grandeur of majeſty at the firſt meeting "of parlement, in 1623, ſent for him with great earneſtneſs," and received, by the return of the meſſenger, the melancholy news of his being found dead in bed, after going to reſt in the fulleſt health †. His majeſty ſhewed the ſincereſt reſpect to his deceaſed ſervant, by proroguing the parlement for ſeveral days, unable ſooner to digeſt his loſs.

WILLIAM EARL OF PEMBROKE.

William earl of *Pembroke*, in black, with the white rod and key, as lord chamberlain; George pendent, flat ruff, ſhort hair, peaked beard: a great and amiable character, and the moſt univerſally eſteemed and beloved of any man of that age; and, having a great office in the court, he made the court itſelf better eſteemed, and more reverenced in the country ‡. He was beloved in court, becauſe he was diſintereſted; in the country, becauſe he was independent. In 1630, he died univerſally lamented: his many fine qualities cauſing his abandoned ſenſualities to be forgotten.

* *Crawford's Peerage Scot.* 262. † *Wilſon*, 257, 258. ‡ *Clarendon.*

PHILIP EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.

His brother, and ſucceſſor to the title, is painted here twice: in full-length, in black, with a ſtar, George, and turnover, with black hair and peaked beard; and again in half-length, advancing. *Philip* was a complete contraſt to his brother: rude, reprobate, boiſterous, and devoted to his dogs and horſes: ſo mean as to receive tamely a horſe-whipping from one *Ramſay*, a *Scotchman*, at a public horſe-race; and for his civility in not reſenting the inſult, was rewarded by the peaceful *James*, by being made a knight, baron, viſcount, and earl on the ſame day. His mother,

Sidney's ſiſter, *Pembroke*'s mother,

tore her hair when ſhe heard of her ſon's diſgrace. He was likewiſe lord chamberlain to *Charles* I. and, as *Oſborn* obſerves, in that office broke with his white rod many wiſer heads than his own; but his fear always ſecured him, by a quick and ample ſubmiſſion. Notwithſtanding the profundity of his ignorance, he became, on the king's impriſonment, chancellor of the univerſity of *Oxford*, a fit inſtrument for the eradication of loyalty. A noble ſtatue of him ſtands in the picture-gallery. On the uſurpation, he had the meanneſs to ſit in *Cromwel*'s mock parlement as knight of the ſhire for *Berkſhire*; and concluded his deſpicable life on *January* the 23d, 1649-50.

A MAN in black and gold, a ruff, chain round his waiſt, and ſword. Date 1594.

A LADY with red hair, great lawn ruff, her dreſs black and gold. In materials reſembling the former. Three long chains of pearl,

CHARLES EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

Charles Howard earl of *Nottingham*, lord high admiral, dreſt in his robes, with a view of a fleet and ſtorm; the conqueror of the *Spaniſh* armada.

EDWARD EARL OF DORSET.

SIR *Edward Sackville*, the accompliſhed, witty, and learned earl of *Dorſet*: a nobleman of quick paſſions and reſentments, violent in his friendſhips and enmities. In the great national quarrel between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*, at *Croydon* races, he alone left his countrymen and ſided with the latter, out of friendſhip to lord *Bruce*; for which, had not the affray been prevented, the *Engliſh* had fixed on Sir *Edward* as the firſt victim *: yet a diſpute with his beloved *Scot* produced the famous duel, which was purſued with unheard-of animoſity, and terminated in the death of *Bruce* †. He behaved in the public quarrel of his royal maſter with equal ſpirit, and ſurvived till 1652.

EDWARD EARL OF WORCESTER.

EDWARD earl of *Worceſter*, maſter of the horſe to queen *Elizabeth*, and privy ſeal to *James* I. What recommended him to the firſt, was his being of royal blood, and at the ſame time the fineſt gentleman, and the beſt horſeman and tilter of his time ‡. He is repreſented here at the period at which he had outlived the athletic exerciſes, with a bald head and white beard; in a white jacket and ruff, and George pendent.

THE FIRST LORD CORNWALLIS.

THE firſt lord *Cornwallis*, with long hair, in black, and a turnover: an active and valiant adherent to *Charles* I; brought up from his youth in his ſervice, and that of his brother *Henry*. So reſolute, that he knew not fear; ſo chearful, that ſorrow never

* *Oſborn's Reign of King James*, paragr. 26.

† For an account of this dreadful affair, read the *Guardians*, N° 129, 133.

‡ *Collins's Peerage*, i. 204.

came

came next his heart. Death would not try him by illneſs, but took him off ſuddenly, on *January* 31, 1661-2, after he had been raiſed to the peerage the preceding year.

THE gallant fickle earl of *Holland*, in a ſtriped and very rich dreſs: hat with red feather in his hand, the blue riband acroſs his breaſt.

A YOUNG warrior has ſomehow crept in among the veterans: *Henry* duke of *Glouceſter*, in buff coat, breaſt-plate, long black hair, the Garter, and a truncheon. A prince whoſe eminent virtues made his early end univerſally deplored. He died in 1660, in his twenty-firſt year, feelingly lamented by his brother *Charles*; who was never obſerved to ſhew a ſenſibility equal to what he did on this occaſion. HENRY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

George Carew earl of *Totneſs*, in a white flowered jacket; hand on his ſword; white beard, and ſhort hair: a nobleman celebrated as a warrior, ſcholar, and author. He was ſon of a dean of *Exeter*; received his education at *Oxford*. His active ſpirit led him from his ſtudies into the army; but in 1589, he was created maſter of arts. The ſcene of his military exploits was *Ireland*, where, in the year 1599, he was preſident of *Munſter*. With a ſmall force he reduced great part of the province to her majeſty's government, took the titular earl of *Deſmond* priſoner, and brought numbers of the rebellious Septs to obedience *. The queen honored him with a letter of thanks under her own hand †. He left his province in general peace in 1603, and arrived in *England* three days before the death of his royal miſtreſs. Her ſucceſſor GEORGE EARL OF TOTNESS.

* *Prince's Worthies of Devonſhire*, 197. † The ſame.

rewarded

rewarded his ſervice, by making him governor of *Guernſey*, creating him lord *Carew*, of *Clopton*, and appointing him maſter of the ordnance for life. *Charles* I. on his acceſſion, created him earl of *Totneſs* *. He died in *March* 1629, aged ſeventy-three, and was interred beneath a magnificent monument at *Stratford upon Avon* †.

He was not leſs diſtinguiſhed by his pen than his ſword. In his book *Pacata Hibernia*, he wrote his own commentaries; of which his modeſty prevented the publication during life. He collected four volumes of antiquities relating to *Ireland*, at this time preſerved unheeded in the *Bodleian* library: he collected materials for the life of *Henry* V ‡, digeſted by *Speed* into his *Chronicle*. To conclude, he merited entirely the encomium given him by *Wood*, of being "a faithful ſubject, a valiant and prudent "commander, an honeſt counſellor, a gentle ſcholar, a lover of "antiquities, and great patron of learning ‖."

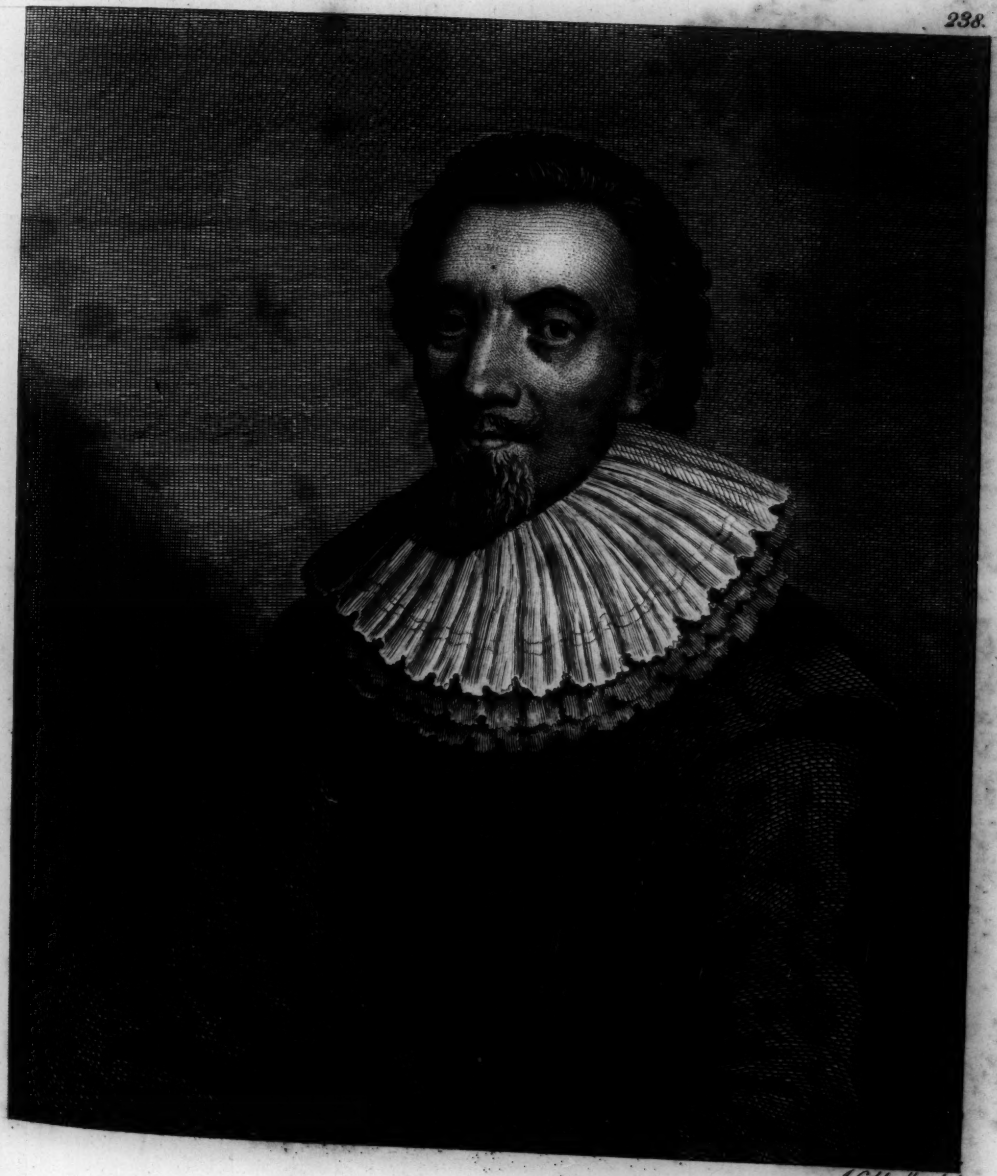
First Lord Baltimore.

Sir *George Calvert* lord *Baltimore*, is dreſſed in black, a turnover, and with ſhort hair. He was born at *Kipplin* in *Yorkſhire*, was educated at *Oxford*, and received his firſt preferment, which was in the law line, in *Ireland*. His political abilities occaſioned his being taken notice of by Sir *Robert Cecil*. Mr. *Calvert* was firſt his clerk, and after knighthood promoted to be one of the ſecretaries of ſtate; and was in great confidence with his maſter

* *Dugdale's Baron*, ii. 423.

† Beneath a rich arch, ſupported by *Corinthian* pillars. He and his counteſs lie in their coronets and robes. In front are artillery, balls, powder-barrels, and other marks of his office as maſter of the ordnance. See *Dugdale's Warwickſh.* ii. 686.

‡ *Prince*, 198. ‖ *Athen. Oxon.* i. 529.



GEORGE CALVERT
the First Lord Baltimore.

BRITISH MUSEUM

James I. He thought fit to change his religion, which he ingenuouſly avowed. The king, pleaſed with his ſincerity, continued him of his privy council, and even created him lord *Baltimore*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*, and made him large grants in that kingdom: a proof that the perverſion of his ſubjects was far from exciting his diſpleaſure. He alſo obtained a grant of a part of *Newfoundland*, which he called *Avalon*, after *Old Avalon*, the ſite of *Glaſtonbury* abbey, where (as is ſaid) Chriſtianity was firſt planted in *Britain*. He was conſtituted abſolute lord and proprietor, with the royalties of a county palatine, except the ſovereign dominion and allegiance, with a fifth part of the gold and ſilver reſerved to the crown. After the king's death, he twice viſited the place, built a fair houſe there; and, when his ſettlement was moleſted by the *French*, he fitted out two ſhips at his own expence, and drove them away. At length, on a repetition of their inſults, was obliged to abandon the iſland. *Charles* I. to make him amends, gave him a new grant of the country on the north ſide of *Cheſapeak Bay*, to hold in common ſocage as of the manor of *Windſor*, delivering annually to the crown, in acknowlegement, two *Indian* arrows on *Eaſter Tueſday*, at *Windſor* caſtle, with a fifth of the gold and ſilver ore *. His lordſhip died on *April* 15th 1632, before the patent was made out; but his ſon *Cecil* took it in his own name, in *June* following, and laid the foundation of a flouriſhing colony, which was named by the king himſelf *Maryland*, in honor of *Henrietta Maria*, his royal conſort.

ARCHBISHOP *Abbot*, in a cap and epiſcopal habit, with a grey ARCHBISHOP ABBOT.

* *Fuller's Worthies of Yorkſhire*, 201.

ſquare

ſquare beard. This prelate owed his preferment under *James* I. to the *Scottiſh* favorite, the able and worthy earl of *Dunbar:* perhaps from the *Calviniſtical* principles with which he was ſtrongly imbued. *Fuller* ſays, "he honoured cloaks above caſſocks; lay, "above clergymen *." He was upright and firm in his principles: probably too favorable to the tenets which, under him, acquired ſtrength, in the following reign, to ſubvert both church and ſtate, with the aſſiſtance of the contrary conduct of the indiſcreet and furious *Laud.* How difficult is the virtue of moderation! *Abbot* gloriouſly reſiſted the licenſing of a ſlaviſh ſermon, preached by doctor *Sibthorp*, and fell into diſgrace; his office was ſuſpended: nor was it taken off, till the riſing ſtrength of the puritanical party made the compliance with the times prudent. His manners had in them an uncourtly ſtiffneſs and moroſeneſs †. He found he was reſtored more through policy than affection. As he attained to the age of ſeventy-one, I can ſcarcely think that grief, either on account of his ſuſpenſion, or unconquerable ſorrow for the ſad accident of killing a gamekeeper with a croſs-bow, in ſhooting at a deer ‡, brought him to his end. Nature might effect his diſſolution, without having recourſe to other cauſes.

GEO. VILLIERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

THE beautiful *George Villiers* duke of *Buckingham*, in white, with a hat and feather on a table. A minion of fortune, who owed his riſe to a handſome face and elegant perſon: merits irreſiſtible with *James* I. The king, by the inſolence and ingratitude of his favorite, received ſufficient puniſhment for his folly.

* *Worthies of Surrey*, 83. † *Clarendon.* ‡ *Illuſtr. Heads*, i. 60.

Buckingham

Buckingham was poſſeſſed of abilities, clouded by the violence of his paſſions, and almoſt rendered uſeleſs. In his embaſſy to *France*, in 1625, he had the preſumption to make his addreſſes to the queen *Anne* of *Auſtria* *. On receiving the treatment which his vanity merited, he not only, in revenge, involved his country in war, but endeavoured to alienate the affection of his maſter *Charles* from his ſpouſe, her lovely ſiſter-in-law, *Henrietta Maria*. I ought to have mentioned the common report, that his ill ſucceſs with the wife of *Olivarez*, the *Spaniſh* miniſter, and a cruel deception in conſequence †, was the primary cauſe of the breach of the *Spaniſh* match, and the hazard his young prince ran in eſcaping from an incenſed court. He fell at length by the hands of the melancholy *Felton*, who, taught by the murmurs of the people, thought he did an acceptable ſervice, by freeing his country from ſo diſtaſteful a miniſter.

SIR RICHARD WESTON EARL OF PORTLAND.

SIR *Richard Weſton* earl of *Portland*, appears dreſt in black, with a ruff, blue riband, and white rod; his hair and beard grey. This nobleman is a proof how honors change manners. He ſet out with a great character for prudence, ſpirit, and abilities, and diſcharged his duty as ambaſſador, and, on his return, as chancellor of the exchequer, with much credit. Under the miniſtry of the duke of *Buckingham*, he was appointed lord treaſurer: on which he ſuddenly became ſo elated, that he loſt all diſpoſition to pleaſe; and, ſoon after the duke's death, became his ſucceſſor in the public hatred, without ſucceeding him in his credit at court ‡. His luſt after power, and his rapacity to raiſe a great

* *Clarendon*, i. 38. † *Granger*, i. 326, note. ‡ *Clarendon*, i. 49.

fortune, were unmeaſurable; yet the jealouſy of his temper fruſtrated the one, and the greatneſs of his expences the other. His imperious nature led him to give frequent offence; yet his timidity obliged him to make humiliating conceſſions to the very people he had offended. He had a ſtrange curioſity to learn what the perſons injured ſaid of him; the knowlege of which always brought on freſh troubles; as he would expoſtulate with them for their ſevere ſayings, as if he had never given cauſe for them; by which he would often diſcover the mean informant of his fruitleſs intelligence. He died in *March* 1634, in univerſal diſeſteem; and the family and fortune, for which he labored ſo greatly, were extinct early in the next reign.

THOMAS EARL OF STRAFFORD.

Thomas Wentworth earl of *Strafford*, in armour. Like *Buckingham*, a victim alſo to the popular fury; but brought to his end by all the ſolemnity of trial and pomp of ſtrained juſtice. His great abilities and moving eloquence, his fortitude and great deportment on the ſcaffold, make us loſe ſight of his failings, and lament that ſo much heroiſm ſhould be devoted to plans which made his life incompatible with the public ſecurity.

JAMES DUKE OF RICHMOND.

THE illuſtrious and faithful ſervant to *Charles* I. *James* duke of *Richmond*, in long, flowing, flaxen hair; his ſtar; and a dog by him.

THOMAS EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Thomas Wriotheſley earl of *Southampton*, another nobleman, not leſs attached to his royal maſter; and who, like the former, offered himſelf a victim for his prince's life. The earls of *Hertford* and *Lindſey* joined in the generous petition to the commons, on the condemnation of the king; alleging, that they having been counſellors to his majeſty, and concurring in the advice of the ſeveral meaſures now imputed as crimes, they alone were guilty in

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the eye of the law, and ought to expiate the ſuppoſed offences of majeſty. He ſurvived to ſee the reſtoration of the royal family; was rewarded with the treaſurer's rod; and died a friend to his country as well as prince, on *May* 16th 1667. His death, and the fall of chancellor *Hyde*, removed from the abandoned court every check upon its profligate deſigns. It was ſo impatient to remove him, as to wiſh to wreſt the rod from his dying hands, had not *Hyde* earneſtly entreated the king to wait four or five days, till his death muſt happen. He died of the ſtone. So little credit had our ſurgeons at that time, that he ſent to *Paris* for one; but his end prevented the operation *.

Chancellor Hyde.

The chancellor himſelf is dreſſed in robes. In him is the character of an honeſt great man; the glorious victim to a prince and party, that neither could nor dared to attempt the ſlavery of their country, while he remained in power in it. He was exiled in 1667, by the contrivances of an ungrateful maſter, and lived abroad, venerated by the good, till this ornament to human nature gave way to death, on *December* the 9th, 1674.

General Monk.

George Monk duke of *Albemarle*, the well-known inſtrument of the Reſtoration. He is dreſt in a buff coat, with an anchor by him. He entered at a very early age into the military life, and firſt made trial of his ſword in the ill-conducted expedition to *Cadiz*, in 1625: but his military experience was attained by a ten years ſervice in the *Low Countries*. On the breaking out of the civil wars, his principles led him to embrace the royal party, after ſerving for ſome time againſt the rebels in *Ireland*. In his firſt

* *Continuation. Clarendon*, 411.

campaign he was taken priſoner at *Namptwich*, and impriſoned for ſome years, with ſuch ſeverity, that he was at laſt induced, for the ſake of obtaining liberty, to engage with the parlement. Perhaps by ſtipulation, he never ſerved the remainder of the war in *England*. *Ireland* was the ſcene of his exploits, and afterwards *Scotland*, which he entirely reduced. He was juſtly loaden with honors by his reſtored prince, under whom, by indulging his ſpirit of frugality, he amaſſed a vaſt fortune. His great military abilities fitted him equally for ſea or land. He commanded, jointly with prince *Rupert*, the fleet againſt the *Dutch*, in the dreadful engagement of 1666. His ſucceſs was equal to his valour. He became the darling of the ſailors, who called him by the familiar appellation of *honeſt George*; for he was a plain man, of few words, but inviolable in his promiſes. Worn out with fatigue, he died in 1670, and received a funeral pomp, which his eminent ſervices ſo well merited.

LORD KEEPER COVENTRY.

LORD keeper *Coventry* in his robes, and a ruff, with his hands on the ſeals: his look remarkably pleaſing; a mark of the internal comfort he felt in a life paſſed in the full integrity of the diſcharge of his profeſſion. He held the ſeals for fifteen years, and died in univerſal eſteem, *January* 14, 1639-40, at a period unhappy for his country; when the reſpect borne to his counſels * might have prevented the dreadful feuds that ſo immediately followed his deceaſe.

FOUR portraits of the *Stuart* line: *James* I. *Charles* I. and II.

* *Clarendon.*

and *James* II. The firſt is dreſſed in black, barred with gold. Typical of the *Stuarts*, the prerogative is before his eyes, in form of the crown and ſcepter. *William* III. who gave us the power of happineſs, makes a fifth portrait in this royal ſucceſſion.

CHANCELLOR NOTTINGHAM.

Heneage Finch earl of *Nottingham*, in his robes, with the ſeals in his hands, and long deep brown hair. This nobleman was lord chancellor in the reign of *Charles* II. and in thoſe dangerous times diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his integrity and prudence, in ſteering clear from a criminal compliance with the views of the court, or humouring the unbounded faction of the popular ſide. He brought the peerage into the family, which (rare to ſay) has never been ſullied by thoſe who have derived the honor from him. He received the ſeals in 1673; died in 1682.

THIS concludes the liſt of portraits in the noble gallery of *Gorhambury*: ſcattered over the houſe are a few others which merit mention, as perſons eminent in their generation. Among them is one which ought properly to have led the van; the head of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*: his dreſs a furred robe. He was a perſon of a very corpulent habit; for which reaſon queen *Elizabeth* uſed to ſay, "that her lord keeper's ſoul lodged well." To what I have given of him before, I ſhall only add, that he caught his death by ſleeping in his chair with a window open. He awoke diſordered, and, reproving his ſervant for his negligence, was told, that he feared to wake him. "Then," replies the keeper, "your complaiſance will coſt me my life." He died in 1579.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON.

HIS SECOND WIFE.

ANOTHER head of his ſecond wife, in a cloſe cap and white gown, worked with oak-leaves and acorns. This diſtinguiſhed lady was *Anne* daughter of Sir *Anthony Cook*, of *Giddy-hall* in *Eſſex*. She had great abilities, natural and acquired, and was eminently

eminently ſkilled in *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Italian*. She had the honor of being appointed governeſs to *Edward* VI *. To her inſtructions was probably owing the ſurprizing knowlege of that excellent young prince. She ſhared his education with her father, doctor *Cox*, and Sir *John Cheek* †. Her ſons *Anthony* and *Francis* were not a little indebted, for the reputation they acquired, to the pains taken with them by this excellent woman in their tender years ‡. When they grew up, they found in her a ſevere but admirable monitor. She tranſlated from the *Italian* the ſermons of *Barnardine Ochine*; and from the *Latin*, *Jewel's Apology for the Church of England:* both which met with the higheſt applauſe. She died in the beginning of the reign of *James* I. and was buried in the neighboring church of Saint *Michael* ‖.

COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND.

A BEAUTIFUL picture of lady *Margaret Ruſſel*, daughter to *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, and wife to *George* earl of *Cumberland*, and mother to the celebrated *Anne Clifford:* a lady happier in the filial affections of her daughter, than the conjugal tenderneſs of her huſband; who, taken up with military glory, and the pomps of tilts and tournaments, paid little attention to domeſtic duties. In her diary, which is preſerved in manuſcript, I find ſhe ſuffered even to poverty, and complains of her ill uſage in a moſt ſuppliant and pathetic manner. Her lord felt heavy compunction on his death-bed. I cannot help relating two of the *minutiæ* of her journal. She relates, that *Anne Clifford* was begot on her the firſt of *May* 1589, in *Channel-row Houſe*, hard by the

* *Chauncy*, i. *Hertfordſh.* 464. † *Complete Hiſt. Engl.* ii. 274. ‡ *Br. Biogr.* i. 412. ‖ *Ballard's Br. Ladies*, 136.

XIII.

246.



MARGARET COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND.

BRITISH MUSEUM

river *Thames*; and in *Skipton Caſtle*, on *Bardon* tower, ſhe felt a child ſtir in her belly. She ſurvived her lord.

THE dreſs of the portrait is very elegant. Her hair is turned up before, and backed with chains of pearl. Over her head is a black feather: a beautiful ruff and pearl necklace ſurround her neck. Her gown is black, hung with chains, and ſet with ornaments of pearl.

SIR GEORGE CROKE.

A HALF-LENGTH of Sir *George Croke*, one of the judges of the King's Bench in the time of *Charles* I. in his robes; diſtinguiſhed for his knowlege of the laws. He was one of the judges who had the honor of deciding againſt the illegality of ſhip-money; yet ſtill, on account of his eminent qualities, preſerved the favor of the court. When ſunk in years, and petitioning for a retreat, the king granted his requeſt, and rewarded his ſervices with the fees and honor of chief juſtice during life*. *Mundum vicit et deſeruit*, ſays his epitaph, *æt.* 82. *Anno* R. C. 1. 17. *Anno Domini* 1641.

HIS LADY.

HIS lady is in black, with a lawn ruff: her portrait is dated 1626. Lady *Croke* ſhould by no means be paſſed unnoticed; eſpecially as *Whitelock*† gives her the chief merit in her huſband's deciſion in the caſe of ſhip-money. He had, it ſeems, reſolved on the contrary ſide; but appearing wavering, was told by his wife, "that ſhe hoped he would do nothing againſt his conſcience, for fear of any danger or prejudice to him or his family; and that ſhe would be contented to ſuffer want, or any miſery, with him, rather than be an occaſion for him to do or ſay any thing againſt his judgment or conſcience."

* *Lloyd*, ii. 267. † *Memorials*, 25.

I SHALL

PHILIP LE BON DUKE OF BURGUNDY.

I SHALL conclude with a very ſingular portrait on wood, called *Sylveſter de Grimſton*, a noble *Norman*, ſtandard-bearer to the Conqueror at the battle of *Haſtings*, and afterwards his chamberlain. He held lands in *Yorkſhire* of the lord *Roos*; among others, that of *Grimſton* in *Holderneſs*; from whence he took the name. The picture is antient and curious, but wants four centuries of the great period in which *Sylveſter* lived; neither did that age afford any artiſts that could give even a tolerable repreſentation of the human figure, much leſs convey down a likeneſs of the fierce heroes of their times. I premiſe this, to ſhew the impoſſibility of this portrait having been a copy of ſome original of this great anceſtor. The dreſs is ſingular: a large bonnet, with a very long ſilken appendage; a green jacket, hanging ſleeves: a collar of SS held in one hand: his face beardleſs. On the back of the picture is *Petrus* XOI. *me fecit, anno* 1416. The artiſt is unknown to me: but the habit of the perſon is that of the date; for I find in *Monfaucon's Monarchie Francoiſe* ſeveral perſons of rank in the dreſs, particularly *Philip Le Bon* duke of *Burgundy*: between whom and this portrait, there is ſo ſtrong a reſemblance of feature *, that I do not heſitate to imagine that the *Gorhambury* portrait is no other than one of this illuſtrious prince. He was born in 1396; died in 1467: ſo that he was a youth when the picture was taken.

I NOW reſume my journey, and, in my way to St. *Albans*, about a mile and a half diſtant, paſs by the ſite of St. *Mary de la Pre, de Pratis*, or the Meadows; an hoſpital for leprous women, founded

* See the book cited, vol. iii. p. 260. tab. xlix. fig. 2.

about

about 1190, by *Warine*, abbot of *St. Alban's*. It afterwards roſe to a priory of *Benedictine* nuns; but fell in 1528, when *Wolſey*, commendatory abbot, obtained from *Clement* VIII. a bull for its ſuppreſſion, and for annexing it to the abbey; after which he got a grant of it for himſelf from the king; who, on the ruin of the cardinal, gave it to Sir *Ralph Rowlet* *.

VERULAMIUM.

IMMEDIATELY after quitting this place, I entered the celebrated *Verulamium*, at a ſpot diſtinguiſhed by a great fragment of the antient wall, known by the name of *Gorhambury-block*, which probably bounded one ſide of one of the *portæ*, or entrances, being exactly oppoſite to that on the eaſtern part. The precinct departs from the rectangular form of the *Romans*, this being among thoſe which were laid out, *Prout loci qualitas aut neceſſitas poſtulaverit* †. It inclines to an oval ſhape; is placed on a ſlope, and the lower ſide bounded by the river *Ver*, which in former times might have ſpread into a lake, and given greater ſecurity to the town. According to *Humphry Lloyd* ‡, it gave alſo the name to the place, *Gwerllan*, or the temple on the *Ver*; rightly beſtowing on the *Britons* a pre-occupancy of it to the *Romans*. I ſhall not diſpute the notions of the particular ford over which *Ceſar* croſſed the *Thames*, when he penetrated into our iſland. It probably was at or near *Coway Stakes*. *Ceſar* leaves us no room to depart from that opinion, as he expreſsly tells us that he led his army to the river *Thames*, towards the borders of the territories of *Caſſive-*

* *Tanner*, 185. † *Vegetius*, lib. i. c. 23. ‡ *Commentariol*, 31.

launus *, the golden-locked leader of the country of the *Caſſi*: and theſe *Caſſi* are reaſonably ſuppoſed to have been a clan of the *Cattieuchlani*, and to have inhabited the hundred of this county now called *Caſhio*, in which *Verulamium* ſtood. But I muſt contend, that the diſtance of that city is far too remote from the fordable parts of the *Thames*, to admit it to have been the town of the *Britiſh* leader deſtroyed by the invader. It lies, in the neareſt line, thirty-ſeven miles from thoſe parts of the river: a diſtance too great for the time given to *Ceſar* for his ſecond campaign in *Britain*. The town, or rather poſt, which was forced by him, was not remote from the camp occupied by him on the ſide of the river; and moſt likely was that which is ſtill very entire, in the park of her Grace the dutcheſs dowager of *Portland*, at *Bulſtrode*, about fifteen miles diſtance from the *Roman* camp; whoſe veſtiges are ſtill to be ſeen, not far from the famous ford †. Partly by length of time, partly by conſtant cultivation, this poſt has loſt ſome of the characters aſcribed by *Ceſar* to the town of *Caſſivelaunus*; for it wants at preſent the marſhy defence it had in his days.

THE town alluded to was within the territories of the *Britiſh* chieftain, and one of the ſtrong holds into which the *Britons* were uſed to drive their cattle in time of danger. This, by *Ceſar*'s account, was certainly not the moſt capital; for his firſt relation in-

* Cæſar cognito conſilio eorum ad flumen *Tamaſin* in finos *Caſſivelauni* exercitum duxit. *Bel. Gal.* lib. v.

Preceding this, he ſpeaks of the *fines Caſſivelauni*, as being *a mari circiter millia paſſuum* lxxx.

† *Sylvis Paludibuſque munitum.*

forms us, it only contained *ſatis numerus pecorum*, a pretty conſiderable number of cattle. Notwithſtanding his vanity, a few lines lower, ſwells his booty into *magnus numerus*, a vaſt number *. Near *Shepperton*, alſo, near that place, in a field called *War Cloſe*, are found ſpurs, ſwords, bones, and other marks of a battle. See *Cambden*, i. 366: but in all likelihood, the firſt is the neareſt to the truth.

Verulamium was the capital of this country, and the reſidence of its princes. I do not reckon *Caſſivelaunus* among them; he was a chieftain of the *Caſſi*, and, for his great abilities, elected general on the *Roman* invaſion, if our *Britiſh* hiſtory is to be truſted. He was a guardian to his nephews, *Anarwy* and *Tenafan* † (the laſt) father to *Cunoboline*, whoſe coins are ſo frequent. Here was one of the *Britiſh* mints; for we find the word *Ver* on the coins, but no prince's name to diſtinguiſh the reign.

After the *Romans* had effected their conqueſt, they added walls to the ordinary *Britiſh* defence of ramparts, and ditches. Many great fragments of the former ſtill remain, proofs of the ſtrength and manner of the *Roman* maſonry. On the one ſide is a vaſt foſs; on another, two. The walls are twelve feet thick, where entire, formed of flints bedded in mortar, now grown into amazing hardneſs. By intervals of about three feet diſtance, are three, and in ſome places four, rows of broad and thin bricks, or tiles, which were continued the whole length of the walls, which ſeem deſigned as foundations to ſuſtain the layers of flints and lime, while the laſt was in a moiſt ſtate. There were, beſides, round

WALLS.

* *Lewis Hiſt. Br.* 73. † *Stukely Itin.* i. 117.

holes, which penetrated quite through *; but theſe are either filled up, or eſcaped my notice. According to Doctor *Stukely*'s meaſurement, the area is five thouſand two hundred feet in length, and the greateſt breadth about three thouſand. It is at preſent incloſed into fields; but under the hedges, in many places, are veſtiges of buildings, and, as I am told, when it is under tillage, the ſites of the ſtreets appear, by the different color of the corn above them. The *Watling-ſtreet* comes to the *Porta Decumana*, the gate on the weſtern ſide, and paſſes quite through the city. There is another road goes on the outſide of the ſouth ſide; a ſmall military way, like that which paſſed from turret to turret on *Severus*'s wall †, for the conveniency of external paſſengers.

A MUNICIPIUM

THIS place, by its attachment to the conquerors, acquired the privileges of a free borough, a *municipium*, or municipal city, whoſe inhabitants enjoyed all the rights of the *Roman* citizens; for which reaſon ſuch towns derive their name *a muneribus capiendis*, their power to bear public offices. They had their ſenators, knights, and commons; magiſtrates and prieſts; cenſors, ediles, queſtors, and flamens.

SACKED BY BOADICEA.

THE attachment of this town to its new maſters, proved the cauſe of a heavy misfortune, which befel it under the reign of *Nero*. *Boadicea*, widow of *Praſutagus*, king of the *Iceni*, enraged at the cruel indignity offered to her and her daughters, raiſed an inſurrection againſt the *Romans* and their friends, and repaid with

* See Doctor *Stukely*'s admirable plan of this place.

† *Tour Scotl.* 1772. part ii. p. 288.

the

the moſt dreadful cruelties the injuries they had received. *Camolodunum*, *Londinium*, and *Verolamium*, ſuffered from the fury of the *Britons*; and ſeventy thouſand citizens and allies fell by the edge of the ſword. This city was remarkable for its wealth *; which was another incentive for the *Britons* to attack it, added to a particular animoſity againſt a people who had forſaken the cuſtoms and religion of their anceſtors.

Of St. Albanus.

THE place in a ſhort time emerged from its misfortune; and had the honor of producing *Albanus*, the proto-martyr of *Britain*, a wealthy citizen of *Verulamium*, and, by privilege, of *Rome* alſo. He had been a *Pagan*, but was converted by means of a gueſt, whom he had ſheltered during the great perſecution of *Dioclefian*, as I have before related. St. *Alban* ſuffered in the year 302. Let not legend deſtroy the credibility of the martyrdom, by aſſigning attendant miracles, long after their ceſſation. We are told, that after he had refuſed to ſacrifice to the heathen gods, the uſual teſt of the alleged crime of Chriſtianity, he was, as cuſtomary, whipped with rods, and then led to execution, and beheaded on *Holmburſt*, where the town of *St. Alban's* at preſent ſtands. In his paſſage, the torrent, which then divided the place from *Verulamium*, like the Red-ſea, divided its waters, and gave dry paſſage to the Saint and his followers: a fountain ſprung up where the martyr kneeled: one of the executioners relenting, was converted, and ſuffered with *Albanus*; another, who performed the deed, loſt his eyes, as a penalty for his cruelty; for they dropped out of his head in the moment in which he gave the blow †.

* *Taciti Annal.* lib. xiv. c. 31, *&c.*

† *Bede Hiſt. Eccl.* lib. i. c. 7. Father *Creſſy*, in his *Church Hiſtory*, lib. vi. has given a much longer detail.

St. *Alban* was interred on the ſpot; and his remains were miraculouſly diſcovered ſeveral centuries after their interment.

SYNOD HELD HERE. IN 429, this place was honored with a ſynod, in which St. *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two *French* prelates, aſſiſted. A chapel was erected, about the year 945, by abbot *Ulſin*, in honor of the former, on the ſpot in which he preached; whoſe ruins were to be ſeen the beginning of this century.

AFTER the *Saxon* invaſion, the name of the town was changed for that of *Verlamceſter* and *Watlinceſter*. The *Britiſh* hero, *Uther Pendragon*, after a long ſiege, wreſted it out of the hands of the *Saxons*, and held it during his life; after which they ſoon recovered it; but by reaſon of the cruel wars that raged during the conteſt between them and the *Britons*, the place became totally deſolated.

GREAT VAULTS. LIKE the antient *Deva* *, *Verulamium* had its great vaults, or ſubterraneous retreats, ſtrongly and artfully arched. Theſe are ſuppoſed, by Sir *Henry Chauncy*, to have been deſigned as places of retreat in time of war for the women and children, and for the concealing of the moſt valuable effects. In 960, they were found to give ſhelter to thieves and proſtitutes; which cauſed *Eldred*, the eighth abbot, to ſearch after theſe ſouſterrains, and found ſeveral ways and paſſages; all which he cauſed to be deſtroyed, but preſerved the tiles and ſtones for the rebuilding the church, then in ruins †.

THE preſent *St. Alban's* aroſe from the ruins of *Verulamium*. *Offa* king of the *Mercians*, directed, ſays legend, by a viſion from

* *Tour in Wales*, p. 108. † *Chauncy*, 431.

heaven,

heaven, diſcovered the reliques of St. *Alban*, by beams of glory ſpringing from the grave *. In 793, he erected on the ſpot the magnificent monaſtery, for the maintenance of a hundred *Benedictine* or black monks, and in a parliamentary council, which he held in the ſame year, beſtowed on it moſt liberal endowments. *Verulamium* was now reduced to the ſtate elegantly deſcribed by *Spencer*, aſſuming the character of the Genius of the place.

> I was that city which the garland wore
> Of *Britain*'s pride, delivered unto me
> By *Roman* victors, which it wore of yore,
> Though nought at all but ruins now I be,
> And lie in mine own aſhes, as ye ſee.
> *Verlame* I was: what boots it that I was,
> Sith now I am but weeds and waſteful graſs?
>
> *Ruines of Time.*

CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.

BEFORE I quit theſe ancient precincts, I muſt note the church of St. *Michael*, built within them, by the ſame pious abbot who founded the chapel of St. *German*. It became an impropriation of the abbey, and, after the diſſolution, a vicarage. The church is ſmall, ſupported within by round arches. It is moſt diſtinguiſhed by the monument of the great lord *Verulam*. His figure is of white marble, placed ſitting in a chair, reclining, in the eaſy attitude of meditation. He is dreſſed in robes lined with fur, and a high-crowned hat. Any emblems of greatneſs would have been unneceſſary attendants on this illuſtrious character. The ſpectator's ideas muſt render every complimental

* *Creſſy*, lib. xxv. c. 6.

ſculpture

ſculpture ſuperfluous. The epitaph conveys high honor to the grateful ſervant: his maſter could receive nothing additional.

H. P.
Franciſc. Bacon, Baro de *Verulam*, Sanct. *Albani* viceco'
Seu notioribus titulis
Scientiarum lumen facundiæ lex,
Sic ſededat:
Qui poſtquam, omnia naturalis ſapientiæ
Et civilis arcana evolviſſet,
Naturæ decretum explevit.
Compoſita ſolvantur.
Anno Dom. MDCXXVI.
Æt. LXVI.

Tanti viri
Mem.
Thomas Meautys
Superſtitis cultor.
Defuncti admirator.

ST. ALBAN'S.

ON leaving St. *Michael*'s, I paſſed through a ſort of ſuburbs to *St. Alban's*, and croſſing the *Ver*, to the ſite of the palace of *Kingſbury*. It had long been the reſidence of the *Saxon* princes, who, by their frequent viſits to the abbey of *St. Alban's*, became an inſupportable burden to its revenues. At length abbot *Alfric*, by his intereſt with king *Ethelred* II. prevaled on him to diſpoſe of it, the king only reſerving a ſmall fortreſs in the neighborhood of the monaſtery *. This alſo continuing to give offence to its pious neighbors, was deſtroyed by king *Stephen*, at the interceſſion of *Robert*, the ſeventh abbot †.

* *Chauncy*, 431, 463. † The ſame, 436.

I SEE

I SEE in Doctor *Stukeley's* plan, a *bury*, or mount, called *Oſterhill*, on which the palace might have ſtood; and a ditch, called *Tonman Ditch*, which took its name from this *Tommin*, or *Tumulus*.

ON aſcending into St. *Alban's*, up *Fiſhpool-ſtreet*, the bottom on the right reminded me of the great pool which once occupied that tract. This had been the property of the *Saxon* monarchs, and was alienated by *Edgar* to the all-graſping monks. Thoſe princes were ſuppoſed to have taken great pleaſure in navigating on this piece of water. Anchors have been found on the ſpot; which occaſioned poets to fable that the *Thames* once ran this way. One of them, ſpeaking to the *Ver*, ſays, FISHPOOL.

> Thou ſaw'ſt great burden'd ſhips through theſe thy vallies paſs,
> Where now the ſharp-edg'd ſcythe ſhears up the ſpiring graſs;
> And where the ſeal and porpoiſe us'd to play,
> The graſshopper and ant now lord it all the day *.

THE town ſpreads along the ſlopes and top of the hill. The magnificent mitred parlementary abbey graced the verge of the ſouthern ſide. Of this there does not remain the leſt veſtige, except the gateway, a large ſquare building, with a fine ſpacious pointed arch beneath: ſo that all the labors of *Offa*, and the ſplendid piety of a long train of abbots, and a numerous liſt of benefactors, are now reduced to the conventual church; and the once-thronged entrance of the devout pilgrims, to the ſhrine of our great proto-martyr, is now no more than an empty gateway. ABBEY.

* *Drayton*, ſong xvi. *Spenſer* ſings in the ſame ſtrain, See *Ruins of Time*.

A MURDER.

A BARBAROUS murder was the true ſpring of *Offa*'s munificence. The *Mercian* monarch caſt a longing eye on the dominions of *Ethelbert*, prince of the *Eaſt Angles*; treacherouſly invited him to court, under pretence of marrying him to his daughter *Althrida*; ſeized on the young prince (who is repreſented to have been the moſt amiable of his time) beheaded him, and ſeized on his dominions *. *Offa* had recourſe to the uſual expiation of his crime, that of founding a monaſtery; when the grateful monks, to conceal the infamy of their benefactor, call down a viſion from heaven, as a motive to his piety. But *Offa* did not truſt to this ſolely: he made a penitential pilgrimage to *Rome*, and, by the merit of his monaſtic inſtitution at *St. Alban's*, readily obtained abſolution, and not only procured for the houſe exemption from the tax of *Peter-pence*, but power to collect the ſame for its own uſe, through the whole province of *Hertford:* a privilege which no perſon in the realm, the king himſelf not excepted, ever enjoyed. By the ſame bull, his holineſs granted, that the abbot, or monk, whom he appointed archdeacon, ſhould have pontifical juriſdiction over the prieſts and laymen of the poſſeſſions of this church; and that no perſon whatſoever, ſave the Pope himſelf, ſhould offer to interfere. It was, by the charter of the king, to be free from all taxes, repair of bridges and caſtles, and free from making entrenchments againſt an enemy; to be exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction; and that the fines for crimes, which belonged to the king, ſhould be given for ever to this monaſtery. *Offa*, not content with this, incloſed the body of the Saint in a ſhrine of beaten gold and ſil-

CAUSE OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE ABBEY.

ITS GREAT PRIVILEGE.

* *Carte*, i. 272.

ver,

ver, ſet with precious ſtones; and, encircling the ſcull with a golden diadem, cauſed to be inſcribed on it, *Hoc eſt caput* SANCTI ALBANI, *Anglorum protomartyris* *.

Wiligord was the firſt abbot. It flouriſhed from his time to the diſſolution, and received vaſt endowments and rich gifts. At that fatal period it was ſurrendered, on the 5th of *December* 1538, by *Richard Boreman*, alias *Stevenache*, the laſt abbot; who got, in reward for his ready compliance, the annual penſion of £. 266. 13 *s.* 4 *d*; and the thirty-nine monks, then of the houſe, leſſer ſums; ſome even as ſmall as five pounds a year †. The houſe, and the greateſt part of the lands, were granted to *Richard Lee*, captain of the band of penſioners, as ſcandal reports, in reward for his prudence in winking at the king's affection for his handſome wife ‡. The town, or, as *Willis* ſays, the abbot, purchaſed the church from the king for £. 400, and by that means preſerved it from deſtruction; which gave him ſo much merit with queen *Mary*, that when ſhe determined to reſtore the abbey, ſhe appointed him to preſide over it ‖. It is ſaid that he died of a broken heart, within a few days after he received the news of her death.

FIRST AND LAST ABBOT.

THE revenues at the diſſolution were valued by *Dugdale* at £. 2102. 7 *s.* 1 *d. per annum*; by *Speed*, at £. 2510. 6 *s.* 1 *d.* § Notwithſtanding the purchaſe made by *Boreman*, *Edward* VI. granted the monaſtery to the corporation of *St. Alban's*, which he had lately inſtituted, and ordered that the church ſhould

REVENUES.

GRANTED TO THE TOWN.

* *Mat. Paris*, 984. † *Willis*, i. 27. ‡ *Stevens*, i. 265.
‖ *Willis*, i. 27. § *Tanner*, 180.

be reputed the pariſh church of the place, and be ſerved by a rector, to be nominated by the mayor and burgeſſes of the town.

THE abbots lived in ſplendor, ſuitable to their rank and revenues. They dined in the great hall, at a table to which there was a flight of fifteen ſteps. The monks ſerved up the dinner in plate, and in their way made a halt at every fifth ſtep, where there was a landing, and ſung on each a ſhort hymn. The abbot uſually ſat alone in the middle of the table; and when any perſons of rank came, he ſat towards the end of the table. After the monks had waited ſome time on the abbot, they ſat down at two other tables, placed on the ſides of the hall, and had their ſervices brought in by the novices; who, when the monks had dined, ſat down to their own dinners *.

CHURCH. THE church, in its preſent ſtate, is a moſt venerable and great pile: its form that of a croſs, with a tower. At the interſection the length is ſix hundred feet; that of the tranſepts one hundred and eighty. The height of the tower one hundred and forty-four feet; that of the body ſixty-five; of the ailes thirty; the breadth of the body two hundred and ſeventeen.

RUINED. BY neglect, or by the ravages of war, the original church fell to decay. Abbot *Ealdred*, who lived in 969, deſigned to pull down and rebuild it; and for that purpoſe collected, from the ruins of *Verulamium*, all the ſtone, tiles, and timber, he could find. Death put a ſtop to his intention. His ſucceſſor, *Eadmer*, reſumed the taſk of getting together the materials; and in his

* *Antiquarian Repertory*, iii. 60.

ſearch, found great quantities of curious antiquities; ſuch as altars, urns, *&c.* which the pious man broke to pieces, as heathen abominations. He alſo, as is ſaid, diſcovered ſeveral books, ſome in *Britiſh*, others in *Latin*; and a great one in a language and character unknown to any but an old prieſt. This was found to be the authentic life of St. *Alban*; which was carefully treaſured up, being a confirmation of what *Bede* had wrote on the ſame ſubject. The other books, being only accounts of heathen mythology, inventions of the devil, were inſtantly condemned to the flames *.

A FAMINE ſtopped the deſign of the new church, under the abbot *Leofric*. The troubles that enſued, under the remaining *Saxon* monarchs, and the unſettled ſtate of the kingdom at the Conqueſt, occaſioned the plan to lie dormant till the year 1077, when it was executed by abbot *Paul*, a *Norman* monk. He applied to that purpoſe the timber, the ſtones, and tiles, collected by his predeceſſors †: accordingly we ſee the far greater and more antient part of the walls a motley compoſition of ſtones and *Roman* tiles. AND REBUILT.

MANY other parts afterwards were pulled down, and rebuilt in the ſtile of the times; and I ſuſpect that, in general, the preſent windows are long poſterior to thoſe coeval with the walls; being painted, and of a taſte of another age. The windows in the great tower, and perhaps the range along the nave, are of time intervening; for they differ from the mode of each of the ALTERATIONS.

* *Stevens*, i. 237.

† Ex lapidibus et tegulis veleris civitatis *Verolamii* et materie lignea quam invenit a prædeceſſoribus ſuis collectam et reſervatam. *Mat. Paris*, 1001.

others.

others. I find this confirmed in the lives of the abbots. *John* (firſt of the name) who died in 1214, pulled down the front-wall, which was built of old tiles, ſo ſtrongly cemented with mortar, that it proved a work of great labor. Maſter *Hugh Goldcliff*, a moſt excellent workman, was employed; who, conſulting more the ornaments of ſculpture, of images and flowers, neglected the ſecurity of his building; ſo that it fell down, and was left unfiniſhed during the life of this good abbot *. His ſucceſſor, *William* of *Trompington*, had the honor of completing his deſign. He not only rebuilt that front, but made new windows, and put glaſs into them, ſo as to give more light to the church. He alſo raiſed the ſteeple much higher, covered it with lead, and died full of good works, in 1235 †.

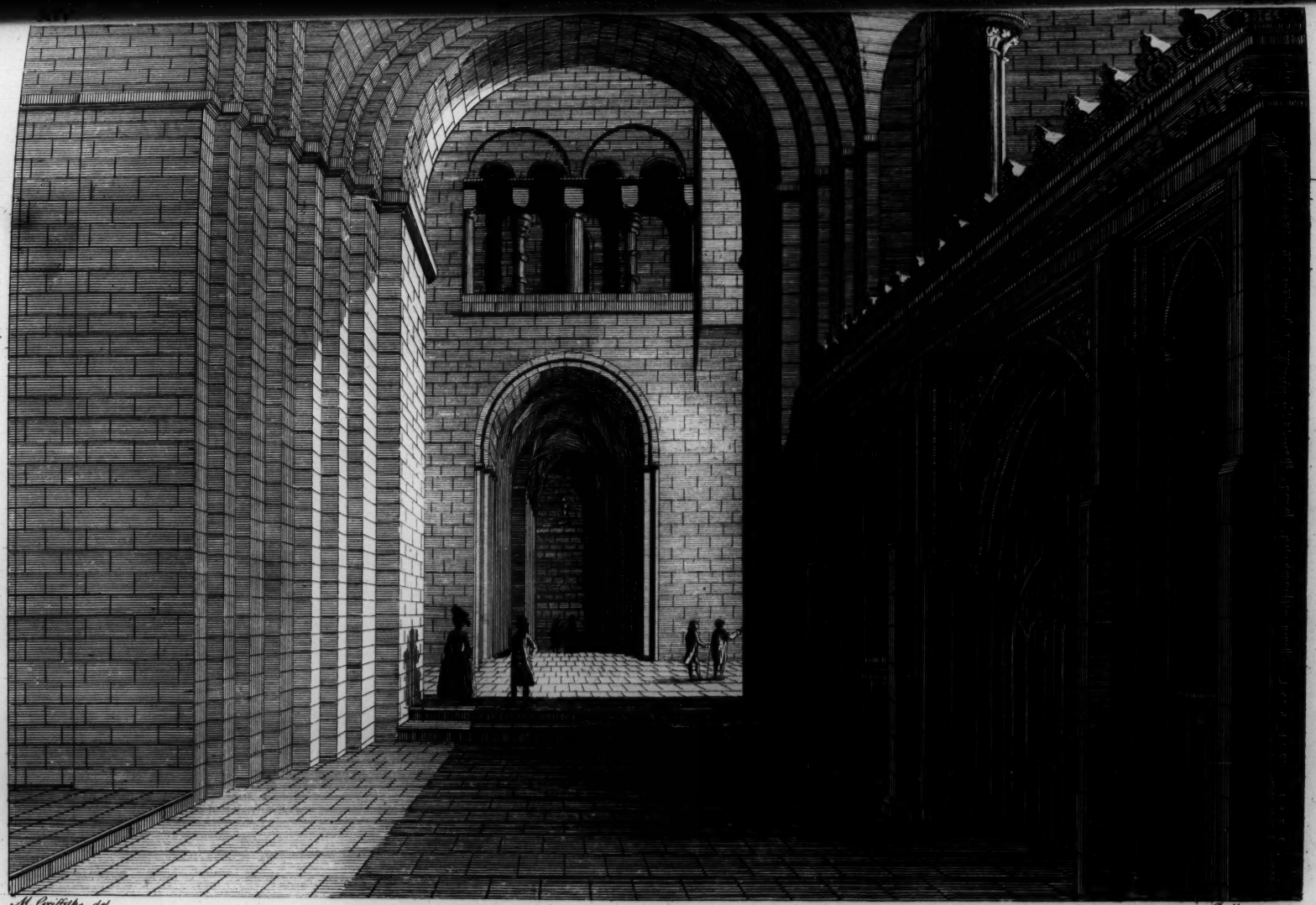
In the abbacy of *John* of *Whethamſtead*, this church received the moſt conſiderable alterations. To avoid prolixity, I omit the numerous works of that moſt munificent abbot: I ſhall only note the change he made in the exterior part, by enlarging and glazing the windows on the north ſide of the church, which was before dark, and by cauſing a large window to be made at the weſt end of the north aile, which was as deſtitute of light as the other part ‡. *John* died in 1464; before which time the narrow windows had been changed for thoſe more expanded, lightſome, and leſs painted.

PART STILL SAXON.

It is in the inſide only that any part of the original building, or the genuine *Saxon* architecture, is preſerved; which is to be ſeen in the round arches which ſupport the tower, and ſome of

* *Mat. Paris*, 1047. † The ſame, 1054, 1063. ‡ *Stevens*, i. 262.

the

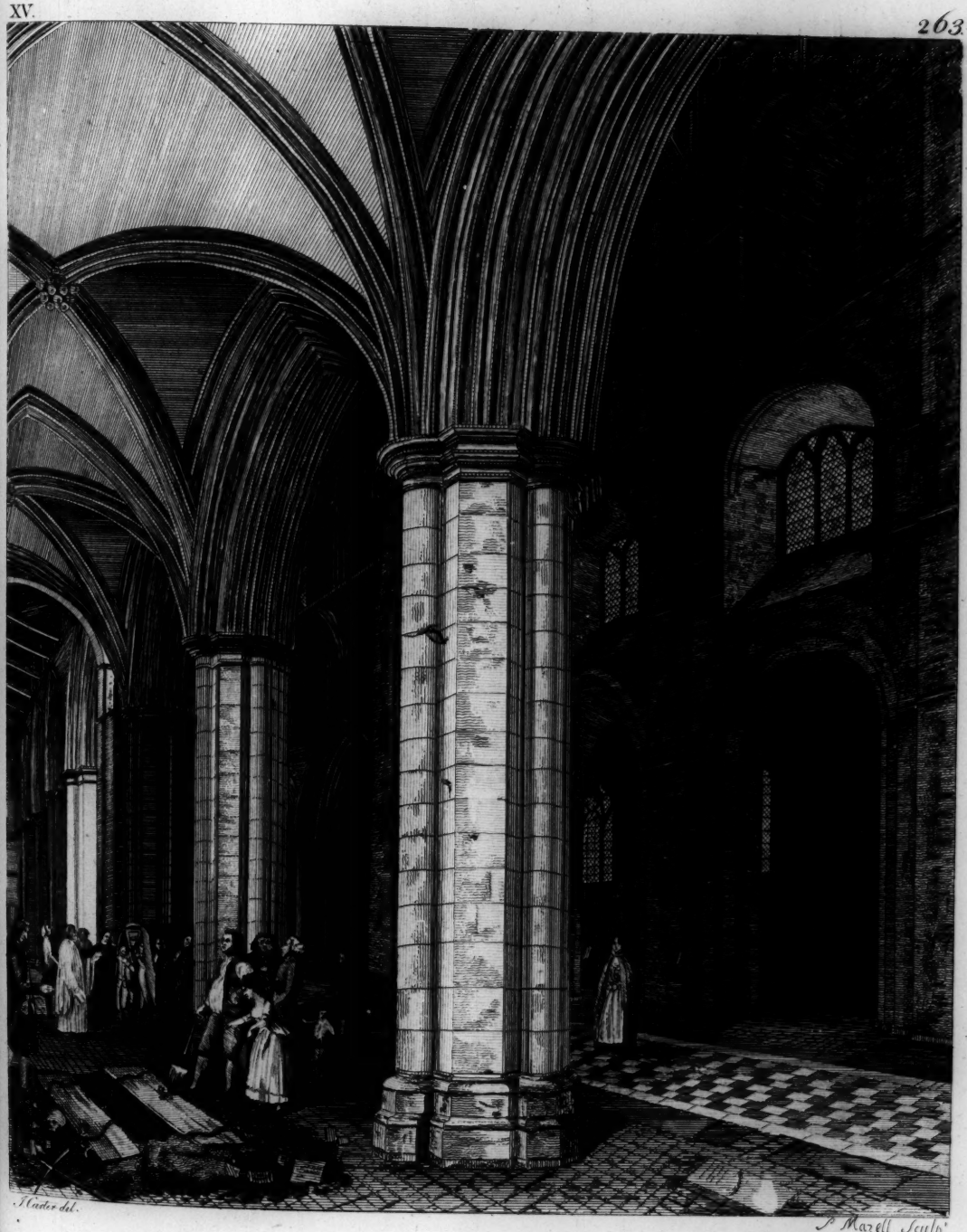


M. Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

VIEW into the SOUTH TRANSEPT of St. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

BRITISH MUSEUM



T. Cater del.

P. Mazell Sculp.

View of part of the Body & Ailes of St ALBANS CHURCH.

the enormous pillars with round arches in the body of the church, and in the ſtile of each tranſept. After the Conqueſt the round arch was continued, but the pillars were alſo round and maſſy: theſe are ſquare, and not leſs than twenty-nine feet thick, with capitals totally unadorned. Their compoſition, as well as that of the ſtair-caſes, are of brick: the other pillars are light, and the arches pointed; evidently of a far later date than the others. Above, are two galleries; the loweſt is very elegant, divided with light ſlender pillars, much enriched; but I have no authority to aſcertain the time.

ABOVE the antient arches are galleries, with openings round; of a ſtile probably coeval with the former.

THE upper part of the choir is entirely of *gothic* architecture, and is divided from the body by a ſtone ſkreen, ornamented with *gothic* tabernacle-work. Before this ſtood the chapel of Saint *Cuthbert*: a work owing to the piety of abbot *Richard*, who happening to be preſent at the tranſlation of the incorruptible body of that Saint to the church of *Durham*, apprehending, from its pliantneſs then, it was going to fall to pieces, caught it in his arms; and in reward, one of them, which was withered, was inſtantly reſtored *. CHOIR.

THE high altar fills the end of the choir: a moſt rich and elegant piece of *gothic* ſculpture, once adorned with images of gold and ſilver, placed in beautiful niches: the middle part is not of a piece with the reſt, being modern and clumſy. This altar was HIGH ALTAR.

* *M. Paris*, 1006.

made

made by abbot *Wallingford*, either in the reign of *Edward* IV. or *Richard* III. at the expence of eleven hundred marks.

CHAPEL OF ST. ALBAN.

THE hind part of it, which ſtands in the chapel of St. *Alban*, is of *gothic* work; inferior indeed to the other ſide, but ſtill of much elegance. The tops of both are nearly ſimilar; conſiſting of a light open-work battlement: at the bottom is a large arched receſs, in which ſtood the ſuperb ſhrine which contained the reliques of St. *Alban*, made of beaten gold and ſilver, and enriched with gems and ſculpture. The gems were taken from the treaſury, one excepted, which being of ſingular uſe to parturient women, was left out. This was no other than the famous *Ætites*, or *Eagle*, in moſt ſuperſtitious repute from the days of *Pliny* * to that of abbot *Geffry*, re-founder of the ſhrine; which had been taken down and concealed, during the reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor, to preſerve them from the ravages of the *Danes* †. To guard the invaluable treaſures, a careful and truſty monk was appointed, who was called *Cuſtos Feretri*, and who kept watch and ward in a ſmall wooden gallery, ſtill ſtanding, near the ſite of the martyr's ſhrine ‡.

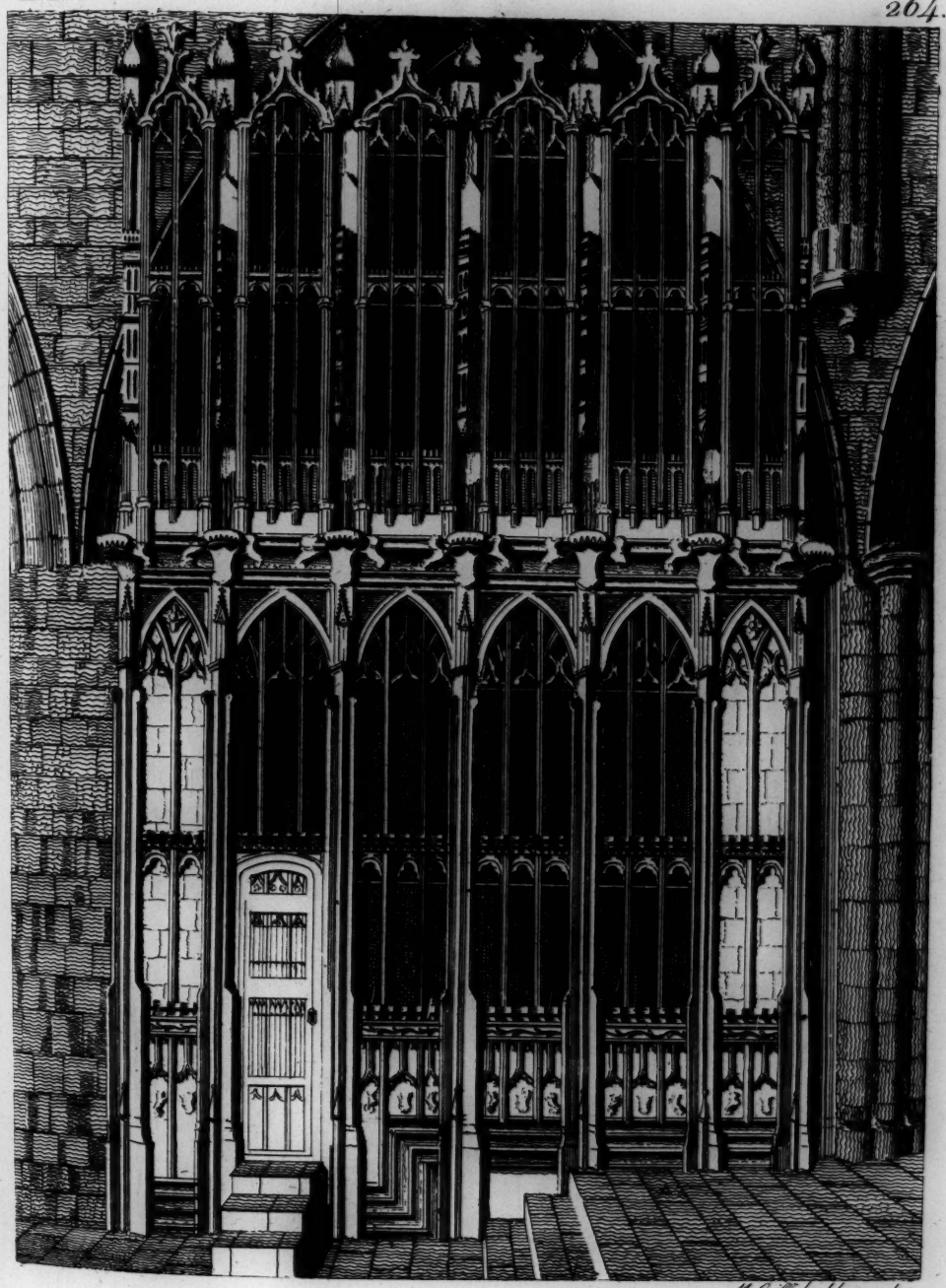
SHRINE.

ON the north ſide of the high altar ſtands the magnificent chapel of abbot *Ramridge*, who was elected in the year 1496. The fronts are of moſt elegant gothic open work; the upper part ſupplied with niches for ſtatues: in many parts are carved, alluſive to the abbot's name, two rams, with the word *Ridge* inſcribed on their collars, ſupporting a coronet over the arms of

RAMRIDGE TOMB.

* Lib. xxxvi. c. 21. † *Mat. Paris*, 996. ‡ Such a guardian was appointed to the ſhrine of St. *Amphibalus*, at *Redbourn*. *M. Paris*, 1054.

the



M. Griffiths del. et sculp.

ABBOT RAMRIDGE'S TOMB.

BRITISH MUSEUM

the abbey. At the foot of this beautiful ſtructure is a large flag, with the figure of an abbot, with figures of rams: probably the ſpot of the good man's interment.

Tomb of Humphry Duke of Glocester.

On the ſouth ſide of the chapel of St. *Alban* is the magnificent tomb * of *Humphry* duke of *Gloceſter*, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *The Good*. He was uncle to *Henry* VI. and regent of the kingdom, under his weak nephew, during twenty-five years. His many eminent qualities gained him the love of the people; his popularity, the hatred of the queen and her favorites. His life was found to be incompatible to their views. They firſt effected the ruin of his dutcheſs by a ridiculous charge of witchcraft, and after that, brought as groundleſs a charge of treaſon againſt himſelf. He was conveyed to St. *Edmond's Bury*, where a parlement was convened in 1446; before which the accuſation was to be made. His enemies, fearing the public execution of ſo great and ſo beloved a character, cauſed him to be ſtifled in his bed, and then pretended that he died of vexation at his ſudden fall. His body was interred in this church, the ſcene of his detection of the pretended miracle of the blind reſtored to ſight at the virtuous ſhrine of St. *Alban*. *Shakeſpear* gives us the relation admirably †. *Gloceſter* had a predilection for this place: he had beſtowed on it rich veſtments, to the value of three thouſand marks, and the manor of *Pembroke*, that the monks ſhould pray for his ſoul: and he alſo directed that his body ſhould be depoſited within theſe holy walls. The fees attendant on his funeral, were not of the moſt

* Finely engraven in *Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory*, p. 318.

† *Henry* VI. part ii. ſc. 2. taken from *Grafton*, p. 597, 598.

moderate kind; unleſs we may ſuppoſe, as probably was the caſe, that the houſe was at the charge of erecting the monument to ſo great a benefactor. Sir *Henry Chauncy* expreſsly ſays *, that abbot *Whethamſted* adorned duke *Humphry*'s tomb; which ſhews, that part at leſt of the expences were borne by the convent. The account is curious.

FUNERAL EXPENCES.

" CHARGES of the burial of *Humphry* duke of *Glouceſter*, " and obſervances appointed by him, to be perpetually born " by the convent of the monaſterie of St. *Alban* †.

	£.	s.	d.
" *Firſt.* The abbat and convent of the " ſaid monaſtarie have payd for markynge " the tumbe & place of ſepulture of the ſaid " duke, within the ſeid monaſterie, above " the ſume of — — —	CCCCXXXIII.	2.	VIII.
" *Item.* To two monks preſts, dayly ſeiy- " ing meſſe at the auter of ſepulture of the " ſeid prince, everich takyng by I day VI[d] " ſma. thereoff, by I hole yere — —	XVIII.	V s.	
" *Item.* To the abbat ther yerely, the day " of the anniverſary of the ſeid prince, at- " tending his exquys ther — —	XL s.		
" *Item.* To the priour yerly ther, the " ſame day, in likwyſe atteinding —	XX s.		
" *Item.* To XL monks preſts, yerly, to			

* 448.

† *Cotton Library Claudii*, A. 8. fol. 195. A copy of this is hung up in the church.

everich

	£. s. d.
" everich of them, in the ſame day, VI*s.* VIII*d.*	
" ſm. theroff — — — —	XII. VI. VIII.
" *Item.* To VIII monks not preſts, yerly, in " the ſeid day, to everich of them 3 *s.* 4 *d.* ſm. " thereoff — — —	XXVI *s.* VIII *d.*
" *Item.* To II ankereſſes, I at St. *Peter* " church, another at St. *Mich.* the ſeid day, yerly, " to everich ſm. — — —	III *s.* 4 *d.*
" *Item.* In money, to be diſtribut to pore " peple ther, the ſeid day, yerly — —	XL *s.*
" *Item.* To XIII pore men beryng torches, the " ſeid day, about the ſeid ſepulture —	II *s.* II *d.*
" *Item.* For wex brennyng dayly at the " meſſes, and his anniverſary of torch, yerly —	VI. XII. III.
" *Item.* The kechin of the convent ther yerly, " in relief of the great decay of the huſtode of " the ſeid monaſteri in the marches of *Scotland*, " which before tyme ſhall be appointed to the " kichyn — — —	X.

This beautiful tomb was once inſulated, as appears by one of theſe *items*. In the middle is a pervious arch, adorned above with the coat of arms of the deceaſed; and others again along a freeze; with his ſupporters, two antelopes with collars. From the freeze ariſes a light elegant tabernacle-work, with niches; containing on one ſide the effigies of our princes; the other ſide is deſpoiled of the figures.

In 1703, the vault in which repoſed the remains of this illuſtrious perſonage was diſcovered. The body was preſerved in a

leaden coffin, in a ſtrong pickle; and over that was another caſe, of wood, now periſhed. Againſt the wall is painted a Crucifixion, with four chalices receiving the blood; a hand pointing towards it, with a label, inſcribed *Lord have mercy upon me.*

THE epitaph has long ſince been defaced; but was as follows:

Hic jacet *Umphredus* dux ille *Gloceſtrius*, olim
Henrici regis protector, fraudis ineptæ
Detector; dum ficta notat miracula cæci *
Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile regni:
Pacis amans muſiſque favens melioribus; unde
Gratum opus *Oxonio* † quæ nunc ſcola ſacra refulget.
Invida ſed mulier regno, regi, ſibi, nequam
Abſtulit hunc, humili vix hoc dignata ſepulchro.
Invidia rumpente tamen poſt funera vivit.

WHETHAMSTED'S CHAPEL.

ABBOT *Whethamſted*'s tomb (or *Johannes de loco frumentario*, as he ſtiled himſelf) is covered by a ſmall chapel, erected by himſelf. It is a plain building, on the ſouth ſide of the choir. His arms, alluſive to his name, are three ears of wheat; and the motto, alluſive to the flouriſhing ſtate of the monaſtery under his government, is *Valles abundabunt*, twice repeated. *Weever*, from p. 562 to 567, enumerates all his munificent works. He had a great turn towards ornamental generoſity; and cauſed this church, the Lady's chapel, and ſeveral parts of the houſe, to be adorned with hiſtorical paintings, and inſcriptions of his own compoſition to be placed under them. He alſo was a great

* Alluding to the detection of the impoſtor.
† He founded the beautiful divinity-ſchool at *Oxford*.

compoſer

compoſer of epitaphs. The reader will accept, as a ſpecimen of the firſt, a diſtich placed in our Lady's chapel:

Dulce pluit manna, partum dum protulit *Anna*,
Dulcius ancilla dum CHRISTUS crevit in illa *.

Of the other, a curious one upon one *Peter*, who was interred in the lower choir.

Petrum petra tegit; qui poſt obitum ſibi legit
Hic in fine chori, ſe ſub tellure reponi.
Petra fuit *Petrus*, petræ quia condicionis
Subſtans et ſolidus, quaſi poſtis religionis
Hic ſibi ſub petra, ſit pax et pauſa quieta †.

STRAYLER, THE PAINTER.

His artiſt was *Alan Strayler*, painter; who is ſaid to have been ſo well paid for his work, that he forgave the convent three ſhillings and four pence of an old debt, for colors; and on that account was probably complimented with the following epitaph:

Nomen pictoris *Alanus Strayler* habetur
Qui ſine fine choris celeſtibus aſſocietur ‡.

I BELIEVE, ſome of his labors are yet extant in the roof of the choir; on which is painted, in compartments, an Eagle and a Lamb. Under others, in our Lady's chapel, was this line:

Inter oves Aries, ut ſine cornubus Agnus.

* *Weever*, 562. † Idem, 577. ‡ Idem, 578.

under

under the other,

Inter aves aquila veluti ſine felle columba.

In the middle of the cieling of the north aile, is a painting of the martyrdom of St. *Alban*, (as is ſaid) over the very ſpot on which he ſuffered. There is, beſides, a rude ſculpture of his death in a ſmall aile on the back of his chapel, expreſſing the manner how the executioner loſt his eyes for his impiety.

In the center of another cieling, is a rude painting of king *Offa*; and this inſcription beneath:

Fundator eccleſiæ circa annum 793
Quem malè depictum, et reſidentem cernitis altè
Sublimem ſolio *Mercius Offa* fuit.

BRASS MONUMENTS.

ABBOT THOMAS.

In the choir are ſome fine braſſes of mitred abbots. That of *Thomas de la More*, a moſt munificent and pious man, who died in 1396, is very richly engraved. His figure lies in the center, ſurrounded by the twelve Apoſtles in miniature: a proof that this art was arrived at great perfection at ſo early a period.

I must not omit the modeſt epitaph of an antient abbot.

Hic quidem terra tegitur,
Peccato ſolvens debitum:
Cujus nomen non impoſitum
In libro vitæ ſit inſcriptum.

HEIR OF EDMUND EARL OF KENT.

On a large braſs plate is engraven the figure of a warrior. Fragments of the inſcription are given by Mr. *Salmon*; which inform us, that it was in memory of the ſon and heir to *Edmonde* erle of *Kent*. The date 1480. The hiſtorian ſays, that he was killed

killed in the ſecond battle of *St. Alban's*. This muſt be a miſtake; for none of the name of that family fell on that day, except Sir *John Grey* of *Groby*. This muſt therefore have been a *cenotaph* in honor of *Anthony Grey*, eldeſt ſon of *Edmund* earl of *Kent*, buried at *Luton*, who died before his father *; the earl dying in 1489: which might bring the ſon's death to the date on the braſs.

AGAINST a wall, near *Whethamſted*'s chapel, is painted, kneeling, in a cloak, *Ralph Maynard*, of this town, of the family of the anceſtor of lord *Maynard*.

A LONG inſcription † againſt a column, on the north ſide of the body of the church, clames the honor of having the body of the celebrated Sir *John Mandeville* interred beneath. We admit that this place gave him birth; but he found a grave at *Liege*, in the convent of the *Gulielmites*, in 1371. He was the greateſt traveller of his or any other age; having been out thirty-four years; and in the character of pilgrim, knight-errant, and man of obſervation, viſited the greateſt parts of *Africa* and *Aſia* then known. It is probable that he penetrated as far as *China*. He left an account of his travels, which were ſhamefully falſified by the monks; who deſtroyed much of their credit, by mingling with them legendary tales, and ſtories out of *Pliny:* but ſtill truth appears ſo frequently, that the authenticity of the groundwork is by no means impaired. He was called *Johannes de Man-*

SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE.

* *Vincent's Diſcoverie*, &c. 287.

† This, and many others, are nearly defaced with white; but may be ſeen in *Weever*, 567.

devile,

devile, aliter dictus ad *Barbam*, from his forked beard. He is engraven on his tomb with that addition, armed, and treading on a lion. At his head, the hand of one bleſſing him; and theſe words in the *French* of the time, *Vos ki paſeis ſor mi pour l'amour Deix proies por mi.* His knives, horſe-furniture, and ſpurs, were, in the time of *Ortelius* *, preſerved at *Liege* by the monks, and ſhewn to ſtrangers.

An inſcription under the great weſt window denotes, that the courts of juſtice were adjourned from *London* to this town: once, in the reign of *Henry* VIII, and again in that of his daughter *Elizabeth*, on account of the peſtilence which at thoſe times raged in the capital.

FONT. The magnificent brazen font, brought from the plunder of *Leith* by Sir *Richard Lee*, in the reign of *Henry* VIII. was again ſtolen in the civil wars. The knight commemorates his benefaction in theſe bombaſtic terms: "Cum *Læthia* oppidum apud "*Scotos* non incelebre et *Edinburgus* primoria apud eos civitas in-"cendio conflagrarent, *Ricardus Leius* eques auratus me flammis "ereptum ad *Anglos* perduxit. Hujus ego tanti beneficii memor "non niſi regum liberos lavare ſolitus, nunc meam operam etiam "infimis *Anglorum* libenter condixi. LEIUS VICTOR SIC VOLUIT. "*Vale.* A. D. 1543."

The laſt inſcription I ſhall mention, is that in memory of two hermits, now almoſt defaced, inſcribed near a benetoire, by the door in the ſouth aile leading into the cloiſters.

* *Life of Sir J. M.* prefixed to his *Travels.* The tomb was in being in the time of *Weever*, who ſaw both that and the inſcription.

Vir

Vir domini verus jacet hic hermita *Rogerus*
Et ſub eo clarus meritis hermita *Sigarus*.

THE door adjacent is extremely beautiful; rich in ſculpture. The cloiſters lay on the other ſide. Nothing but the marks of their junction with the outſide of the church now remains; a ſeries of tripartite arches: nor is there the leſt relique of the vaſt and magnificent buildings, which once covered a large ſpace on this ſide.

CHAPEL OF SAINT MARY.

ADJOINING to the eaſt end of the church is the chapel of St. *Mary*, ſupported by light and elegant pillars. The roof is of ſtone; the ſides of the windows ornamented with a fine running foliage; and little images adorn the pillars of each widow. The ſtair-caſe from hence to the leads has a beautiful imitation of cordage cut in ſtone, following the ſpiral windings. All the arches are of the ſharp-pointed gothic.

I CANNOT trace the founder of this elegant building. It was prior to the days of *John* of *Whethamſted*; for he cauſed * "our "Lady's chapel to be new trimmed, and curiouſly depicted with "ſtories out of the Sacred Word; and cauſed ſome verſes (be-"fore quoted by me) to be curiouſly depenſed in gold."

Edmund Beaufort duke of *Somerſet*, *Henry Percy* earl of *Northumberland*, *John* lord *Clifford*, and others of the nobility and gentry, to the amount of forty-ſeven, ſlain in the firſt battle of *St. Alban's*, were interred in this chapel.

ST. PETER'S.

SAINT *Peter's*, the third church in *St. Alban's*, lies at the upper end of the town: it was founded by abbot *Ulfin*: was an impro-

* *Weever*, 562.

priation of the abbey, now a vicarage in the patronage of the biſhop of *Ely*. This church received the overflowings of the bodies of the men of rank ſlain in the ſame battle. There is ſtill a perfect braſs of Sir *John Entwyſle*, in complete armor. He was born in *Lancaſhire*, and was viſcount and baron of *Brikbeke* in *Normandy*. He died on *May* 28th, 1455, of the wounds he received on fighting in the cauſe of *Henry*.

THE two *Ralph Babthorps* of *Yorkſhire*, father and ſon (the one ſewer, the other 'ſquire to that unfortunate prince) found their graves here; ſlain in the ſame cauſe.

ON a ſtone is this inſcription: *Edithe le Vineter giſt : ici : Dieu: de : ſa : alme : eie : merci.*

A LARGE marble monument, with a buſt, commemorates the reward of ingenuity and honeſt induſtry. "Beneath, lie the remains "of *Edward Strong*, a ſhepherd's boy near this town, who took to "maſonry, worked at St. *Paul's* cathedral, and laid the laſt "ſtone. He acquired a good fortune, with a fair character, and "died aged 72, in 1723."

HOLYWELL HOUSE.

AT the bottom of the town is a ſmall brick houſe *, called *Holywell*; once the reſidence of *Sarah* dutcheſs of *Marlborough*. Her portrait, in white, exquiſitely handſome, is preſerved here; as is that of her aged mother, Mrs. *Jennings*. In the firſt, are not the leſt veſtiges of her diabolical paſſions, the torments of her queen, her huſband, and herſelf.

Two little pictures in this houſe are ſo charmingly finiſhed, as to merit a viſit. One is of a beautiful woman, with red hair

* Lord Treaſurer *Godolphin* died in that houſe.

parted

parted in the middle; a cloſe cap, placed far behind; with a long black coif, edged with pearl.

She is dreſſed in a ſcarlet gown, with ſleeves and mantle of purple: breaſts and ſhoulders naked. She appears a deep devotee, reading a rich illuminated miſſal, ſeated in a chair. Her middle is ſurrounded with a chain, a roſary of gold and colored beads pendent from it. On a table, behind, is a chalice of gold, ſet with pearls.

The other is a head of an old man, in a black gown; his beard grey and ſquare, finely finiſhed.

Town. The town of *St. Alban's* is large, and, in general, filled with antient buildings. It originally ſprung from a few houſes built by king *Offa*, for the conveniency of the officers and ſervants of the monaſtery. About the year 950, it was ſo increaſed, that king *Ethelred*, at the interceſſion of abbot *Ulfin*, gave it a grant of a market, and the rank of a borough. In the *Doomſday Book*, it appears at the Conqueſt to have been rated for ten hides. The "arable was ſixteen ploughlands. In demeſne, three hides, two "ploughlands, and another may be made. There were four "aliens, ſixteen villeyns, and thirteen boors, having thirteen "ploughlands: forty-ſix burgeſſes: the toll, and other rents of the "town, eleven pounds fourteen ſhillings a year: three mills, forty "ſhillings a year: meadow, two ploughlands in quantity: wood "to feed a thouſand hogs in pannage-time: and ſeven ſhillings "rent. The total twenty pounds at that time; in that of *Edward* "the Confeſſor, twenty-four. There are now twelve cottagers, a "park of deer, and a fiſh-pond."

The town was always conſidered as part of the demeſne of the abbey; and at the Conqueſt it was part of its poſſeſſions.

Richard I. by charter, confirmed it to them, with a market, and all the liberty attending a borough: the abbot holding, as he alleged, of the king *in capite*, and holding the burgeſſes as demeſned men of the abbey. This tenure the burgeſſes wiſhed to force from him; which they attempted by the following ſtratagem:—In the thirty-fifth of *Edward* I. they had ſent repreſentatives to parlement, and alſo in the firſt and ſecond of *Edward* II; but in the fifth of the ſame reign, the ſheriff of *Hertfordſhire*, by the contrivance of the abbot, to ſave the expence, had omitted the uſual ſummons. This the burgeſſes complained of, aſſerting that they held of the king; hoping thereby to get releaſed of the ſervices they owed their lord abbot: or, if they ſucceeded in ſending members, to be freed of thoſe which they owed the king. Both of which expectations, in the opinion of Mr. *Madox*, were ill-founded *. Burgeſſes were returned to parlement the fifth of *Edward* II. and in the ſecond, fourth, and fifth of *Edward* III; after which the load, or the privilege, as it was reſpectively thought by the diſputants, ceaſed. At the time of the diſſolution, the town, with the other poſſeſſions of the abbey, fell to the king (*Henry* VIII.) and from him to his heir, *Edward* VI; who, by letters patent, dated *May* 12th, 1553, made the town of

INCORPORATED. *St. Alban's* a body corporate, by the name of the mayor and burgeſſes, and granted to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, the ſaid profits, and other franchiſes; they to hold the premiſes in free burgage, and to render yearly to the crown XL. as a fee-farm, at the feaſt of St. *Michael* †.

* *Antiquities of the Exchequer*, i. 760. † *Madox*, i. 762.

THESE

THESE were changed, by *Charles* II. into a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four aſſiſtants. The members are returned by the inhabitants and freemen (about a thouſand in number) and the returning-officer is the mayor *.

THE remarkable events, which befel this town in earlier times, were, as uſual, of the ſanguinary kind. During the rage of the barons wars, in the reign of *Henry* III. the burgeſſes fortified the place, and defended it with ſtrong gates, well ſecured. They were particularly jealous of horſemen; therefore refuſed paſſage to all cavaliers. The conſtable of *Hertford*, diſpleaſed at this prohibition, in a bravado, boaſted that he would enter the town with three youths (knights) and four of his beſt villeins. He did ſo; and, walking up and down with great inſolence, aſked his companions which way the wind was. The townſmen, alarmed at the queſtion, thought he deſigned to fire their houſes. In a ſummary way they executed juſtice, by knocking down and beheading him, his youths, and villeins; placing their heads on poles, at the corners of their ſtreets. The king reſented this invaſion of his prerogative, and fined the town in a hundred marks; which was immediately paid †.

IN the reign of *Richard* II. they underwent a mortification of a far heavier nature. In 1381, after the bloody inſurrection of *Wat Tyler*, a court of juſtice was held here, by the famous Sir *Robert Treſilian*. *John Ball*, a prieſt of *Coventry*, was tried and executed. Several of the inhabitants had favored the rebels, or, taking advantage of the turbulence of the times, had de-

* *Willis Notit. Parl.* iii. 26. † *Chauncy*, 442.

manded

manded from the abbot a releaſe from all their ſervices. Several of them were condemned and put to death, and orders given, that their bodies ſhould remain on the gallows *in terrorem*. The burgeſſes, in contempt of the king, took them down; but when a diſcovery was made, *Richard*, in a rage, commanded the townſmen to make chains, and hang the putrid carcaſes on the ſame places they took them from; which, diſguſting and horrible as the taſk was, they were obliged to perform *.

FIRST BATTLE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

In the civil wars between the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, this town was the ſcene of dreadful carnage. Here was ſhed the firſt blood in that fatal quarrel. As ſoon as ever the weak *Henry*, or rather his queen and miniſters, found themſelves free from the power of his rival the duke of *York*, they armed their forces, and marched from *London* to *St. Alban's* to meet their enemy, who was advancing towards them with a mighty hoſt. They met on the 22d of *May*, 1455. The peaceful prince ſent out a herald to *York*, ſtrictly commanding him to keep the peace as became a dutiful ſubject, and to avoid effuſion of blood. *York*'s anſwer was humble, yet reſolute; demanding the duke of *Somerſet*, and other delinquents, to be delivered into his hands, that juſtice might be executed on them, for the miſeries they had brought on the realm. *Somerſet*, who had been regent of *France*, was charged in particular with the loſs of *Normandy*. The king determined to ſtand the event of the day, rather than give up his friends. His banner was placed in St. *Peter's ſtreet*. Orders were iſſued by *Henry* (but moſt probably by the bloody *Margaret*) that no quar-

* *Holinſhed*, 438. † *Stow*, 399.

ter ſhould be given to his opponents. The *Yorkiſts* began the attack in three places. The famous *John* lord *Clifford* defended the barriers with his accuſtomed valour. The king-making *Warwick*, who at this time eſpouſed the cauſe of *York*, collected his force, and broke in through the gardens into *Holywell-ſtreet* *: his ſoldiers ſhouted his tremendous name. The duke of *York* entered at the ſame time, and a dreadful fight enſued. Victory declared in his favor. Numbers of the nobility and gentry, with about eight hundred common men, fell on the ſide of *Henry:* the valiant *Clifford*, uſually called *The Old*, though only forty years of age; the earl of *Northumberland*, ſon to the noted *Hotſpur*; and the great duke of *Somerſet*, were ſlain. The laſt loſt his life beneath the ſign of the *Caſtle*, to fulfil the prophecy thus delivered by *Shakeſpeare:*

> **Let him ſhun caſtles.**
> **Safer ſhall he be on the ſandy plains,**
> **Than where caſtles mounted ſtand †.**

Numbers of the nobility were wounded, and numbers fled till the fury of the battle was over. None were executed by the victor: the barbarity of civil feuds had not yet taken place, provoked by the reciprocal cruelties which ſpeedily followed.

Henry, wounded in the neck by an arrow, which hurtled in ſhowers on him, retreated to a poor cottage, where he was found by the conquerors. They aſked forgiveneſs on their knees; which the humane prince readily gave, on condition they would ſtop

* *Stow*, 399. † *Henry* VI. part ii. act 1. *Halle's Chronicle*, lxxxvi.

the

the carnage. He became their priſoner, and they of courſe became governors of the kingdom. The abbey eſcaped plunder; for fortunately the king did not make it his head-quarters.

THE king, from this time to the year 1461, remained a mere ſhadow of royalty, entirely under the directions of the *Yorkiſts*. His queen was driven from him, under the terror of a proſcription. That ſpirited woman did not employ her time in prayers, or counting her beads, like her weak huſband; but, by the aſſiſtance of her northern friends, raiſed a potent army, fought and ſlew the duke of *York* at the battle of *Wakefield*, on *December* 30th, 1460; and, marching towards *London*, gave occaſion to a ſecond battle at *St. Alban's*.

SECOND BATTLE AT ST. ALBAN'S.

THE earl of *Warwick*, now in poſſeſſion of the king, haſtened from *London* with the captive monarch, and took poſt in *St. Alban's*. *Margaret*, attempting to paſs through the town, was repulſed by a ſtorm of arrows, directed from the market-place; but ſhe quickly forced her way through a lane into St. *Peter's ſtreet*. The conflict became then very bloody; and, after great ſlaughter, both parties quitted the town, and continued the battle, with the animoſity uſual in civil feuds, on *Bernard Heath*, north of *St. Alban's*, as far as the village of *Sauntbridge*, and even beyond it, at a place called *No Man's Land**. There a *corps de reſerve* of *Warwick*'s army, to the number of four or five thouſand, made ſo vigorous an onſet on the *Lancaſtrians*, as to render the victory for ſome time doubtful. At length the treachery or cowardice of a captain *Lovelace*, who commanded the *Kentiſhmen*, determined the

* *Stow*, 413.

day:

day: he quitted the field, and left a complete victory to the queen. The confederated lords fled, and left the king in company of Lord *Bonvil* and Sir *Thomas Kiriel*, a gallant knight of *Kent*, both *Yorkiſts*. Theſe gentlemen *Henry* had prevaled on to ſtay with him, aſſuring them of pardon and ſecurity; but his barbarous queen, in contempt of the royal word, and in defiance of all good faith, cauſed them to be beheaded in preſence of her ſon *Edward* *, as it were to familiarize the young prince with blood, and train him to cruelty.

THREE-AND-TWENTY hundred men periſhed in this battle. Only one man of rank was ſlain, Sir *John Grey* of *Groby*; who had that morning, with twelve others, been knighted by the king at *Colney*. His widow became queen to *Edward* IV. and occaſioned freſh calamities to the kingdom; and proved the innocent cauſe of the deſtruction of her kindred.

ON quitting *St. Alban's*, I paſſed by the long wall which incloſed the nunnery of *Sopewell*, made of ſtone mixed with great quantities of *Roman* tiles. The religious houſe took its riſe from two pious women, who on the ſite built a hovel with boughs of trees, and covered it with bark, in order to indulge in privacy their fondneſs for prayer and faſting. Abbot *Jeffry*, about the year 1140, encouraged their virtue, by founding a nunnery of *Benedictines*. SOPEWELL.

IN this houſe *Henry* VIII. was privately married, by Doctor *Rowland Lee*, afterwards biſhop of *Lichfield*, to *Anna Bullein*. It maintained thirteen nuns: on the diſſolution, only nine; when

* *Halle*, p. c.

its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were £. 45. 7 *s.* 10 *d.*; to *Speed*, £. 68. 8 *s.* It was firſt granted to Sir *Richard Lee*; but finally became the property of Sir *Harbottle Grimſton*, and his heirs *.

LONDON COLNEY. RIDGEHILL.

AFTER paſſing through the village of *London Colney*, ſeated on the *Colne*, at about a mile's diſtance I aſcend *Ridgehill*, remarkable for a moſt extenſive and rich view northwards of the fine country about *St. Alban's*. At *South Mims*, enter the county of

MIDDLESEX;

WROTHAM PARK.

and ſoon after leave, on the left, *Wrotham Park*; a beautiful houſe, built by admiral *Byng*, who was put to death in 1757!

BATTLE OF BARNET.

ABOUT a mile farther, reach the bloody field of *Barnet*, marked by a column, that ſhews the ſpot where the deciſive battle was fought between the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, which fixed the crown on the head of *Edward* IV.

THE great earl of *Warwick*, reſentful of the injuries he had received of that prince, depoſed him from the throne he had enabled him to mount. So popular was the character of this potent baron, that a numerous army flew to his ſtandard: every one was proud of bearing his cogniſance, the bear and ragged ſtaff, in his cap: ſome of gold, enamelled; others of ſilver; and thoſe who could not afford the precious metals, cut them out of white ſilk, or cloth. When he viſited *London* in peaceful times, he came attended by ſix hundred men, in red jackets, embroidered

* *Tanner*, 183.

with

with ragged ſtaves before and behind. He kept houſe at his palace in *Warwick-Lane*. Six oxen were conſumed at every breakfaſt; and every tavern was full of his meat; and every gueſt was allowed to carry off as much, roaſted or boiled, as he could bear upon his long dagger *.

Edward, on his return to *England*, was joyfully received in *London*. Hearing that *Warwick* was on his march towards the capital, he haſtened to meet him, and poſted himſelf at *Barnet*. So bad was the intelligence in thoſe days, that *Edward* advanced in the night ſo near to *Warwick*'s camp, that the earl, unapprized of his vicinity, kept firing his ordnance over that of the king the greateſt part of the night, without the leſt execution. On the morning, being that of *Eaſter-day*, *April* 14th 1471, both the leaders placed their armies in order. *Warwick* wore as his cogniſance an oſtrich's feather †, the badge of *Edward*, the ſon of king *Henry*: his friend *Vere* earl of *Oxford*, a ſtar; the fatal cauſe of the loſs of the day. *Edward* wore a ſun; from a fancy, that before the battle of *Mortimer's Croſs*, he ſaw three diſtinct ſuns at laſt unite in one ‡. The battle began at four in the morning, which opened in a thick miſt, with that deadly hate which the long ſeries of civil wars had created. The battle raged with various ſucceſs, as might be expected from the undaunted courage and animoſity of the leaders, and from the reflection on the certain deſtruction conſequential of defeat. They fought obſcured in fog till ten o'clock: victory ſeemed to incline to *Warwick*; when his people, miſtaking the ſtars in the helms of *Oxford*'s ſoldiers, for the ſuns of

* *Stow's Hiſt. London*, edit. 1611, p. 130. † Ibid. 422.
‡ *Hollinſhed*, 660. *Shakeſpeare, Henry* VI. part iii. act 2.

Edward's party, charged their own friends; who, crying Treaſon! Treaſon! fled with eight hundred men. The marquis of *Montacute*, with the fickleneſs uſual in thoſe times, had privily agreed with *Edward* to deſert his brother *Warwick*, and had changed his livery. This was diſcovered by ſome of the earl's men; who inſtantly put him to death: a fit reward of fraternal perfidy! *Warwick*, ſeeing his brother ſlain, *Oxford* fled, and the fortune of the day turned againſt him, leaped on a horſe, in hopes of eſcaping; but coming to an impaſſable wood, was there killed, and ſtripped naked; and, after being expoſed, with the body of *Montacute*, for three or four days, in the church of St. *Paul*'s, was interred in the abbey of *Biſham* in *Berkſhire*, founded by the *Montacutes*, his maternal anceſtors. About four thouſand were ſlain on both ſides; who were interred for the moſt part on the ſpot. *Edward* built here a chapel, and, according to the cuſtom of the times, appointed a prieſt to ſay maſs for the ſouls of the deceaſed. This place, in the days of *Stow* *, was converted into a dwelling-houſe. The following converſation relative to this battle, between *Civis* and *Roger*, extracted from Doctor *Bullein's Dialogues both pleaſante & pietifull*, &c. will probably be acceptable to the reader:

" *Civis*. How like you this heath? Here was foughten a " fearful field, called *Palme Sondaie Battaile*, in king *Edward* the " fowerthes tyme. Many thouſands were ſlain on this grounde. " Here was ſlain the noble erle of *Warwiche*.

* *Annals*, 423.

" *Roger*.

" *Roger.* If it pleaſe your maiſterſhip, my granndfather was " alſo here, with twenty tall men of the pariſhe where I was " borne, and none of them eſcaped but my granndfather only. I " had his bowe in my hande many a tyme: no man could ſtir " the ſtring when it was bent. Alſo his harnes was worn upon " our *S. Georges* back, in our churche, many a colde winter af- " ter; and I hearde my grand-dame tell how he eſcaped.

" *Civis.* Tell me, *Roger*, I pray thee, howe he did eſcape the " danger?

" *Roger.* Sir, when the battaile was pitched, and appointed to " bee foughten nere unto this windmill, and the ſomons given by " the harolts of armies, that ſpere, polax, blackbille, bowe and " arrowes, ſhould be ſette a worke the daie following, and that it " ſhoulde be tried by bloudie weapon, a ſodaine fear fell on my " grandfather; and the ſame night, when it was darke, he ſtale " out of the erle's campe, for fear of the king's diſpleaſure, and " hid him in the woode; and at lengthe he eſpied a greate hol- " lowe oke tree, with armes ſomewhat greene, and climbed up, " partly through climing, for he was a thatcher; but feare was " worthe a ladder to him: and then, by the helpe of the writhen " arm of the tree, he went down, and there remained a good " while; and was fedde there by the ſpace of a monthe with old " achorns and nuttes which ſquirrels had brought in; and alſo " did in his ſallet kepe the raine water for his drinke, and " at length eſcaped the danger."

HADLEY CHURCH.

AT a ſmall diſtance ſtands *Hadley* church, and pleaſant village, on the edge of *Enfield Chace*; where, in my boyiſh age, I paſſed many happy days with my uncle, the Reverend *John*

John Pennant; who, during forty years, was the worthy miniſter of the place. Here had been, in early times, a hermitage; which *Geffry de Magnaville*, about the year 1136, beſtowed on his new-founded abbey of *Walden* in *Eſſex* *. The church was probaby a chapel to the hermitage, and, from its being annexed to *Walden*, was called *Hadley Monachorum*. It is at preſent a donative in the gift of the lords of the manor. The preſent church is built with flints. Over the weſt door is the date 1498, and the ſculpture of a roſe and a wing. The ſame is found under the upper window of *Enfield*, and on a gateway oppoſite to the *Curtain* in *Shoreditch*, once belonging to the *Benedictine* nunnery of *Haliwell*. Sir *Thomas Lovel*, who lived at the period in which this church was built, was a great benefactor to the nunnery, and had his reſidence at *Enfield*. Whether he contributed to the building of *Hadley*, does not appear; otherwiſe it would ſeem to have been a badge of his: but others have conjectured it to have been a rebus, expreſſive of the name of an architect, *Roſewing*.

BEACON. ON the top of the ſteeple there remains an iron pitch-pot, deſigned as a beacon, occaſionally to be fired, to alarm the country in caſe of invaſion. It takes its name from the *Saxon Becnian*, to call by ſigns. Before the time of *Edward* III. the ſignals were given by firing great ſtacks of wood; but in the eleventh of his reign, it was firſt ordered that this ſpecies of alarm ſhould be made with pitch-pots placed on ſtandards †, or on elevated buildings, within due diſtances of one another.

* *Newcourt's Repertorium*, i. 621. † *Lambarde's Kent*, 66.

Hadley

Hadley ſtands at the edge of *Enfield Chace* *, a vaſt tract of woodland, filled with deer. The view of the county of *Eſſex*, over the trees, is extremely beautiful. This great extent of foreſt was firſt granted, by *William* the Conqueror, to *Geffry de Magnaville*, a noble *Norman*, one of his followers: the name afterwards corrupted to *Mandeville*. His poſterity were earls of *Eſſex* till the death of *William Fitzpier*, in 1227, his deſcendant by the female line; when this chace, and the title of *Eſſex*, fell to *Humphry de Bohun* earl of *Hereford*, in right of his mother, ſiſter to *Fitzpier* †. It continued with the *Bohuns* till the deceaſe of ENFIELD CHACE.

* This *Chace* was incloſed in the ſeventeenth of the preſent reign, and was found to contain 8349 acres; which were thus allotted:

	A.	R.	P.	
Enfield pariſh —	1732	2	6	including 200 to be incloſed and let, in aid of land-tax and poor's rate.
Old Park in ditto	30	0	15	
Edmonton — —	1231	2	6	
Hadley — —	240	0	0	
South Mims — —	1026	0	0	
Oldfold Farm ——	36	3	24	
The Crown ——	3213	2	20	
Tythe Owners —	519	0	32	
Four Lodges ——	313	0	3	
To be enfranchiſed	6	2	1	

The 200 acres allowed in relief of *Enfield* pariſh, are divided into forty-one lots, and let at £. 1. 16*s.* *per* acre, and ſome for two guineas, for ninety nine years, commencing at *Michaelmas* 1778. The crown makes £. 1300 a year of twenty-four lots, for the ſame term, and at various and higher rents.

† *Vincent's Diſcoverie*, 180.

the

the tenth of the name; after which, the property of the *Chace* deſcended to *Henry* earl of *Derby*, afterwards *Henry* IV. by virtue of his marriage with *Mary*, younger ſiſter to the laſt *Bohun*, and became annexed to the dutchy of *Lancaſter* *.

BARNET. FROM *Hadley* to *Barnet* is half a mile: a ſmall thoroughfare town on the top of a hill; whence its name, corrupted from the *Saxon Bergnet*, a little hill. It has alſo the title of *Chipping Barnet*, on account of its market. In *Saxon* times, a vaſt wood filled this tract; which was granted to the abbey of *St. Alban's*. An

CHURCH. inſcription in the midſt of the church ſhews it was founded by a *Beauchamp*:

Ora pro anima *Johannis Beauchamp* hujus operis fundatoris.

HERE is a fair monument to a countryman of mine, *Thomas Ravenſcroft*, Eſquire, born at *Hawarden*, of an antient family in that pariſh. He lies in a gown and ruff, recumbent. He died in 1630. He and his ſon *James* were conſiderable benefactors to this place. To him was owing the veſtry-room; to *James*, an alms-houſe for ſix poor women, which he amply endowed.

Near *Barnet* is a medicinal well, a gentle and ſafe chalybeate; in former times in great repute.

WHETSTONE. FROM this town is a quick deſcent. Near the village of *Whetſtone* I again enter *Middleſex*; which I quitted on going into

FINCHLEY COMMON. *Barnet*. Juſt beyond *Whetſtone*, the road paſſes over *Finchley Common*; infamous for robberies, and often planted with gibbets, the penalty of murderers. The reſort of travellers of all ranks, and the multitudes of heavy carriages which crowd this road,

* *Cambden*, i. 398.

compared with thoſe between *St. Dennis* and *Paris*, give a melancholy idea of the overgrown ſize of our capital, which makes ſuch annual havock of the lives and fortunes of the diſtant viſitants.

HIGHGATE.

ABOUT a mile beyond this common, ſtands *Highgate*; a large village, ſeated on a lofty eminence, overlooking the ſmoky extent of the town. Here, in my memory, ſtood a large gateway, at which, in old times, a toll was paid to the biſhop of *London*, for liberty granted (between four and five hundred years ago) by one of his predeceſſors, for paſſing from *Whetſtone*, along the preſent road, through his parks, inſtead of the old miry way by *Friarn-Barnet*, *Colnie-hatch*, *Muſwell-hill*, *Crouch-end*, and (leaving *Highgate* to the weſt) by the church of *Pancras*. In the time of queen *Elizabeth*, it was farmed from the biſhop, for forty pounds a year *. After reſting for a ſmall ſpace over the buſy proſpect, I deſcended into the plain, reached the metropolis, and diſappeared in the crowd.

* *Norden's Speculum Brit. Middleſex*, 15.

PART II.

FROM

NORTHAMPTON

TO

LONDON.

IN a preceding year, I determined to vary part of my journey to the capital, by quitting the common road near *Daventry*. I began with making a digreſſion about five miles to the ſouth of that town, as far as *Fawſley*. I paſſed through the village, and by the church of *Badby*. The manor, in *Saxon* times, was beſtowed on the abbey of *Crowland*, by one *Norman*, a ſheriff; and the grant was confirmed by *Witlaf* and *Beored*, kings of *Mercia*, in 868. That great convent held it for no very long ſpace. In 1017 it devolved to *Leofric* earl of *Leiceſter*, by the death of his brother, alſo of the name of *Norman*, to whom the houſe of *Crowland* had granted it for one hundred years, on the payment of a pepper-corn: but *Leofric* ſevered

BADBY.

it from *Crowland*, and beſtowed it on the abbey of *Eveſham*. On the diſſolution, *Henry* VIII. gave it to Sir *Edmund Knightly*, third ſon of Sir *Richard Knightly* of *Fawſley*; and it now is the ſole property of *Lucy Knightly*, Eſquire.

ARDBURY-HILL. In this pariſh, and at a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of the village, is *Ardbury-hill*, noted for the vaſt ditch and rampart which ſurrounds it. It is of an irregular ſhape, conforming to the ſhape of the hill; notwithſtanding which, it may have been *Roman*, and poſſeſſed afterwards by the *Saxons*; who beſtowed on it the preſent name of *Ard*, which ſignifies, in the *Britiſh*, high; and *Bury*, which, in their own tongue, is an eminence *.

CATESBY. At a ſmall diſtance from hence is *Cateſby*: long the property of a family of the ſame name. Sir *William Cateſby*, one of the three favorites of *Richard* III. was lord of this manor. His anceſtors poſſeſſed the place in the reign of *Edward* III; and it continued in his poſterity till the infamous concluſion of his line, in *Robert Cateſby*, the execrable † contriver of the Gun-powder Plot.

FAWSLEY. From *Badby*, I rode through ſome pretty woods, and through *Fawſley-park*, to the houſe of *Fawſley*, the ſeat of the antient family of the *Knightleys*; ſtanding in an improved demeſne, above ſome pretty pieces of water, winding along a fine wooded dell.

The preſent owner derives it from a very long race of anceſtors, who were ſettled here from the year 1415: at which time it was purchaſed by *Richard Knightly*, deſcended from a *Staffordſhire* family: taking its name from a manor in that county,

* *Morton*, 524. † *Dod's Church Hiſt.* ii. 430.

which

which they had poſſeſſed from the twentieth year of *William* the Conqueror.

HOUSE. THE preſent houſe is a motley building; part being exceedingly old, part middle-aged, and part new. The hall is a magnificent gothic, of a vaſt height, timbered at top, and fifty-two feet long. The receſs, or bow-window, is richly ornamented at top with ſculpture in ſtone. All the other windows are very large, and placed at a great height above the floor. In every one are the arms of the family, and their alliances. I enumerated above ſixty; for it has been greatly allied, from very early times.

THE chimney-piece is large, grand, and well carved. Above it is a great window. The ſmoke is conveyed by flues paſſing on each ſide of it; ſo that the chimney does not in the leſt diſturb the uniformity of the room: at the lower end are two arched doors. There would be a faultleſs propriety, if it was not for a modern wooden ſkreen treſpaſſing on the lower end.

KITCHEN. THE kitchen is moſt hoſpitably divided. On each ſide of the partition is an enormous fire-place, fitted for a hecatomb of beeves: they are placed back to back, ſo as not to interrupt their reſpective operations.

PORTRAITS. THE portraits preſerved here are very curious: that of Sir *Valentine Knightly* caught my eye firſt, as ſenior of the company. He is repreſented half-length, in black, with ſhort brown hair, whiſkers, and a ſmall beard; one hand on his ſword, the other on his ſide. I find nothing more remarkable of him, than being father to a more active ſpirit,

SIR *Richard Knightly*: who is painted in two periods of life; once in advanced years, ſitting; his head kept warm by a coif;

coif; his dreſs black; his ruff laced. Near him are his ſpectacles, a Bible, and hour-glaſs. Between his legs is a little girl playing with his ſtick, while he, laying one hand on her ſhoulder, forms a true picture of aged affection. In the inſcription he is ſtiled of *Norton*; a manor belonging to the family, and poſſibly the reſidence of Sir *Richard* at this time.

The other portrait repreſents him in the thirty-third year of his age, *A. D.* 1567. On his head is a bonnet: his dreſs is yellow: his cloak black: his ruff ſmall. He is painted with a ſword and ſmall rod. It ſhould ſeem, from ſome not ill-wrote lines, that he had paſſed his youth licentiouſly; but afterwards made a moſt rigid reform. They begin,

In vita Fortuna.

So hitherto, by helpe of hevenlie powers,
My doubtful liffe hath ronne his poſtinge race;
Whos reckleſſe youthe hath paſſed ſuch ſtormie ſhowers
As might have cute me of in halfe this ſpace.
Yet mightie Jove, by his celeſtial grace,
Hath brought my barke to ſuch a bliſsful ſhore,
As daylie doth advaunce me more and more.

In vita Fortuna.

It is probable he had an enthuſiaſtic turn. He took part with the puritans, who early began to give diſturbance to the church of *England*. Their ſpirits were ſo greatly embittered by the unfavorable concluſion of the mock conference between their miniſters and the royal pædagogue, in 1603 *, that they gave vent

* *Rapin*, ii. 162.

to their rage in variety of moſt ſcurrilous pamphlets againſt the prelatical order. Theſe were the productions of ſecret preſſes, that travelled from place to place. The lord of *Fawſley* was found guilty of harboring them. He was cited before the Star-chamber, and would have been ſeverely treated, had it not been for the mild *Whitgift*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who had been the principal object of their abuſe *. The agreement of Sir *Richard* with Sir *Francis Haſtings*, in a petition to the Houſe for granting a toleration to the *Roman* catholics, muſt not be thought inconſiſtent with the views of his party; for, had ſucceſs followed, the puritans might have clamed, and moſt probably obtained, the ſame indulgence. He died in 1615.

His firſt wife was *Mary*, daughter of Mr. *Richard Fermor*, of *Eaſton Neſton*; his ſecond, was lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, ſixth † daughter to the protector duke of *Somerſet*. There are two portraits of this lady: one dated 1590, *æt.* 40. Her hands and face are ſmall: her dreſs a quilled ruff; black gown hung and beſet with vaſt ſtrings and rows of pearls. The other is alſo in black, with a high ruff. This lady brought her huſband ſeven ſons and two daughters: died in 1602, and was interred in the church at *Norton* ‡.

A FULL-LENGTH of *Thomas* lord *Grey* of *Groby*, in armour, long hair, a turnover, and boots; with a boy in red giving him his helmet. This nobleman was eldeſt ſon to the firſt earl of *Stamford*, and married to *Anne*, ſecond daughter of *Edward Bourchier* earl of *Bath*. He is repreſented as a young man of mean abilities; who took a determined part in the civil wars againſt

* *Bridges*, 66. † *Vincent's Diſcoverie*, 483. ‡ *Bridges*, 79.

his

his ſovereign: was active againſt him in the field, and ſubmitted, when others, equally warm in the cauſe of liberty, declined the dangerous office, to ſit among the judges on the trial of the king; and finally, to ſign his name to the warrant which brought him to the block. Theſe ſervices were fully rewarded. He had lands to the amount of a thouſand a year beſtowed on him*, and revelled in the plunder of the royal manor of *Holdenby*; but before the Reſtoration, death luckily reſcued him from the fate of his brother delinquents.

I MUST cloſe this liſt with mentioning two moſt beautiful heads of women, done in crayons; much to the honor of the fair performer, a lady of the preſent generation.

CHURCH. THE church is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and was beſtowed by *Henry* II. on the monks of *Daventry*. On the diſſolution, it was given to the college of St. *Frideſwide, Oxford*; but is now in the gift of Mr. *Knightly*. Within, are numbers of antient tombs of the family, even from its firſt ſettlement in this country; but many of them much mutilated. That of Sir *Richard Knightly*, who died in 1534, and *Jane* his wife, are magnificently repreſented in alabaſter, recumbent, on an altar-tomb: he in armour, with a herald's mantle over it, and a defence of mail over his thighs.

TOMBS.

SIR *Edmund Knightly*, and his wife *Urſula*, ſiſter to *John Vere* earl of *Oxford*, is figured on a braſs plate; and, according to the faſhion of the times, is armed, notwithſtanding he was a ſerjeant of law. He died in 1542.

* *Drake's Parl. Hiſt.* xx. 50.

A VAST

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A VAST

A VAST mural monument preſerves the memory of another Sir *Valentine* and his ſpouſe, *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Edward Ferrers* of *Badeſly*, in *Warwickſhire*. He died in 1566. This memorial is a great pile of marble, with a great black ſarcophagus in the middle, and finiſhed with a pediment.

THE ſeats are moſt ridiculouſly carved with variety of droll ſubjects: ſuch as a cat fiddling, and the mice dancing; an animal riding on a ſow, bridled and ſaddled: and other figures equally calculated to ſpoil the gravity of the beſt-diſpoſed congregation.

FROM *Fawſley* I returned into the *London* road, near the eighth ſtone from *Touceſter*; and croſſing it, reached the village and church of *Flore*, or *Flower*, pleaſantly ſeated on riſing ground, at a ſmall diſtance from the great road. In *Doomſday-book* it is called *Flora*; perhaps from its agreeable ſituation. I left the church unviſited. I muſt ſpeak from Mr. *Bridges* * of the moſt remarkable particulars. It is dedicated to *All Saints*. It was beſtowed in the reign of king *John*, by a *Ralph de Kaines*, on *Merton abbey*, in *Surrey*; but at the diſſolution, was given to *Chriſtchurch*, *Oxford*; under the patronage of which it continues. FLORE. CHURCH.

ON a grey ſtone, in braſs, is the figure of the VIRGIN, claſping our SAVIOUR in her arms. Beneath them is *Thomas Knareſburght*, in armour, and *Agnes* his wife; both with ſuppliant hands, addreſſing themſelves to the object of the adoration of their days. She in theſe words: *O Blyſſyd Lady, pray to* IHU, *of us to have* TOMBS.

* P. 506, &c.

mercy. He died *in die ramis palmarum*, 1450; ſhe, on the 26th of *March*, 1488.

THE following curious epitaph informs us of the end of *Robert Saunders*, and *Margaret* his wife.

"ROBERT *Saunders*, the ſeconde ſone of *Thomas Saunders* of "*Sybbertoft*, lyethe here buryed:

"To *Margret Staunton*, the heyre of *Thomas Staunton*, he was "fyrſte marryed;

"WHICH *Margret* being dead, *Joyſe Goodwyn*
"he tooke to wyfe.

"THE XIII daye of *November*, A°. XCV°.XLIX.
"he departyd thys lyfe;

"AND reſtethe at GOD's pleaſure, tyll the daye of perfection.

"GOD ſende us and hym then a joyful reſurrection. *Amen.*

CLOSE by *Flower* I enter on the new turnpike-road, which forms a communication between *Daventry* and *Northampton*, and which opens into the *London* road between *Dodford* and *Weedon*.

ABOUT two miles from *Northampton*, I paſſed through the vil-
UPTON. lage of *Upton*, and by *Upton-hall*, the ſeat of Sir *Thomas Samwell*, Baronet, and property of his anceſtors ſince the year 1600; when it was purchaſed from Sir *Richard Knightley* by *William Samwell*, Eſquire, a gentleman of antient *Corniſh* deſcent.

AFTER a ſhort ſpace, I croſſed the northern water, or *Naeſby-head*, a river that riſes due north, and by its junction a little below with another ſtream, which flows from *Fawſley-pools*, forms that which receives at *Northampton* the name of *Nen*. *Leland* calls one of theſe branches the *Avon*; the other the *Weedon*.

I EN-

NORTHAMPTON.

I ENTERED this beautiful town at the weſt gate, and paſſed beneath the ſite of the caſtle. Nothing, excepting an outer wall and foſs, remains; in part of which is a vaſt ſtratum of ferruginous *geodes*.

CASTLE.

OPPOSITE to the caſtle is a great mount, once the foundation of ſome more antient fortreſs; perhaps one of the line of forts which croſſed this and the neighboring counties. One exiſts at *Touceſter*, and another I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of, lying about three miles to the eaſt. I cannot ſpeak with certainty of the period in which it was occupied by the *Saxons*, who gave it the name of *Hamtune*. Mr. *Bridges* ſuppoſes it to have riſen from the ruins of *Eltavon*, a *Roman* ſtation on the ſide of the town. It appears that the *Danes* were poſſeſſed of *Northampton* in 917; and from thence long made their barbarous excurſions *. Before the year 1010, they had quitted the place; but in their inroads in that year, they burnt the town, and deſolated the country.

IN 1064, it found in the *Northumbrians*, under *Morcar*, who had advanced as far as *Northampton*, a cruel ſet of banditti, who committed moſt unprovoked outrages. They murdered the inhabitants, burnt the houſes, and carried off thouſands of cattle, and multitudes of priſoners. But in the reign of *Edward* the Confeſſor, here were LX burgeſſes in the king's lordſhip, and LX houſes. At the time of the Conqueſt, fourteen were waſte; but at the time of the ſurvey, there were forty burgeſſes in the new borough †.

* *Sax. Chr.* 104, 106.

† *Doomſday-book*, in *Morton's Northampt.*

Simon de Sancto Licio, or *Senliz*, a noble *Norman*, founded here the caſtle. He had married *Maude*, daughter of *Waltheof*, the *Saxon* earl of *Northampton*, and ſucceeded to the title.

THE Conqueror had beſtowed this town, and whole hundred of *Fawſley*, then worth forty pounds a year, on *St. Liz*, to provide ſhoes for his horſes *. From that period it became conſiderable, and frequently was the ſeat of parlements, and was on ſeveral other occaſions honored with the royal preſence.

I MUST particularize the great council held there in 1164, in which the contumacy of *Thomas Becket* was puniſhed by a heavy fine. At this time, *the whole people came, as one man*; and yet all were unequal to the pride and obſtinacy of the ſingle prelate †. The other great council, or parlement, was ſummoned in 1176, to confirm the ſtatutes of *Clarendon*; in which the rights of the crown and cuſtoms of the realm, eſpecially as to judicial proceedings, had been eſtabliſhed ‡.

DURING the civil conteſts which *England* was ſo unhappily afflicted with, it came in for its ſhare of the calamities incident to war. In that between king *John* and the barons, it was ſtoutly defended on the part of the king againſt *Robert Fitzwalter*, fanatically ſtiled marſhal of *the army of God and the holy church* ‖; who, for want of military engines, was obliged to raiſe the ſiege §. This poſt was of ſuch importance, that, after the charter of liberties was extorted from *John*, the conſtable for the time being was ſworn (by the twenty-five barons appointed as a committee to

* *Blunt's Antient Tenures*, 16.
† *Lord Lyttelton's Henry* II. 41 to 56.
‡ The ſame, v. 264, octavo, 2d edit.
‖ *Cambden*, i. 519.
§ *Dugdale Baron*, i. 219.

enforce

enforce its execution) to govern the caſtle according to their pleaſure. This was done in the fullneſs of their power; but as ſoon as the perjured prince got the upper hand, he appointed *Fulk de Breans* (a valiant but baſe-born *Norman)* to the command, as one in whom he could entirely confide *.

In the year 1263, the younger *Mounfort* and his barons held it againſt their ſovereign *Henry* III. The king marched againſt them with a great force; and having with his battering-rams made a great breach in that part of the town-walls neareſt to the monaſtery of St. *Andrew*, entered the place, and, after a ſhort but vigorous reſiſtance, made the whole garriſon priſoners †.

In 1460, *Henry* VI. made *Northampton* the place of rendezvous of his forces. The ſtrength of his army encouraged his ſpirited queen to offer battle to his young antagoniſt, the earl of *Marche*, then at the head of a potent army. A conference was demanded by the earl, and rejected by the royal party; who marched out of the town, and encamped in the meadows between it and *Hardinſton*. The battle was fierce and bloody; but by the treachery of *Edmund* lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*, who deſerted his unhappy maſter, victory declared in favor of the houſe of *York*. Thouſands were ſlain, or drowned in the *Nen:* among them the duke of *Buckingham*, earl of *Shrewſbury*, *John* viſcount *Beaumont*, and lord *Egremont*. The duke was interred in the church of the *Grey Friars*; others of the men of rank, in the adjacent abbey of *De la Prè*; and others, in the hoſpital of St. *John*, in the town.

The town had been incloſed with a ſtrong wall, probably be-

* *Dugdale Baron.* i. 743. † *Carte*, ii. 141.

fore

fore the reign of king *John*; for mention is made, in the ſecond year of his reign, of the eaſt-gate, one of the four. The walls were of breadth ſufficient for ſix men to walk abreaſt. Both walls and caſtle were early neglected; for they appear to have been in 1593 in a ruinous ſtate *; yet part of it was uſed as a priſon before the year 1675: and within had been a royal free-chapel, dedicated to St. *George*; to which a chaplain was preſented by the crown, with a ſalary of L*s*. a year.

In the civil wars of the laſt century, *Northampton* was ſeized by lord *Brook*, for the uſe of the parlement. In 1642, he fortified it with a foſs and ramparts; converted the bridges into draw-bridges; and brought ſeveral pieces of cannon here to defend it, in caſe of attack. Whether it diſtinguiſhed itſelf by any particular acts of diſloyalty beyond other places, I cannot ſay; but in 1662, purſuant to an order of council, the walls, gates, and part of the caſtle, were demoliſhed †.

Religious Houses. St. Andrew's.

The moſt antient of the religious houſes in this town was the priory of St. *Andrew*, founded about the year 1076, by *Simon de St. Liz*, (firſt earl of *Northampton* of his name) and *Maude* his wife. He peopled it with cluniacs, and in 1084 made it ſubject to the abbey of St. *Mary de Caritate*, a monaſtery upon the *Loire*. This occaſioned it to undergo the common fate of all alien priories, that of being ſeized into the king's hands. It was ſurrendered to *Henry* at the diſſolution, by *Francis Abrèe*, then

* *Norden*, as quoted by *Bridges*, 432. † *Bridges*.

prior; who, in reward for his ready compliance, was appointed the firſt dean of *Peterborough* *.

Its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, was £. 263. 7 *s.* 1 *d.*; to *Speed*, £. 344. 13 *s.* 7 *d.* The houſe ſtood near the north end of the town, and, with the demeſne lands, was granted by *Edward* VI. to Sir *Thomas Smith* †.

GREY FRIARS. The *Grey Friars*, or *Franciſcans*, had a houſe on the weſt ſide of the place. They originally hired a habitation in St. *Giles*'s pariſh, but afterwards built one on ground given them by the town, in the year 1245. *John Windlowe*, the laſt warden, and ten of his brethren, ſurrendered their poor revenues, of £. 6. 13 *s.* 4 *d. per annum*, on *October* 28th, 1539‡; after which it was granted to one *Richard Taverner*.

WHITE FRIARS. Above this houſe was a priory of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, founded in 1271, by *Simon Mountfort* and *Thomas Chetwood*. It was valued at £. 10. 10 *s.* and granted to *William Rameſden* ‖, after being reſigned by *John Howel*, the laſt prior, and eight brethren.

BLACK FRIARS. The *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, were fixed here before 1240. *John Dalyngton* was either founder, or a conſiderable benefactor. Its revenues were only £. 5. 11 *s.* 5 *d.* § It was reſigned to the crown by its prior *William Dyckyns*, and ſeven of his friars.

BLACK CANONS. *William Peverel*, natural ſon to the Conqueror, founded, before 1112, a houſe of *Black Canons*, in honor of St. *James*. This

* *Willis*, ii. 160. The recantation which he and his poor monks were forced to make, is well worth peruſal. See *Appendix*.

† *Tanner*. ‡ *Willis*, ii. 160, ‖ *Tanner*, 386.

§ *Bridges*, 455.

Peverel

Peverel has no leſs than forty-four manors granted to him in this county. The revenues of this houſe amounted to £. 175. 8 *s.* 2 *d.* according to *Dugdale*; or £. 213. 17 *s.* 2 *d.* according to *Speed*. *Henry* VIII. granted it to *Nicholas Giffard* *. Its laſt abbot was *William Brokden*, who, with five monks, reſigned it in 1540.

AUSTIN FRIARS. THE *Auſtin Friars*, or *Friars Eremites*, had a houſe here in the *Bridge-ſtreet*, founded in 1322, by Sir *John Longueville* of *Wolverton*, in *Buckinghamſhire*; and ſeveral of his name were interred there. *John Goodwyn*, the prior, with ſeven friars, reſigned it to the king in 1539. It was ſoon after granted to *Robert Dighton*. Its revenues are unknown †.

ALL SAINTS. THE college of *All Saints* was founded in 1459, with licence of purchaſing to the value of twenty marks. It conſiſted only of two fellows. In 1535, it was found, clear of all reprizes, to be worth XXXIX *s.* IV *d.* *College-lane*, in this town, takes its name from it ‡.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN. THE hoſpital of St. *John* is an antient building, ſtanding in *Bridge-ſtreet*. It conſiſts of a chapel, a large hall with apartments for the brethren, and two rooms above for the co-brothers. It was founded for the reception of infirm poor, probably by *William St. Clere*, archdeacon of *Northampton*; who died poſſeſſed of that dignity in 1168. He is ſuppoſed to have been brother to one of the *Simon St. Clere*; but *Leland* juſtly inſinuates, that they never were called by that name, but by that of *St. Liz* ‖.

AT the diſſolution, its clear revenues were £. 57. 19 *s.* 6 *d.* Sir *Francis Brian* was then high ſteward of the houſe, and had

* *Tanner*, 377. † *Bridges*, 456. ‡ The ſame, 458. ‖ *Leland Itin.* i. 10. and *Bridges*, 456.

40 *s.*

40 *s.* yearly; and eight poor perſons were maintained at 2 *d.* a day each: a charity founded by *John Dallington*, clerk, and confirmed in 1340, by *Henry Burgherſt*, biſhop of *Lincoln*. It is at preſent governed by a maſter, and two co-brothers or chaplains, whoſe ſalary is £. v. each, with XI *s.* each, in lieu of firing, and X *s.* on renewing of leaſes. The eight poor people are named by the maſter, and maintained in lodging, firing, and common room, and 1 *s.* 2 *d.* weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S.

ST. *Thomas*'s hoſpital ſtands a little more to the ſouth of St. *John*'s, beyond the ſouth gate, in the ſuburbs called *The Quarters*, which extend to the ſouth bridge. This owes its foundation, in 1450, to the reſpect the citizens had for St. *Thomas Becket*. Originally it maintained twelve poor people: ſix more were added in 1654, by Sir *John Langham*; and one more of later years, by *Richard Maſſingberd*. It is governed by a warden, who is one of the aldermen; and the vicar of *All Saints* is the chaplain, with an annual ſalary of £. III. XVI *s.* VIII *d.* *

UNIVERSITY.

I FIND, beſides, an hoſpital on the ſouth ſide of the town, in the pariſh of *Hardingſtone*, dedicated to St. *Leonard*, for a maſter and leprous brethren; founded before 1240. The mayor and burgeſſes were patrons. *Dugdale* valued it at ten pounds a year †.

I MUST not omit mention of the ſhort-lived univerſity which exiſted in this town; and which aroſe from the following occaſion: — In 1238, *Otho*, the pope's legate, happened to viſit the univerſity of *Oxford*, and took his reſidence at the neighboring

* *Bridges*, 457. † *Tanner*, 386.

convent of *Oſney*. He was one day reſpectfully waited on by the ſtudents; who were inſolently refuſed admittance by the *Italian* porter. At length, after intolerable provocation from the clerk of the kitchen, a *Welſh* ſtudent drew his bow, and ſhot him dead *. The reſentment of government, and the fear of puniſhment, cauſed the firſt ſeceſſion of the ſtudents to *Northampton*, and other places. In ſucceeding years freſh riots aroſe, and occaſioned farther migrations. At length, theſe migrations were made under ſanction of the king; who imagined that the diſturbances aroſe from the too great concourſe of ſcholars to one place. It is ſaid, that not fewer than fifteen thouſand ſtudents ſettled in this town. Whether from reſentment of former proceedings againſt them, or from the uſual diſlike youth has to governing powers, they took the part of the barons. They formed themſelves into companies, had their diſtinguiſhing banner, and, when *Henry* III. made his attack on *Northampton*, proved by far his moſt vigorous opponents. After the king had made himſelf maſter of the place, he determined to hang every ſtudent; but being at length appeaſed, he permitted them to return to *Oxford*, under the conduct of *Simon Mountfort*, and aboliſhed the univerſity of *Northampton* †.

TOWN DESCRIBED.

THE town is extremely finely ſituated on an eminence, gently ſloping to the river, which bounds it on the ſouth, as it alſo does on the weſt. The ſtreets are in general ſtrait, and very handſomely built. The great market-place is an ornament to the town: few can boaſt the like. Much of the beauty of

* *Wood's Hiſt. Ox.* i. 89. † *Bridges*, 426.

Northampton

Northampton is owing to the calamity it ſuſtained by fire, on *September* 20th, 1675; when the greateſt part was laid in aſhes. The houſes were at that time chiefly wooden. Twenty-five thouſand pounds were collected by briefs and private charity towards its relief; and the king gave a thouſand tons of timber, out of *Whittlewood* foreſt, and remitted the duty of chimney-money in this town for ſeven years: ſo that it was ſoon rebuilt; and changed its wooden edifices for more ſecure and ornamental houſes of ſtone. FIRE.

THE church of *All Saints* fell a victim to the flames. The old church was a large pile, with a tower in the center. It was rebuilt with great magnificence, and is a conſiderable ornament to this pretty town. The portico is very elegant, ſupported in front by eight columns of the Ionic order. The body ſtands on four lofty columns, and has a neat dome in the middle. The roof beautifully ſtuccoed. This church, and that of St. *Peter*, were beſtowed on the priory of St. *Andrew*, by *Simon de St. Liz*, the founder. *All Saints* is at preſent in the gift of the members of the corporation, who are inhabitants of the pariſh. CHURCHES.

THE church of the *Holy Sepulchre* was ſuppoſed to have been built by the Knights Templars, on the model of that at *Jeruſalem*. The imitative part is round, with a nave iſſuing from it. In the round part is a periſtyle of eight round pillars, thirteen feet eight inches high, and twelve feet three in circumference. The capitals conſiſt of two round fillets: the arches ſharp and plain. The ſpace from the wall to the pillars is eleven feet: the diameter, from the inſide of one pillar to that of the oppoſite, is twenty-nine feet two inches. In the center of the area ſtands, in HOLY SEPULCHRE.

the church at *Jeruſalem*, the ſuppoſed ſepulchre *; and it is probable a model might be placed in thoſe which we find of the ſame kind in our iſland; for, beſides this, the *Temple* church in *London*, and St. *Sepulchre's* in *Cambridge*, are built on the ſame plan. The ſteeple, and ſome other parts of that in queſtion, have been added after the building of the circular church.

ST. PETER'S. ST. *Peter*'s church is a ſingular building. Two corners of the tower are ornamented with three round pillars: above theſe are two, and above them one; all gradually leſſer than the others. The middle of the tower is ornamented with ſmall round arches, which are continued along the outſide of the body of the church, and have a good effect. Within are two rows of round arches, carved with zigzag work: the pillars which ſupport theſe are alternately ſingle and quadruple. A ſmall monument commemorates *John Smith*, that eminent metzotinto ſcraper †, who died in *January* 1742, aged ninety.

THE advowſon of this church was given by *Edward* III. to the hoſpital of St. *Catherine*, near the Tower, in *London*, and ſtill remains under its patronage.

WHOSOEVER intended to clear himſelf of any criminal accuſation in this town, was obliged to do it in this church only; having here firſt performed his vigil and prayers in the preceding evening ‡. St. *Giles*'s church ſtands in the eaſt ſkirts of the town; but contains nothing worthy notice.

IN old times *Northampton* was poſſeſſed of three other

* See *Sandys's Travels.*

† Mr. WALPOLE, *Engravers*, 105.

‡ *Bridges*, 445.

churches,

churches, which are now deſtroyed. St. *Bartholomew*'s ſtood on the eaſt ſide of the road going to *Kingſthorp*; and was beſtowed by *St. Liz* on his convent of St. *Andrew*. St. *Edmund*'s ſtood without the eaſt gate, and was alſo under the patronage of St. *Andrew*'s: and the church of St. *Gregory* was the third; alſo the property of that much-favored houſe.

INFIRMARY. AMONG the public buildings, I firſt ſpeak of the county infirmary; not on account of the beauty or magnificence of the houſe; for it is laudably deſtitute of both; but becauſe the ſubſcription which ſupports it does honor to the province, by proving the benevolence of its inhabitants. That of 1779 amounted to near eight hundred pounds; and the number of patients perfectly cured, from its foundation in 1744 to the former year, is not fewer than thirteen thouſand one hundred and fifty.

COUNTY HALL. THE county hall is a very handſome building, and ornamented in the manner which gives dignity to courts of juſtice. The vulgar are affected with external ſhew, and never pay half the reſpect to a judge ſcampering in boots and bob-wig up the ſtairs of a barn-like court, as they would to the ſame perſon, who adds ſolemnity to his merit, and aſſumes the garb ſuited to his character.

JAIL. THE jail is at a ſmall diſtance from the ſeſſions houſe, and was originally a houſe built by a Sir *Thomas Haſelwood*, and ſold by him to the juſtices of peace.

THE town or guild hall, is an antient building, in which the corporation tranſacts its buſineſs. *Northampton* was incorporated by *Henry* II. *Henry* III. gave it power of chuſing annually a mayor and two bailiffs, to be elected by all the freemen; but *Henry* VII. ordered by charter, that the mayor and his brethren, late

CHARTER.

late mayors, ſhould name forty-eight perſons of the inhabitants, with liberty of changing them as often as was found neceſſary; which forty-eight, with the mayor and his brethren, and ſuch as had been mayors and bailiffs, were annually to elect all future mayors and bailiffs. There are, beſides, a recorder, chamberlain, and town-clerk. The mayor, late mayor, and one other member of the corporation, nominated by the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, are juſtices of the peace within the town for one year. The mayor, recorder or his deputy, and one juſtice, are neceſſary to form a ſeſſions: they have power in criminal cauſes to try all offenders; but wiſely leave all but petty larcenies to the judges of the great ſeſſions *.

Northampton is among the moſt antient boroughs. In the parlement held at *Acton Burnel*, in the time of *Edward* I. it was one of the nineteen trading towns which ſent two members each. Every inhabitant, reſident or non-reſident, free or not free, has liberty of voting: a cruel privilege for ſuch who have of late years been ambitious of recommending their repreſentatives.

CASTLE ASHBY. FROM *Northampton* I viſited *Caſtle Aſhby*, the princely ſeat of the *Comptons* earls of *Northampton*. It lies about ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of the town, in a wet country, and without any advantage of ſituation. It is a large ſtructure, ſurrounding a handſome ſquare court, with a beautiful ſkreen, the work of *Inigo Jones*, bounding one ſide. More is attributed to that great architect. Some is more antient than his time; yet he probably had the reſtoring of the old houſe, as the finiſhing appears, by a date on the ſtone balluſtrade, to be 1624, preceded by the pious text, *Niſi* DOMINUS *ædificaverit Domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui ædificant eum.*

* *Bridges*, 433.



M. Griffiths del. Sparrow Sculp.

CASTLE ASHBY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

PORTRAITS.

COMPTON, BISHOP OF LONDON.

ONE front is taken up by a long gallery, and at the end is a ſmall room, the chapel cloſet. In it is a full-length of *Henry Compton*, biſhop of *London*. He was youngeſt ſon of the famous loyaliſt earl of *Northampton*. Went for a ſhort time into the army, after the Reſtoration; but ſoon quitted it for the church. In 1674 he was promoted to the biſhoprick of *Oxford*, and in the next year to that of *London*. His abilities were ſaid not to be ſhining; but his diſcharge of his paſtoral office gained him great reputation. He was firmly attached to the conſtitution and religion of his country; and, in the reign of the bigotted *James*, underwent the honor of ſuſpenſion, for not complying with the views of the court. He appeared in arms at *Nottingham*, in ſupport of the Revolution; and lived till 1713, when he died, at the age of eighty-one.

MR. LYE.

IN the ſame cloſet is a good head of the Reverend Mr. *Lye*, who began the *Saxon Dictionary*, finiſhed and publiſhed by the Reverend Mr. *Manning*, 1772. He alſo publiſhed *Junius's Etymologicum Anglicanum*, in 1743. He was born at *Totneſs*, in 1694; became poſſeſſed of benefices in this county; and died in 1767, at the rectory of *Yardly Haſtings*.

DRAWING-ROOM.

THE drawing-room is remarkably grand; it is fifty feet five, by twenty-four; and eighteen feet ten inches high. It is hung with tapeſtry, the meritorious labor of two aunts of the preſent lord. The chimney-piece is of an enormous ſize: a quarry of ſtone filled with ſhells from *Raunce*.

JOHN TALBOT EARL OF SHREWSBURY;

MR. WALPOLE had made me impatient for the ſight of the picture of the hero JOHN TALBOT, firſt earl of *Shrewſbury*, by informing me that ſuch a portrait exiſted in this houſe. I was at firſt much chagrined, by my attendant denying all knowlege of it.

At

At length, after much ſearch, I diſcovered it in a garret, and redeemed the earl and his ſecond counteſs from beneath a load of paltry pictures flung into one of the garrets.

THE portraits are originals; coarſe, and rudely painted on board, as might be expected from the artiſts of the period in which they flouriſhed. It has on it this later inſcription: "*John* "*Talbote* lord *Talbote*, created E. of *Shrewſbury* by *Henry* VI." His countenance is hard, his hair ſhort and ill-combed, his hands ſtretched out in the attitude of prayer. He is in armour, but moſtly covered with a mantle emblazoned with his arms. His ſword, *ſum* TALBOTI *pro occidere inimicos meos*, is wanted. He was the terror of *France*: his name put armies to flight. He had been victorious in forty ſeveral and dangerous ſkirmiſhes: at length was ſlain, in 1453, aged eighty, at *Chaſtillon*; and with him periſhed the good fortune of the *Engliſh* during that unhappy reign. His herald, dreſſed in the ſurtout of the hero's arms, found his body, embraced it, took off the ſurtout painted with his maſter's arms, cloathed the dead corpſe with it, and burſt into theſe paſſionate expreſſions: "Alas! is it you? I pray God par- "don all my miſdoings! I have been your officer of arms forty "years or more; 'tis time I ſhould ſurrender them to you*."

AND HIS COUNTESS.

HIS counteſs *Margaret*, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of *Richard Beauchamp* earl of *Warwick*, is repreſented in the ſame attitude, and with a herald's ſurtout properly emblazoned. Her cap is worked with lions rampant, the arms of her huſband: her neck ornamented with gold chains. She died *June* 14th 1468, and

* *Collins*, iii. 12, laſt edit.

was



Basire Sc.

JOHN TALBOT EARL of SHREWSBURY.



Basire Sc.

MARGARET COUNTESS of SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

was interred in St. *Paul*'s cathedral. The body of her lord was brought over and buried at *Whichurch, Shropſhire*.

SPENCER EARL OF NORTHAMPTON;

HERE is a portrait of *Spencer* earl of *Northampton* (the juſtly-boaſted character and hero of the houſe) repreſented in armour. His genius was ſo extenſive, that in his youth he at once kept four different tutors in employ, who daily had their reſpective hours for inſtructing him in the different arts they profeſſed. In the civil wars he was the great rival of lord *Brooks*, whom he drove out of his own county of *Warwick*; and was a moſt ſucceſsful opponent to the earl of *Eſſex*. He brought two thouſand of the beſt-diſciplined men in the army to the royal ſtandard at *Nottingham*. At length fell in *Staffordſhire*, in *March* 1743, deſperately fighting; forgetting, as is too frequently the caſe with great minds, the difference between the General and common man.

HIS SON JAMES.

HIS eldeſt ſon, *James* earl of *Northampton*, is in armour, and with a great dog near him. He inherited his father's valour, and was wounded in the battle in which his father was ſlain. In all the following actions he maintained a ſpirit worthy of his name. On the fall of monarchy he lived retired. On the Reſtoration he was loaden with honors, and died in fullneſs of glory at this place, in *December* 1681.

SIR SPENCER COMPTON?

A PORTRAIT, which I take to be Sir *Spencer Compton* *, his third brother, is dreſſed in a green ſilk veſt, a laced turnover, and with long hair. This youth was at the battle of *Edgehill*, at a time he was not able to graſp a piſtol; yet cried with vexation that he

* In the houſe he is called earl of *Northampton*.

was not permitted to ſhare in the ſame glory and danger with his elder brothers.

EDW. SACKVILLE EARL OF DORSET.

THE celebrated *Edward Sackville* earl of *Dorſet* is painted in armour. His well-known ſpirit, in the duel between him and lord *Bruce*, would make one imagine that he would have appeared with peculiar luſtre in the field of action, during the civil wars; but fortune flung him but once into the bloody ſcenes of that period. He fought with diſtinguiſhed bravery at *Edgehill*, and retook the royal ſtandard, after its bearer, Sir *Edward Verney*, was ſlain. Might not the weight of the ſanguinary conflict at *Tergoſe* reſt heavy on his mind, and make him ſhun for the future ſcenes of deſtruction? for HE could do it with unimpeached reputation. Certain it is, that his lordſhip acted chiefly in the cabinet, was a faithful ſervant to his maſter, and a true friend to his country; and ſpent the reſt of his ſervice in earneſt and unremitting endeavours to qualify affairs, and reſtore peace to his country. After the king's death, he never ſtirred out of his houſe; and died in 1652, at his houſe, then called *Dorſet-houſe*, in *Saliſbury-court*.

GEO. VILLIERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

HERE is a ſingular head, called that of *George Villiers* duke of *Buckingham*; bearded, whiſkered, and repreſented as dead.

THE heads of the duke of *Somerſet*, Protector, *Francis* firſt earl of *Bedford*, and Sir *Thomas More*, and another, the name of which I have forgot, are beautifully painted in ſmall ſize.

SIR STEPHEN FOX.

THAT favorite of fortune Sir *Stephen Fox*, is repreſented ſitting, in a long wig and night-gown: a good-looking man. He was the ſon of a private family in *Wiltſhire*, but raiſed himſelf by the moſt laudable of means, that of merit. After the battle of *Worceſter*, in which his elder brother was engaged, he fled with him

him to *France*, and was entertained by *Henry* lord *Percy*, then lord chamberlain to our exiled monarch. To young *Fox* was committed the whole regulation of the houſehold; "who," as lord *Clarendon* obſerves, "was well qualified with the languages, "and all parts of clerkſhip, honeſty, and diſcretion, as was neceſ- "ſary for ſuch a truſt; and indeed his great induſtry, modeſty, and "prudence, did very much contribute to the bringing the family, "which for ſo many years had been under no government, into "very good order." On the Reſtoration he was made Clerk of the Green Cloth; and on the raiſing of the two regiments, the firſt of the kind ever known, he was appointed paymaſter, and ſoon after paymaſter-general to all the forces in *England*. In 1679, he was made one of the lords of the Treaſury; and in the ſame year, firſt commiſſioner in the office of maſter of the horſe; and in 1682, had intereſt to get his ſon *Charles*, then only twenty-three years old, to be appointed ſole paymaſter of the forces, and himſelf, in 1684, ſole commiſſioner for maſter of the horſe. *James* II. continued to him every kind of favor; yet Sir *Stephen* made a very eaſy tranſition to the ſucceeding prince, and enjoyed the ſame degree of courtly emolument. *James* thought he might have expected another return from this creation of the *Stuarts*: accordingly excepted him in his act of grace, on the intended invaſion of 1692.

Sir *Stephen* made a noble uſe of the gifts of fortune: he rebuilt the church of *Farly*, his native place; built an hoſpital there for ſix poor men, and as many poor women; erected a chapel there, and handſome lodgings for the chaplain, and endowed it with £. 188 a year: he founded in the ſame place a charity-ſchool; he built the chancel of a church in the north of

Wiltſhire, which the rector was unable to do. He alſo built the church of *Culford* in *Suffolk*, and pewed the cathedral of *Saliſbury*: but his greateſt act was the founding of *Chelſea* hoſpital, which he firſt projected, and contributed thirteen thouſand pounds towards the carrying on; alleging, that he *could not bear to ſee the common ſoldiers, who had ſpent their ſtrength in our ſervice, beg at our doors* *.

He married his ſecond wife in 1703, when he was ſeventy-ſix years of age, and had by her two ſons: *Stephen*, late earl of *Ilcheſter*; and *Henry*, late lord *Holland*. His happineſs continued to his laſt moment; for he died, without experiencing the uſual infirmities of eighty-nine, in *October* 1716.

MANOR OF CASTLE ASHBY.

The manor of *Caſtle Aſhby* was called in the *Doomſday-book*, *Aſebi*: it was afterwards called *Aſhby David*, from *David de Eſſeby*, who was lord of it in the time of *Henry* III. It fell afterwards to *Walter de Langton*, biſhop of *Lichfield*; who, in 1305, got leave to fortify it †; from which it got the name of *Caſtle Aſhby*. It afterwards paſſed through ſeveral owners. The *Greys*, lords of *Ruthin* and earls of *Kent*, poſſeſſed it for a long time, till *Richard*, who died in 1503, parted with it to lord *Huſſey*; who alienated it, in the time of *Henry* VIII. to Sir *William Compton*, of *Compton Vinyate*, in *Warwickſhire*, anceſtor of the preſent noble poſſeſſor.

The grounds have been laid out by Mr. *Brown*, and the church, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, ſtands in them, at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe. I took horſe and rode through the park, and, after a mile and a half, reached *Eaſton Mauduit*, one of the ſeats of the earls of *Suſſex*; a large but low old houſe, with a qua-

EASTON MAUDUIT.

* *Collins*, v. 368. † *Bridges*, 341.

drangle

drangle in the middle. This place probably took the addition of *Mauduit* from ſome antient owner. Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton*, third ſon of a very antient family in *Norfolk*, was the firſt of the name who ſettled at this place.

PORTRAITS.

THE portraits in this houſe are numerous. In the hall is a full-length of *Henry*, ſeventh earl of *Kent*, of the name of *Grey*, dreſſed in black, with a turnover; and another of his lady, *Elizabeth*, ſecond daughter and co-heir of *Gilbert*, ſeventh earl of *Shrewſbury*. She is alſo in black, with a great black aigret, light hair, bare neck, and ruff.

HENRY, SEVENTH EARL OF KENT.

HER father, in white, with a black cloak, ruff, and George. He died in 1616. A miſnamed portrait, called his great anceſtor, the firſt earl of *Shrewſbury*, is ſhewn here. It ſeems to be of ſome nobleman of the time of *Edward* VI. dreſſed in black, with a ſword, the George, and the garter about his leg.

ON the ſtairs is an excellent painting of an old poultry-woman.

SIR CHRISTOPHER YELVERTON.

IN the dining-room is a half-length of Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton*, with a ruff, and in robes, as one of the juſtices of the King's Bench. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the profeſſion of the law in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, was appointed queen's ſerjeant, and was choſen ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in 1597. His ſpeech of excuſe is ſingular, and hiſtorical of himſelf *. His prayer (for in thoſe days it was uſual for the ſpeaker to compoſe one, and read it every morning during the ſeſſions) ran in a ſtrong vein of good ſenſe and piety †. He was the purchaſer of this

* *Drake's Parliam. Hiſt.* iv. 411. † The ſame, 413.

eſtate.

eſtate. Died here in 1607, and was buried in the adjacent church.

SIR HENRY YELVERTON.

His ſon, Sir *Henry*, appears in the ſame habit with the father. The date is 1626, *æt.* 60. He proved as diſtinguiſhed a lawyer as his father, but was leſs fortunate, in falling on more dangerous times. He owed his riſe to the profligate favorite *Ker* earl of *Somerſet*. On the diſgrace of his patron, Sir *Henry* had gratitude enough to refuſe to plead againſt him *, notwithſtanding his office as ſolicitor-general might have been a plea for doing it. When he was attorney-general, he fell under the diſpleaſure of the court: — He was charged by the commons with making out the patents for the monopolies, ſo juſtly complained of in that reign. In his defence he ſuffered to eſcape ſome indiſcreet truths, which were interpreted as if his delinquency was not diſagreeable to the king and the then favorite *Buckingham*. The rage of the court was directed againſt him: he was fined in ten thouſand marks to the king, and five thouſand to *Buckingham*; who inſtantly remitted the laſt †. Perhaps the favorite might fear him; it having been ſaid, that one cauſe of his diſgrace was the refuſal of making out patents to the degree which the duke deſired ‡, whoſe brother was deeply concerned in this plunder of the public. A mean letter to *Buckingham*, and a ſubmiſſion in the ſtar-chamber, acknowleging errors of negligence, ignorance, and miſpriſion, reſtored him to favor ‖. In the following reign he was made one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and died in *January* 1630.

* *Lloyd's Worthies*, ii. 86. † *Carte*, iv. 73. ‡ *Wilſon*.
‖ *Cabala*, 409, &c.

His grandſon, Sir *Henry Yelverton*, Baronet, is dreſſed in a brown mantle and large wig. He was a worthy character, with a moſt religious turn; a ſtrenuous defender of Chriſtianity in general, and of the church of *England* in particular, as appears by his writings in behalf of both. HIS SON HENRY.

His lady *Suſanna*, daughter and ſole heireſs of *Charles Longueville* lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*; which title devolved to her, and afterwards to her ſon *Charles*. She is very beautiful, and repreſented by Sir *Peter Lely* with her head reclining on her hand.

Anne, daughter to the ſecond Sir *Chriſtopher* *, is drawn by the ſame painter, in yellow, leaning on an urn. She was firſt married to *Robert* earl of *Mancheſter*, and afterwards to *Charles* earl of *Halifax*.

A Lady *Bulkeley*.

A head of *Frances* viſcounteſs *Hatton*, daughter to the laſt Sir *Henry Yelverton*.

Barbara, daughter to Sir *Thomas Slingſby*, ſecond wife to *Thomas* earl of *Pembroke*, by *Dahl*.

Mrs. *Lawſon*, a celebrated beauty of her time, bare-necked, in a looſe habit claſped before, with a ſort of veil flung over her head.

Sir *John Talbot*, a head, with a big wig and armour.

The church is at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe: is now in the gift of *Chriſt-church*, *Oxford*; but formerly belonged to the abbey of *Lavendon*, *Buckinghamſhire*. Within are very expenſive monuments. The firſt is in memory of Sir *Chriſtopher Yelverton*, who died in 1607, aged ſeventy-ſix; and his lady *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas Cateſby* of *Eſton* and *Whiſton*, in this county. CHURCH. TOMBS.

* Son to Sir *Henry Yelverton*, the ſolicitor-general, and father to the ſecond Sir *Henry*.

Their

Their figures are placed recumbent, and painted: he in his robes, and ſquare cap, and an artichoke at his feet; ſhe, in a black jacket and petticoat, and great diſtended hood. At her feet a *cat*, alluſive to her name.

OVER them are two arched canopies of veined marble, ſupported by ſix ſquare pillars of ſhell-ſtone. On one ſide of the tomb are eight females; on the other, two male figures, and a little girl.

THE other monument is of his ſon Sir *Henry*. His figure is placed in his robes: and on one ſide his lady *Anne*, daughter of Sir *William Twiſden* of *Rawdon-hall*, in *Kent*, lies by him, wrapped in a black cloak from head to feet. Round her neck is a ruff: in one hand an open book. Above them is a vaſt canopy, with various ſtatues on the top. This is ſupported on each ſide by two full-length figures of almſmen, in black gowns and hoods, with great white beards; the arch reſting on their heads. This probably alludes to ſome charitable foundation with which I am unacquainted. In front, beneath Sir *Henry*, is an altar, at which kneel two men in armour, and two in cloaks, and five women. It does not appear that either Sir *Chriſtopher* or Sir *Henry* left a number of children equal to thoſe expreſſed on their reſpective tombs.

LITTLE BILLINGS.

IN my return I ſaw at *Little Billings* the poor remains of the manſion of the great family of the *Longvilles*. *John de Lungville* was declared lord of the place in 1315. This was he who founded the *Auguſtines* in *Northampton*. It continued in the name till the time of queen *Elizabeth*, or *James* I. when that ſucceſſion expired in the perſon of Sir *Edward Longeville*.

NOT far from hence I viſited *Clifford's Hill*, in the pariſh of *Houghton Parva*, a vaſt artificial mount, having once on it a

ſpecula,

ſpecula, or watch-tower. The coins found in and near it, prove it to have been the work of the *Romans*. Before the river *Nen* was diverted, by the building of *Billings Bridge*, the channel ran under this mount; which it is ſuppoſed to have guarded *.

REACH *Northampton*, and, after a ſhort ſtay, paſs over the river into the ſuburbs, called the *South Quarters*, and into the pariſh of *Hardingſtone*. On each ſide is a fine range of meadows; thoſe on the left are greatly enlivened by the beautiful plantations and improvements of the Honorable *Edward Bouverie*, whoſe houſe ſtands on the ſite of the *Abbey de Pratis*, or *de la Prè*; a houſe of *Cluniac* nuns, founded by *Simon de St. Liz* the younger, earl of *Northampton* †. It had in it ten nuns at the time of the diſſolution. The laſt abbeſs, *Clementina Stokes*, governed it thirty years; obtained the king's charter for the continuance of her convent; but, fearing to incur the diſpleaſure of the tyrant, reſigned it into the hands of Doctor *London*, the king's commiſſioner, and got from him the character of *a gudde agyd woman*; of her *howſe being in a gudde ſtate*; and, what was more ſubſtantial, a penſion of forty pounds a year.

DE LA PRÈ ABBEY.

BETWEEN this place and the town, in 1460, encamped *Henry* VI. and his inſolent nobility, immediately before the bloody battle of *Northampton*. The king (or rather queen) depending on the ſtrength of their entrenchments and warlike engines, returned a haughty anſwer to the humble propoſals ſent by the earls of *March* and *Warwick*. Theſe ſpirited commanders led

BATTLE OF NORTHAMPTON.

* *Morton*, 518.

† *Dugdale*, i. 1011. in which is the recital of the old charters.

their troops inſtantly to the attack, and forced the camp, favored by the treachery of *Edmund* lord *Grey* of *Ruthen*; who, on ſome diſguſt, changed ſides, and aſſiſted the enemy in forcing their way into the works. "Ten thouſand talle *Engliſhmen* and their "king," ſays *Halle* *, "were taken, and numbers ſlain or drowned "in the river;" for the fight was carried on with the obſtinacy uſual in civil diſſenſion. *Humphrey* duke of *Buckingham*, *John* earl of *Shrewſbury*, *John* viſcount *Beaumont*, *Thomas* lord *Egremont*, and Sir *Thomas Lucy*, were among thoſe who fell. Multitudes of my countrymen alſo periſhed on that day *. The ſlain were buried either in the church of this convent, or in the hoſpital of St. *John*.

QUEEN'S CROSS. ON the road-ſide, on an aſcent near this place, ſtands one of the pledges of affection borne by *Edward* I. to his beloved *Eleanor*; who cauſed a croſs to be erected on the ſpot whereſoever her body reſted, in its way from *Hareby* in *Lincolnſhire*, where ſhe died, in 1290, to *Weſtminſter*, the place of her interment. It is kept in excellent repair: is of an octagonal form, and ſtands on a baſe of ſeven ſteps. Coats of arms and an open book adorn the lower compartments. Above, in ſix gothic niches, are as many female figures, crowned. Above them, are four modern dials, facing the four cardinal points; and above thoſe is the croſs.

AROUND this ſpot are frequently found *Roman* coins and medals; from which it is conjectured, that this might have been

ELTAVON. the ſite of *Eltavon*, or *Eltabon* (from the *Britiſh Ael*, a brow, and

* xxiv. xxv. The battle was fought *July* 9th.

Avon,

Avon, a river); and is ſuppoſed to have been the *Eltanori*, or *Eltavori*, of the geographer of *Ravenna* *. The dry and elevated ſituation, and its vicinity to a river, makes it very probable that this was a *Roman* ſtation, at leſt a ſummer camp.

NEAR this place, on the ſummit of the hill called *Hunſborough*, are ſome antient works, of a circular form; *i. e.* conforming to the ſhape of it; conſiſting of a foſs and double rampart, with a ſingle entrance. Mr. *Morton* † attributes this to the *Danes*, and imagines it to have been a ſummer-camp of one of the plundering parties which infeſted the kingdom of *Mercia* about the year 921. Another was raiſed, about the ſame time, at *Temsford*, in the county of *Bedford*, for the ſame purpoſe. This has very much the appearance of a *Britiſh* poſt; but as there is great ſimilitude between the early fortifications of the northern nations, I will not controvert the opinion of that ingenious author; yet I have probability on my ſide, as he admits that the *Danes* had poſſeſſion of *Hamtune*, i. e. *Northampton*, in 917. I think they would ſcarcely trouble themſelves with raiſing theſe works ſo near their former quarters, which, for any thing that appears, was as open to them in 921, as in the former year. HUNSBOROUGH.

ABOUT five miles from *Queen's Croſs* I turned a little out of my road, to ſee *Horton* church, remarkable for a fine monument of *William* lord *Parr*, uncle to *Catherine*, the laſt queen to *Henry* VIII. His lordſhip is repreſented in alabaſter, recumbent, with his lady, *Mary Saluſbury*, by his ſide; in right of whom he HORTON CHURCH. WILLIAM LORD PARR.

* *Morton Northampton*, 504. *Gale's Iter. Br. Com.* 145.
† *Morton*, 538.

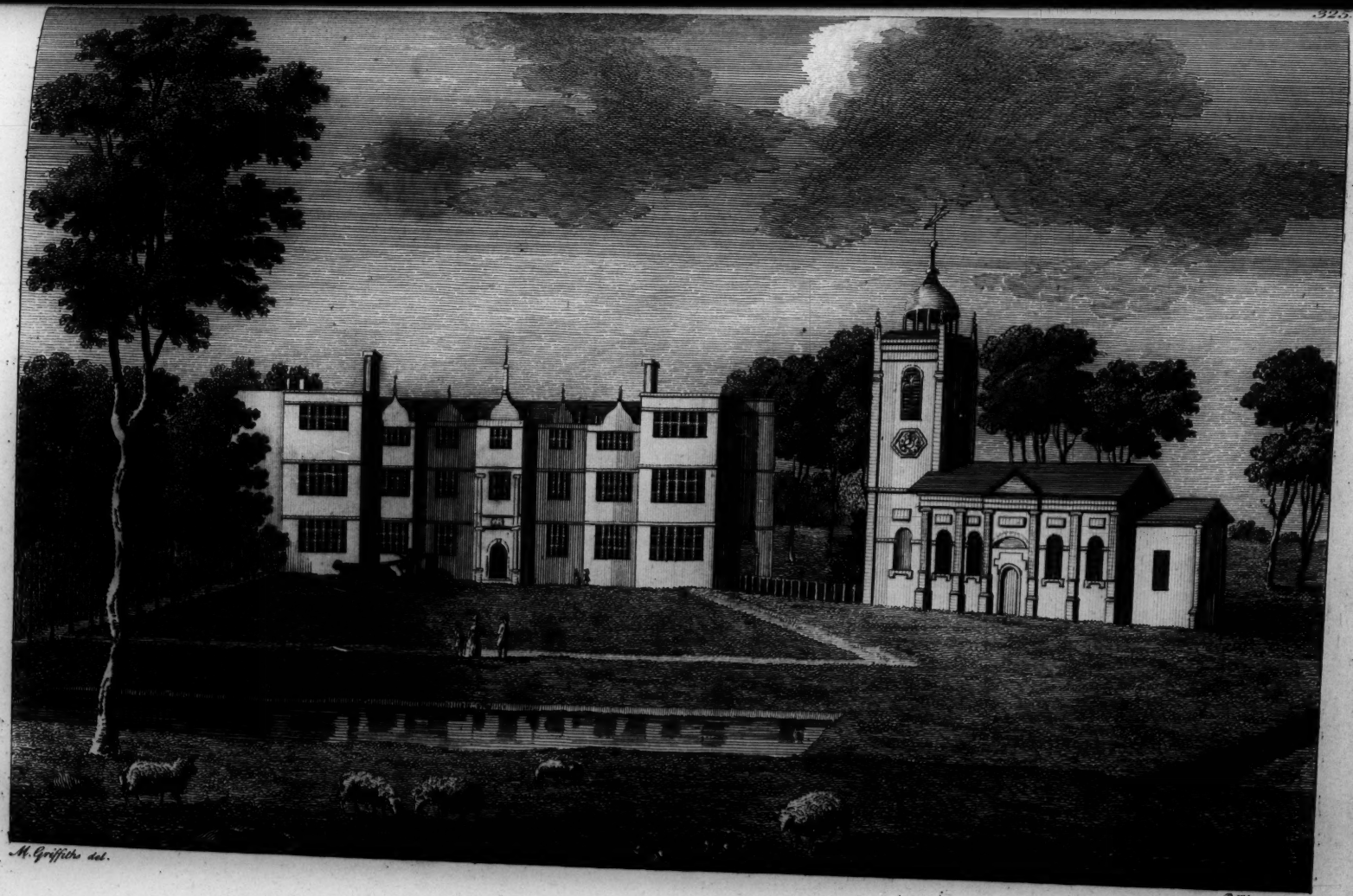
became maſter of this manor. He is dreſſed in armour, with a collar of SS, and a roſe at the end. His head reſts on a helmet, whoſe creſt is a hand holding a ſtag's horn. His upper lip is bare, but his beard is enormous, regularly curled in two rows. He was called to the Houſe of Peers on this ſecond marriage of his niece, was appointed her chamberlain, and, during the queen's regency, on the king's expedition to *France* in 1544, had the reſpect ſhewn him to be named as a council to her majeſty, occaſionally to be called in *. He died in 1548; left four daughters, the eldeſt of whom conveyed, by marriage with Sir *Ralph Lane*, the eſtate into his family.

On the floor are the figures of *Roger Saluſbury*, between his two wives, in braſs. He died in 1482, firſt owner, of his name, of this eſtate; whoſe grandaughter became miſtreſs of it on the death of her father *William*.

The *Lanes* kept it for ſome generations. On the death of Sir *William*, it was found to be held of Sir *Richard Chetwood*, as of his manor of *Woodhall*, by the ſervice of one knight's fee, ſuit of court, and the annual payment of 6 *s.* towards the guard of *Rockingham* caſtle. The eſtate paſſed from the *Lanes* (I believe by purchaſe) to Sir *Henry Mountague*, firſt earl of *Mancheſter*, and, by deſcent, fell to the earl of *Halifax*; and is now poſſeſſed by lord *Hinchinbroke*, in right of his lady, daughter and heireſs of the laſt earl.

The houſe is in a very unfiniſhed ſtate; part modern, part antient and embattled.

* *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 577.



M. Griffith del.

P. Harell sculp.

GOTHURST.

BRITISH MUSEUM

From the *Queen's Croſs* to this place the country is uneven, unwatered, and far from pleaſant. It is now, in general, incloſed; but the hedges are young, and, till within theſe few years, quite a novelty.

Near the fifty-eight mile-ſtone enter the county of

BUCKINGHAM.

Here the country improves. After paſſing *Stoke Goldington*, a ſmall village, a beautiful vale opens on the left, watered by the *Ouze*, running through rich meadows, and embelliſhed with the ſpire of *Oulney* church. This river riſes near *Syſam* in *Northamptonſhire*, and, after watering this country, becomes navigable above *Bedford*, by means of locks; runs by *Huntingdon*; and, after creeping almoſt undiſtinguiſhed amidſt the canals of the fenny tracts, falls into the ſea at *Lynn Regis*. The name is probably derived from the *Britiſh*, perhaps ſignifying a river *; being, in common with *Avon*, the name of numbers of *Britiſh* ſtreams.

Stoke Goldington.

The Ouze.

About half a mile from its banks, on a riſing ground on the right, ſtands *Gothurſt*, antiently *Gaythurſt*; whoſe venerable form has not been injured by inconſiſtent alterations. It was begun in the forty-third of queen *Elizabeth*, and was greatly improved, a few years after, by *William Mulſho*, Eſquire. The windows are glazed with propriety: only part of the back-front is modernized. The lands are very finely dreſſed, and ſwell into extenſive lawns. One before the houſe conſiſts of a hundred and twenty-

Gothurst.

* *Skinner.*

eight

eight acres; and on the ſides are others of great extent. The woods are vaſt, and cut into walks extenſive and pleaſing. Several pretty pieces of water, the view of the *Ouze* and its verdant meadows, and the old reſpectable houſe of *Tyringham*, with its church, on the oppoſite ſide, are no ſmall embelliſhments to the place.

THIS manor, at the time of the compilation of the *Doomſday-book*, was held by *Robert de Nodavirs*, or *de Nouers*, under *Odo* biſhop of *Baieux*, earl of *Kent*, and half-brother to the Conqueror.

THE DE NOUERS. The *De Nouers* became poſſeſſed of it in their own right in the time of *Henry* II; perhaps earlier *: but the firſt I meet with is *Radulphus*, and his ſon *Almaric*, who lived in 1252, the thirty-ſeventh of *Henry* III. It continued in that family till 1408 †, the tenth of *Henry* IV. when it became the property of *Robert Nevyll*, deſcended from *Hugo de Nevyll*, who had lands in *Eſſex* in 1363, or the thirty-fifth of *Edward* III. *Robert Nevyll* poſſeſſed himſelf of *Gothurſt*, by marrying *Joanna*, ſiſter and ſole heir to the laſt *Almaric de Nouers*; his two other ſiſters, *Agnes* and *Gracia*, having preferred a monaſtic life ‡.

NEVYLLS. THE *Nevylls* remained owners of it till the reign of *Henry* VIII. when *Maria*, only daughter of *Michael Nevyll*, on the death of her two brothers, became poſſeſſed of it; and ſhe beſtowed it, with her

MULSHOS. perſon, on *Thomas Mulſho* of *Thingdon*, in the county of *Northampton* ||, a reſpectable family. I find ſheriffs of the name, as early as the time of *Richard* II; and one of that houſe governor of *Calais* in the reign of *Henry* VI. But the firſt mention of the name is in 1370, when lived *John Mulſho* of *Goddington*.

* Mr. *Cole*. † *Digby Pedigree*, 46 to 47. ‡ The ſame, 44, 47.
|| The ſame, 45.

Gothurſt

Gothurſt continued with the *Mulſhos* till the beginning of the reign of *James* I; when *Maria*, daughter and ſole heireſs to *William* (who died in 1601) reſigned herſelf and great fortune to Sir *Everard Digby* *, one of the handſomeſt and completeſt gentlemen of his time: but DIGBYS.

Eumenides tenuere faces de funere raptas:
Eumenides ſtravere torum.

She had not been married three years, before her huſband was ſnatched from her by an ignominious and merited death, for his deep concern in the plot, which, thanks to the charity of the times, is execrated by each religion. It is very probable, that a mind ſo tinctured with bigotry as his was, ſoon devoted itſelf to the moſt deſperate reſolutions, for the reſtoration of the antient church. He foreſaw the certain conſequences of ill ſucceſs, and, preparing againſt the event, took every method to preſerve his infant ſon from ſuffering from the fault of the father. Before he committed any acts of treaſon, he ſecured to his heirs his eſtates, in ſuch a manner as to put it out of the power of the crown to profit by their confiſcation †.

THIS illuſtrious line was the chief of the *Digby* family; the peers of that name ſpringing from younger branches. The origin is *Saxon*. The firſt, of whom notice is taken, is *Ælmar*, who had lands at *Tilton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, in 1086, the twentieth of *William* the Conqueror. They afterwards took the name of *Digby*, from a place in *Lincolnſhire*; and became owners of *Stokedry* in *Rutland-*

* *Digby Pedigree*, x. 43. † *Wright's Antiq. Rutlandſhire*, 114

ſhire (which, till the acquiſition of *Gothurſt*, was their uſual reſidence) by the marriage of *Everard Digby*, Eſquire, in the reign of king *Henry* VI. with *Agnes*, daughter of *Francis Clare* of *Wyſſenden* and *Stokedry*, Eſquire. This gentleman, with three of his ſons, fell in the bloody field at *Towton*, fighting in the cauſe of the houſe of *Lancaſter* *.

DIGBY PEDIGREE. MOST of the particulars relative to this great family, I owe to the friendſhip of my worthy neighbor *Watkin Williams*, Eſquire, who favored me with the uſe of the famous genealogy of the *Digbys* of *Tilton*; a book compiled by the direction of Sir *Kenelm*, in 1634, at the expence of twelve hundred pounds. This tradition, is very credible, to any who have ſeen the book: a large folio, conſiſting of five hundred and eighty-nine vellum leaves; the firſt hundred and ſixty-five ornamented with the coats of arms of the family and its allies, and of all the tombs of the *Digbys* then extant, illuminated in the richeſt and moſt exquiſite manner. The reſt of the book is compoſed of grants, wills, and variety of other pieces, ſerving to illuſtrate the hiſtory of the family; drawn from the moſt authentic records, as the title ſets forth. Several of the wills are curious proofs of the ſimplicity of the manners of the times; and another, of the magnificence, ſuperſtition, and vanity of our greater anceſtors. One of the firſt kind I ſhall give here; the other, being of great length, is reſerved for the Appendix.

CURIOUS WILL. " In the name of God, *Amen*. The XVI day of the moneth of " *January*, the yere of our Lord God a thouſand fyve hundred

* *Collins's Peerage*, vii. 631.

and

" and VIIIth, I *Everode Dygby* of *Stoke dry*, in the countie of *Rut-*
" *land*, of the dioceſe of *Lincoln*, ſeke in body and hole in mynde,
" make my teſtament and laſt will in this fourme following.
" Fyrſt, I bequeth my ſoul to God Allmyghty, our bleſſed lady
" ſeynt *Mary*, and all the ſeynts of heven. My body to be
" buryed in the pariſhe churche of Seynt *Pet*r at *Tylton*, before the
" ymage of the bleſſed Trinitie, at o' lady autther. *Itm.* I be-
" queth to reparacon of the ſaid church, for my buryall ther,
" vi *s.* viij *d.* *Item.* I bequeth to the ſaid church a webe of
" land; whiche the churhmaſters of the ſaid churche have in
" their kepyng. *Item.* I bequeth to the high aiot. of the pariſh
" church of *Stokedry*, for tythes by me forgotten, ij *s.* *It*m. I
" bequeth to the reparacons of the ſaid churche of *Stokedry*
" vi *s.* viij *d.* *It*m. I biqueth to the cathedrall churche of
" *Linc.* ij *s.* *It*m. I biqueth to *John Dygby*, my ſon, all my
" rents, lands, and tenementes whiche I have p*r*chaſed, by dede
" or by copyhold, in the townes and fields of *Vipinghm*, *Preſ-*
" *ton*, *Pyſbroke*, and *Elynden*, to have and to hold, to hym and his
" aſſigneys, duryng the terme of his lyff; and aft*r* his deceaſe,
" I will that the ſaid rentes, londes, and tenementes, ſhall re-
" mayne to *Everod Dygby*, my eldeſt ſonne, and to his heyres and
" aſſignes for ever. *Item.* I biqueth to *Alice*, my daughter, all
" my rentes, landes, and tenementes, w*th* all proufetts and co-
" modities to them belongyng, whiche I have p*r*chaſed, by dede
" or by copy, in the townes and feldes of *Hareborow*, *Bowden*, and
" *Foxton*, to have and to hold to hyr, hyr heyres and aſſigneyes
" for ever. *Itm.* I biqueth to the foreſaid *John Dygby*, my ſon,
" ij geldyngs, iij maires for his ploughe, with all barnes and other
" thynges to it belongyng, and alſo a pair of cart wheles unſhode.
" *Itm.* I biqueth to my forſaid doughter *Alice*, a fetherbed, a ma-

" tras, a bolſter of fethures, with pillowes, blanketts, ſhetys, co-
" verletts, and covyng. with all the hangyng of rede ſay perten-
" yng to the bed whiche I now ly in. *Itm.* I biqueth to *Elyn*,
" my dowght. lxxx *l.* of gode and lawfull money, to be payed
" to hir by my ſone *Everode*, within the ſpace of iij yeres next
" following aft^r my deceaſe, if ſhe within that tyme be maryed;
" and if ſhe be not maried within iij yeres next after my deceaſe,
" then I will that my ſone *Everad* ſhall delyv. hir 10 *l.* in gode
" money, and the reſidue of the lxxx *l.* I will be put into ſtock,
" and be occupyed by my ſaid ſonne *Everad* to hir uſe and prou-
" fitt, untill the tyme that ſhe be maryed, and then to be dely-
" vered to hir: and if ſhe deceaſe before that ſhe be maryed, then
" I will that the ſaid reſidew of lxxx *l.* beſids the x *l.* paid to
" her, be gyven and payed to the fynding of a preſte to ſyng for
" my ſoul, as long as the money will extend to, after the diſ-
" crcion of my executo. *Itm.* I biqueth to my ſaid dought.
" *Elyn*, a fetherbed, a matras, a *ſpaiver* w^t hangynge, blankette,
" ſhetis, and coverlitts, and other things to it belongyng, as it
" lies in the chamber called the Norcery, within my place of
" *Stoke* bifor ſaid. *Itm.* I bequeth to *Everad* my ſone, and *Alice*
" my daughter, iiij pair of my beſt and fineſt ſhetis, to be devided
" equallie bitwixt them. *Itm.* I biqueth to my ſaid daughter
" *Elyn*, the next beſt pair of ſhetis that I have, and other v pair
" of fflexyn ſhetys, and ij pair of hardyn ſhetis. *Itm.* I bequeth
" to my daughter *Alice* aforſaid, x other pair of flexyn ſhetis, and
" ii pair of harden ſhetis. *Itm.* I bequeth to my daughter *Kate-*
" *ryn*, nunne at *Sempinghm.* xx *s.* in money, and a pair of flexyn
" ſhete, and a white ſparnar. *Itm.* I bequeth to *Darnegold*, my
" daughter, ij kyne and 12 ewes. *Itm.* I bequeth to my ſonne

" *Everad Dygby*, my gretteſt bras pot, to be kept for a ſtandard " of that hows, and the next bras pott and two little bras pottes, " and halfe a garnyſh of pewter veſſell, with all other ledy fattys, " tubbys, and bolles w^t^in my hows, and my gretteſt bras pane, " w^t^ two other leſſer pannes: and all other my braſs pottes, " panes, and pewt. veſſel, I will be devided betwene *John Dygby* " my ſonne, and *Alice* and *Elyn* my doughters. *Itm.* I biqueth to " my ſaid ſonne *Everod*, a plough, w^t^ all harnes pertenyng to " it, and ſix of my plough horſes, for his ſaid plough, and my " waynes, and viij of my beſt oxen, w^t^ all thinges pertenyng to " the ſame waynes, and ſix of my beſt keyn, and lx of my beſt " ſhepe. *Itm.* I will that the reſidew of all my ſhepe, keyn, " calves, and oxen, not by me biqueſted, divided bitwen *John* " *Dygby* my ſonne, and *Alice* and *Elyn* my forſaid doughters, " equally. *Itm.* I biqueth to *Rowland* of *Lee*, my ſuſters ſonne, " ij keyn and a young black ſter, and vj ewes. *Itm.* I bequeth " to *Everard Aſhby*, my godſon, iiij of my beſt calves, which be " goyng in *Tylton* feilds. *Itm.* I biqueth to *Margaret Kynton*, " my hunte, a matras, a gode coverlitt, a bras pott, a pair of " flexyn ſhete, a kow, and vj ewes, and xiij *s.* iiij *d.* in money, " for hir wages. *Itm.* I biqueth to *Elyn Hall*, my hunte, at *Tyl-* " *ton*, a kow and xl *s.* in money. *Itm.* I biqueth to the pariſhe " church of *Skevyngton* vj *s.* viij *d.* *Itm.* To the pariſhe churche " of *Vpinghm.* x *s.* *Itm.* To the pariſhe churche of *Lidington* " iij *s.* iiij *d.* *Itm.* To the abbot of *Wolſton* vj *s.* viij *d.* and every " chalon. of his hous viij *d.* if they be at my buriall. *Itm.* I gyve " to the couent there, to have *placebo* and *dirige* ſong in their " church for my ſoul, x *s.* *Itm.* I biqueth to Sir *Robert Kyrkby*, " chalon. ther, to py. for my ſoul, xx *s.* *Itm.* I will that my

" executo. doe fynde an able preſt, to ſyng for my ſoull, and the
" ſoulles of my father and mother, and all Criſten ſoules, by the
" ſpace of iij yere next following after my deceaſe, in pariſhe
" church of *Tylton*. The reſidue of all my rentes, londes, and
" tenementes, dettes, and all other my godes, moveable and un-
" moveable, I give and biqueth them to *Everad Dygby*, my eld-
" iſt ſonne and myn heyre, whom I ordeyne and make my ſole
" executor, to pay therwith my dette, and to diſpoſe the reſidew
" thereof att his diſcretion, for the helth of my ſoulle and my
Of *Daliſon*. " friendes. Thyes beryng witneſs, Mr. *Thomas Dalyſon*, pſon. of
Of *Skeffington*. " *Stoke dry*, *William Skevyngton*, *Everod Darby*, and *John Dalyſon*,
Of *Darby*. " gentilmen, Sir *Robart Kyrkby*, chalon. of *Wolſton*, and Sir *Thomas*
Of *Kirkby*. " *Northmpton*, chalon. of Laund, of the diociſe of *Lincoln* above
Of *Northampton*. " reherſed. *E. Watſon.*

" **Tenore** putm. nos *Willmuſ.* permiſſione divinæ *Cant'* Archie-
" pus totius *Anglie* primus et Aplice ſedis legtus notum facimus
" univerſis quod duodecimo die mentis *Februarij* anno Dm.
" millimo quingenteſimo octavo, apud *Lamehith* probatum fuit
" coram nobis ac p. nos approbatur et inſinuatur teſtm. *Everardi*
" *Dygby* defuncti putib. annexu. trents. dum vixit & mortis ſue
" tempore bona in diverſis dioc nre. *Cant.* provinc. cujus pro textu
" ipſius teſtamenti approbatio et inſinuatio ac adminiſtrationis
" bonorum & debitorum conceſſio nec non compoti calculi ſive ra-
" tionarii adminiſtrationis hinor. auditio finaliſq. liberatio ſive di-
" miſſio ab eadm. nos ſolum et inſolidum et non ad alium nobis
" inferiorem cudicem de nre prerogativa et conſuetudine nris
" ac ecclie. pre xpi. tant hactenus quiete pacifice et inculle in hac
" pte. uſitat. et obſuat. ltimeq. preſcript dmonſtrat. notorie perti-

" nere

" nere comiſſaq. fuit admiſtratio om. et ſingulor. bonor. et de-
" bitor: dri. defuncti *Everardo Dygbi* executori in timor. teſta-
" mento noiat. de bene et fidelit. admiſtrando eadm. ac de pleno
" et fideli inuentario omni. &c. ſinglor. bono. et debitoru. timoi.
" conficiend. et nobis citra feſtid. annunciationis beate *Marie*
" Virginis px. futur. exhibendo, nec non de plano et vero com-
" poto calculo ſive ratiotino nobis aut ſucceſſoribus nris. in ea
" pte. redend. ad fta. dei eungelia. in rat dat. die menſis, anno
" Dni. et loco predicto et nre. trans anno ſexto.

" Exam. a. concard. recordia
" *J. Hen. Lilly,*
" *Rouge Roſe.*

" *Everard Digby*
" made his will
" anno 1508.

" *Everard Digby,* eldeſt ſon and heir.	*John Digby.*	*Alice.*	*Ellen.*	*Katharine,* a nun at *Sempringham.*	*Darnegold."*

I NOW return to the period when the family emerged from its misfortune; and in the perſon of Sir *Kenelm*, the ſon of the laſt Sir *Everard*, was reſtored to its former honor, by the uncommon merits of the ſucceſſor. He married *Venetia*, daughter of Sir *Edward Stanley* of *Tongue Caſtle, Shropſhire*, Knight of the Bath. His eldeſt ſon, *Kenelm*, was ſlain in 1648, in the civil wars, at *St. Neots*: his ſecond ſon, *John*, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and ſurvived.

SIR KENELM DIGBY.

vived his father many years. He left by his wife *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Edward Longueville* of *Wolverton*, in this county, Baronet, two daughters; the eldeſt, *Margaret Maria*, married Sir *John Conway* of *Boddruddan*, in *Flintſhire*; the younger, *Charlotta*, married *Richard Moſtyn* of *Penbedw*, in the ſame county, Eſquire. Theſe two gentlemen, in 1704, ſold this manor, with *Stoke Goldington*, and the advowſon of both the churches, to *George Wright*, Eſquire, ſon of the lord keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*; in whoſe poſterity it ſtill remains. By the preceding owners, the reliques of Sir *Kenelm*'s collection came into my country; but the leaving behind the two beautiful buſts of lady *Venetia*, impreſs no favorable idea of their taſte.

PORTRAITS. SOME portraits, belonging to the former poſſeſſors, ſtill keep a place in the houſe. In the parlour is a full-length of old

OLD MR. DIGBY. Mr. *Digby*, father to the unhappy Sir *Everard*. He is repreſented in a cloſe black dreſs, a laced turnover ruff, and with lace at his wriſt: his hair black, his beard round, with one hand on his ſword, the other

HIS LADY. HIS lady, *Mary* daughter of *Francis Neile*, Eſquire, of *Preſtwold* and *Keythorp*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, and widow to the *Staffordſhire* antiquary, *Sampſon Erdeſwik*. Her dreſs is black, pinked with red; has a high fore-top adorned with jewels, a thin upright ruff, round kerchief, a farthingale, with gloves in her hand.

SIR EVERARD. THEIR ſon, the victim to bigotry, is here at full-length, in a black mantle and veſt, the ſleeves ſlaſhed, and pinked with white, large turnover, and turn-ups at his wriſts: one hand holds his gloves; the other is gracefully folded in his mantle.

SIR KENELM. A REMARKABLE portrait, of a young man of large ſize, in a quilled ruff, white jacket, black cloak, purple hoſe, flowered belt,

belt, a bonnet with a white feather in it, flowered belt, with one hand on his ſword. Above him, in a tablet, is repreſented a lady, in a moſt ſupplicatory attitude, with a lute in one hand, and a purſe in the other, offering it to him. He ſtands by her, with averted look, one hand on his breaſt, and with an air which ſhews his rejection of her addreſſes, and horror at the infamy of mercenary love; and as if uttering to her the words inſcribed near to him, *his majora* *.

THIS is a portrait of the famous Sir *Kenelm*, in his youthful days; that prodigy of learning, credulity, valour, and romance, whoſe merits, although mixed with many foibles, entirely obliterated every attention to the memory of his father's infamy. The circumſtance of the lady painted along with him, is a ſtrong confirmation of the truth of the ſtory related by *Lloyd*, that an *Italian* prince, who was childleſs, earneſtly wiſhed that his princeſs might become a mother by Sir *Kenelm*, whom he eſteemed as a juſt model of perfection. It is probable that the princeſs would not have diſobeyed the commands of her lord: but whether the painting alludes to our knight's cruelty on this occaſion, or whether it might not deſcribe the adventure of the *Spaniſh* lady, recorded in an elegant old ballad †, I will not pretend to determine.

IN the long room above ſtairs, is the picture of his beloved wife *Venetia Anaſtatia Stanley*, in a *Roman* habit, with curled locks. In one hand is a ſerpent; the other is on a pair of white doves. LADY VENETIA.

* This portrait is inſcribed on the back *John Digby*; but from the romantic circumſtance attending it, the dreſs, and the likeneſs to other pictures of Sir *Kenelm*, I cannot help ſuppoſing it to be his.

† *Antient Songs and Ballads*, ii. 231.

She

She is painted at *Windſor* in the ſame emblematic manner, but in a different dreſs, and with accompaniments explanatory of the emblems. The doves ſhew her innocency; the ſerpent, which ſhe handles with impunity, ſhews her triumph over the envenomed tongues of the times. We know not the particulars of the ſtory. Lord *Clarendon* muſt allude to her exculpation of the charge, whatſoever it was, when he mentions her as "a lady of an "extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary fame*." In the ſame picture is a genius about to place a wreath on her head. Beneath her is a Cupid, proſtrate: and behind him is Calumny, with two faces, flung down and bound; a beautiful compliment on her victory over Malevolence. Her hair in this picture is light, and differs in color from that in the other. I have heard, from a deſcendant of her's, that ſhe affected different hair-dreſſes, and different-colored eye-brows, to ſee which beſt became her.

Sir *Kenelm* was ſo enamoured with her beauty, that he was ſaid to have attempted to exalt her charms, and preſerve her health, by a variety of whimſical experiments. Among others, that of feeding her with capons fed with the fleſh of vipers †; and that, to improve her complexion, he was perpetually inventing new coſmetics. Probably ſhe fell a victim to theſe arts; for ſhe was found dead in bed, *May* 1ſt, 1633, in the thirty-third year of her age. She was buried in *Chriſtchurch*, *London*, under a large inſu-

* *Lord Clarendon's Life*, 34.

† I am told, that the great ſnail, or *Pomatia*, (*Br. Zool.* iv. N° 128) is found in the neighboring woods, which is its moſt ſouthern reſidence in this iſland. It is of exotic origin. Tradition ſays, it was introduced by Sir *Kenelm*, as a medicine for the uſe of his lady.

lated



Baſire Sc.

BUST of LADY VENETIA DIGBY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

lated tomb of black marble, with her buſt on the top. This periſhed in the great fire; but the form is repreſented in the *Pedigree-book*, and from that engraven in the *Antiquaries Repertory*.

BOTH the pictures are the performances of *Vandyck*. In this at *Gothurſt* are two of her ſons, of a boyiſh age, and in the dreſs of the times.

BUSTS OF LADY VENETIA.

HERE are, beſides, two moſt beautiful buſts of the ſame lady, in braſs; whether by *Le Soeur* or *Fanelli*, I am not certain. One is in the dreſs of the times: an elegant laced handkerchief falls over her ſhoulders, leaving her neck bare. Her hair is curled, braided, twiſted, and formed on the hind part of her head into a circle; beneath which fall elegant locks. On this buſt is inſcribed,

Uxorem vivam amare voluptas, defunctam, religio.

THE other is *a l'antique*. The head is dreſſed in the ſame manner, only bound in a fillet: the drapery covers her breaſt; but ſo artificially, as not to deſtroy the elegancy of the form.

I KNOW of no perſons who are painted in greater variety of forms and places, than this illuſtrious pair: poſſibly becauſe they were the fineſt ſubjects of the times. Mr. *Walpole* is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral moſt exquiſite miniatures of the lady, by *Oliver*, bought from the heirs of *Boddrudan* and *Pembedw*, at a very high price. The moſt valuable is one in a gold caſe, where ſhe is painted in company with her huſband. There is another, ſaid to be painted after ſhe was dead; and four others, in water-colors.

THE ſame gentleman is in poſſeſſion of a beautiful miniature

of her mother, lady *Lucy Percy*, purchaſed at the ſame time. She is dreſſed like a citizen's wife, and with dark hair.

LORD KEEPER WRIGHT.

AMONG other portraits, is a full-length of the lord keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*, in his robes, and a head of Sir *Joſeph Jekyll*, with a long wig and robes. The firſt received his appointment in the year 1700, unfortunately for him, as ſucceſſor to lord *Somers*; whoſe precipitate diſmiſſion, in favor of a Tory, hardly allowed time for reflection on the impropriety of the choice. Sir *Nathan* kept his place till the year 1703, when he was diſmiſſed, not without diſgrace; more through defect of ability than want of integrity: but contemned by both parties.

SIR *Joſeph* was a very different character: a ſtaunch Whig, and a man of great abilities and worth. He died Maſter of the Rolls, in 1738. His wig was probably none of the beſt, if we are to truſt theſe complimentary lines of *Pope* *:

> A horſe-laugh, if you pleaſe, on honeſty;
> A joke on *Jekyll*, or ſome odd old Whig,
> Who never chang'd his principle, or wig.

CHURCH.

THE church is at a little diſtance from the houſe; is new, and very neat, having been rebuilt, in purſuance of the will of *George Wright*, Eſquire, ſon of the keeper. The figures of father and ſon face you as you enter the church: the firſt in his robes; the other in a plain gown: both furniſhed with enormous *Parian* perriwigs.

IN the old church was a grave-ſtone, lying in the chancel, ſup-

* *Epilogue to the Satires.*

poſed

poſed to have been laid over *John de Nouers*, who lived in the time of *Edward* III. The inſcription was in *French* *.

JO : DE : NOVERS : GIST ICI
DIEV : DE : S'ALME : EIT : MERCI : AMEN.

FROM *Gothurſt* I croſſed the *Ouze*, to the reſpectable old houſe of *Tyringham*, (once the ſeat of a family of the ſame name) which ſtands very high in point of antiquity. *Giffard de Tyringham* gave the church of *Tyringham* to the priory of *Tickford*, near *Newport Pagnel*, in 1187. Sir *Roger* was one of the knights who attended *Edward* I. into *Scotland*; and *Roger*, his ſon, was ſheriff of this county as early as the fifteenth of *Richard* II †. A Sir *John Tyringham* had the honor of loſing his head in the cauſe of *Henry* VI; being, with ſeveral others, put to death unheard, in 1461, for the murder of the duke of *York*; that is, for being preſent at the battle of *Wakefield*, where that prince fell by ſome unknown hand. It continued in this ancient family till 1685, when, on the death of Sir *William Tyringham*, it devolved to *John*, ſon of *Edward Backwell*, alderman of *London*, who had married his only daughter. TYRINGHAM.

THE houſe has been neglected for ſome time, but not wholly unfurniſhed. Several family-portraits ſtill continue there: ſuch as a head of lady *Tyringham*, in a yellow laced cap and ruff; of PORTRAITS.

* Communicated by Mr. *Cole*, from church-notes, taken in 1634.

† In 1322, or the fifteenth of *Edward* II. *Roger de Tyringham* was appointed to ſuperintend the eſtates forfeited in this county, on the earl of *Lancaſter*'s rebellion. *Rymer*, iii. 963.

the ſame kind with that in which the famous Mrs. *Turner* went to be hanged, for her concern in *Overbury*'s murder.

A VERY curious picture, full-length, of an aged lady, in a great quilled ruff and gauze cap, diſtended behind, with an enormous gauze veil falling to the ground; a black gown ſpotted with white; jewels, in form of a croſs, on her breaſt; another on her arm, and great ſtrings of pearl round her wriſts. She ſtands beneath a canopy, on which is a crown and coat of arms.

ANOTHER, of a young lady leaning on a chair, in a gauze cap, falling back; yellow petticoat flowered with red, and a feather-fan.

A HALF-LENGTH of Colonel *Backwell*, in blue, gold ſleeves and frogs, a ſaſh; and a battle in view.

EDW. BACKWELL. A SMALL portrait of *Edward Backwell*, Eſquire. He is repreſented in long hair and a flowered gown, with a table by him. I have a fine print of him, given me by the late Mr. *Backwell*, one of his deſcendants. He was, ſays Mr. *Granger*, an alderman of *London* and a banker, of great ability, induſtry, and integrity, and of moſt extenſive credit; but ruined in the reign of *Charles* II. by the infamous project of ſhutting up the Exchequer. He retired to *Holland*, where he died, and was brought over to be interred in the church of *Tyringham*; where he lies embalmed. A glaſs is placed over his face; ſo his viſage may poſſibly be ſeen to this time.

I COULD not but admire a ſpirited picture of a Falcon ſtooping at Bitterns.

IN the hall is a curious table, of an aſh-colored marble. I ſhould call it a polyneſious marble, being veined like a chart filled with little iſlands, nicely ſhaded at their edges.

As

As my curioſity led me to explore the kitchen, I found on the walls the rude portraits of the following fiſh, recorded to be taken in the adjacent river, in the years below-mentioned.

A carp, in 1648,	2 feet	9 inches long.
A pike, in 1658,	3	7.
A bream	2	3½.
A ſalmon,	3	10.
A perch,	2	0.
A ſhad, in 1683,	1	11.

Theſe are the records of rural life; important to thoſe who were perhaps happily diſengaged from the buſtle and cares attendant on politics and diſſipation.

THE adjacent church is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and united with *Filgrave:* it is in the gift of Mr. *Backwell.* The village of *Tyringham* is quite depopulated, and the church of *Filgrave* dilapidated; but the inhabitants of that pariſh make uſe of the church of *Tyringham.*

ABOUT a mile farther, go through the village of *Lathbury*; near which is the church, and a large old houſe. LATHBURY.

A LITTLE farther is *Newport Pagnel:* in former times of dangerous approach, by reaſon of the overflowing of the *Ouze.* This ſmall town ſtands between that river and the *Lovet*, near their junction. Soon after the Conqueſt, it was the property of *William Fitz-Auſculph* *; from him it paſſed to the *Paganels*, or *Painels*, in the reign of *William Rufus*, who continued poſſeſſed of it above a century. *Leland* mentions them as lords of the NEWPORT PAGNEL.

* *Dugdale Baron.* i. 431.

caſtle of *Newport Pagnel* *. On the death of *Gervaſe Pagnel*, in the reign of *Richard* I. this manor became the property of *John de Somerie*, by marriage with *Hawiſe*, daughter of *Gervaſe* †. His ſon *Ralph*, gave king *John* a hundred pounds, and two palfreys, for livery of this lordſhip, and did homage for it. In the reign of *Henry* III. *Roger de Somerie* forfeited his lands, for neglecting (on ſummons) to receive the honor of knighthood ‡. The king then granted the farm of this place to *Walter de Kirkham* for life, quitting him of ſuits to county and hundred, and of aid to ſheriffs and his bailiffs; and that, when the king or his heirs ſhould tallage their manors and demeſnes, the ſaid *Walter* might by himſelf, and to his own uſe, tallage the ſaid manor in like form as it might be tallaged if it were in the king's hand ‖. But I find that it afterwards reverted to the *Someries*. In the reign of *Edward* II. it was conveyed to *Thomas de Botetourt*, by his marriage with *Joan*, one of the ſiſters of *John de Somerie*, laſt male heir §. I now loſe ſight of the ſucceſſion, and can only ſay, that it continued a place of ſtrength till the civil wars of the laſt century, when its ſtrength was demoliſhed, or, according to the phraſe of the time, ſlighted, by order of parlement, in 1646 **.

LACE MANUFACTURE.

IT flouriſhes greatly, by means of the lace manufacture, which we ſtole from the *Flemings*, and introduced with great ſucceſs into this county. There is ſcarcely a door to be ſeen, during ſummer, in moſt of the towns, but what is occupied by ſome induſtrious

* *Leland Itin.* i. 26. † *Dugdale Baron.* i. 612. ‡ The ſame, p. 613. ‖ *Madox Antiq. Exch.* i. 418. § *Dugdale Baron.* ii. 46.
** *Whitelock*, 167, 236.

pale-faced

pale-faced laſs; their ſedentary trade forbidding the roſe to bloom in their ſickly cheeks.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; was an impropriation belonging to the neighboring abbey of *Tickford*; and is in the gift of the crown. CHURCH.

Here were three hoſpitals, founded in early times. That by *John de Somerie*, about the year 1280, ſtill ſurvives, for three poor men, and the ſame number of poor women; having been refounded by *Anne* of *Denmark*, and from her is called *Queen Anne's Hoſpital*. The vicar of *Newport*, for the time being, is appointed maſter *. HOSPITALS.

ABOUT eight miles from *Newport*, at the forty-four mile-ſtone, at *Hogſty-houſe*, enter the county of

B E D F O R D,

on *Woburn Sands*, ſeated on the extremity of the range of hills which traverſe the eaſt end of the former county, and contain the pariſhes of the three *Brickhills*. Near the road ſide are the noted pits of fullers earth, that invaluable ſubſtance, which is ſuppoſed to give that great ſuperiority to the *Britiſh* cloth (honeſtly worked) over that of other nations. WOBURN SANDS. FULLERS EARTH.

THE beds over this important marl are, firſtly, ſeveral layers of reddiſh ſand, to the thickneſs of ſix yards; then ſucceeds a ſtratum of ſand-ſtone, of the ſame color; beneath which, for ſeven or eight yards more, the ſand is again continued to the fullers earth; the upper part of which, being impure, or mixed with ſand, is

* *Tanner*, 33.

ſlung aſide, the reſt taken up for uſe. The earth lies in layers; under which is a bed of rough white free-ſtone, about two feet thick, and under that ſand; beyond that the laborers never have penetrated.

The great uſe of this earth is cleanſing the cloth, or imbibing the tar, greaſe, and tallow, which are ſo frequently employed by the ſhepherds, in healing the external diſeaſes which ſheep are liable to; neither can the wool be worked, ſpun, or woven, unleſs it be well greaſed. All this greaſe muſt be gotten out, before the cloths are fit to wear. Other countries either want this ſpecies of earth, or have it in leſs perfection. The *Britiſh* legiſlature therefore have, from the days of *Charles* I. guarded againſt the exportation, under ſevere penalties. The *Romans* attended to the fulling buſineſs by their *lex Metella*, which was made expreſsly to regulate the manufacture *. They uſed various kinds of earth: the *cimolia*, the *ſarda* (which came from *Sardinia*) and the *umbrica*. The two firſt were white; the latter might be allied to ours, *creſcit in macerando*. It ſwells in water †; a property of the true marls. But the application of earths in the woollen manufacture, and for the cleanſing purpoſes, was of very early times: — *But who may*

* Neque enim pigebit hanc quoque partem attingere, cum lex *Metella* extet fullonibus dicta, quem *C. Flaminius, L. Æmilius*, cenſores dedere ad populum ferendam. Adeo omnia majoribus curæ fuere. Ergo ordo hic eſt: primum abluitur veſtis *Sardâ*, dein ſulphure ſuffitur: mox deſquamatur *Cimolia* quæ eſt coloris veri. *Plinii Hiſt. Nat.* lib. xxxv. c. 17. — The fineſt foreign earth of this kind, is what the prince of *Biſcari* ſent me from *Sicily*, under the title of *Terra Chiamata* ſaponara *della quale ſi ſervono quei Paeſani per lavare i pannilini.*

† *Plin.* ibid.

abide

abide the day of his coming, and who ſhall ſtand when He appeareth? for He is like a refiner's fire, and like FULLERS SOPE *.

WOBURN TOWN.

AT a ſmall diſtance from hence lies the little town of *Woburn*, in which is a free-ſchool, founded by *Francis* I. earl of *Bedford*, and a charity-ſchool for thirty boys, by *Wriotheſly* duke of *Bedford*.

CHURCH.

The church was built by the laſt abbot of *Woburn* †, and belonged to that religious houſe; having been a chapel to *Birchmore*, a church long ſince demoliſhed. This place is of exempt juriſdiction, under the patronage of the adjacent great family ‡. The ſteeple is oddly disjoined from the church. The chancel has been very elegantly fitted up with ſtucco by the late duke. The pulpit is a pretty piece of *gothic* carving, probably coeval with the abbey.

TOMBS.

A NEAT monument of Sir *Francis Stanton* is preſerved here; who, with his lady, is kneeling at an altar.

IN the ſouth aile ſtood a grey marble, robbed of the figure of a prieſt under a large canopy, and four coats of arms, with the inſcription entire.

Hic jacet *Joh*ˢ *Morton*, filius quondā *Johes Morton*, de *Portſgrave*, domini de *Lovelſbury*, qī obiit in die cōmemorcōis Sci *Pauli*, anno Dni Millmo C. C. C. nonageſimo quarto. Quor aīe ppicietur *Deus* ‖.

IN the eaſt window were the arms of *Robert Vere* earl of *Oxford*, impaling *Samford*; the laſt, in right of his wife *Alice*, daughter and heireſs to *Gilbert* lord *Samford*, chamberlain to *Elinor*, conſort to *Edward* I. ‖

* *Malachi* iii. 2. † *Willis*, ii. 4. ‡ *Eſton*, 211.

‖ Theſe two particulars I collect from Mr. *Cole*'s papers.

ABBEY.

AT a little diſtance from the town was ſituated the abbey, founded, in 1145, by *Hugh de Bolebec*, a nobleman of great property in this neighborhood; who, inſpired by God, made a viſit to the abbot of *Fountains*, to adviſe with him about his pious deſign *. The abbot encouraged him to proceed; and *Hugh* erected the buildings, endowed them, and peopled them with monks of the *Ciſtercian* order, and placed over them, as firſt abbot, *Alan*, brought from the monaſtery of *St. Mary*, at *York* †. The place proſpered, by ſeveral benefactions; and at the diſſolution, was found, according to *Dugdale*, to be poſſeſſed of revenues to the amount of £. 391. 18 *s.* 2 *d.* a year, or to £. 430. 13 *s.* 11 *d.* according to *Speed* ‡.

THE laſt abbot, *Robert Hobbs*, was hanged at *Woburn*, in *March* 1537, for not acknowleging the king's ſupremacy. The monaſtery and its revenues, in 1547, were granted by *Edward* VI. to lord *Ruſſel*, ſoon after created earl of *Bedford* by the ſame prince. No one profited ſo greatly by the plunder of the church as this family: the fortune, even to the preſent time, doth principally originate from gifts of this nature. To the grant of *Woburn* it owes much of its property in this county, and in *Bucks*; to that of the rich abbey of *Taviſtoke*, vaſt fortunes and intereſt in *Devonſhire*; and, to render them more extenſive, that of *Dunkeſwell* was added. The donation of *Thorney* abbey gave him an amazing tract of fens in *Cambridgeſhire*, together with a great revenue. *Melchburn* abbey (I ſhould have before ſaid) increaſed his property in *Bedfordſhire*; the priory of *Caſtle Hymel* gave him footing in

* *Dugdale Monaſt.* i. 829. † *Willis*, ii. 4. ‡ *Tanner*, 4.

Northamptonſhire; and he came in for parcels of the appurtenance of *St. Alban's*, and *Mountgrace* in *Yorkſhire*; not to mention the houſe of the friars preachers in *Exeter*, with the revenues belonging to the foundation: and finally, the eſtate about *Covent Garden*, with a field adjoining, called *The Seven Acres*, on which *Long Acre* is built, appertenances to the convent of *Weſtminſter*; the firſt, a garden belonging to the abbot.

THE ſuperſtitious will ſtand amazed, that no ſignal judgment has overtaken the children of ſacrilege; yet no houſe in *Britain* has thriven more than the houſe of *Ruſſel*.

HOUSE. THE houſe is ſituated in a very pleaſant park, well wooded, but defective in water; the ſeveral pieces being too much divided, and the dams too conſpicuous. The preſent houſe was built by the late duke, excepting a paltry grotto, by *Inigo Jones* (which ſhews that his taſte was ſuperior to ſuch childiſh performances) and the great ſtables, which were part of the antient cloiſters, and ſtill preſerve their pillars and vaulted roof. The offices are alſo the work of the late duke, and form two magnificent but plain buildings, at a ſmall diſtance from the manſion.

PORTRAITS. THIS houſe is a treaſure of paintings; of portraits of the great, now illuſtrious by their figure they make in the eyes of poſterity, undazzled with their wealth, rank, power, or qualifications, mental or corporeal, which concealed their failings, and made them paſs at leſt unnoticed openly by their cotemporaries. They now undergo a poſthumous trial, and, like the *Egyptians* of old, receive cenſure or praiſe according to their reſpective merits.

THE firſt which ſtruck me was a lady, who defied the ſtricteſt

RACHEL LADY RUSSEL.

ſcrutiny; a ſmall full-length, in widow's weeds, with her head reclined on one hand, and a book by her; with a countenance full of deep and ſilent ſorrow: the ſad relict of the virtuous lord RUSSEL, and daughter to the good and great *Wriotheſly* earl of *Southampton*. I imagine her in the third month of her affliction, filled with the following meditation:

"LORD, let me underſtand the reaſon of theſe dark and "wounding providences, that I ſink not under the diſcourage- "ment of my own thoughts. I know I have deſerved my pu- "niſhment, and will be ſilent under it; but yet ſecretly my heart "mourns, becauſe I have not the dear companion and ſharer of "my joys and ſorrows: I want him to talk with, to eat, and "ſleep with. All theſe things are irkſome to me now: the day "unwelcome, and the night ſo too. All company and meals I "would avoid, if it might be; yet all this is, that I enjoy not the "world in my own way; and this ſure hinders my comfort. "When I ſee my children before me, I remember the pleaſure he "took in them! This makes my heart to ſhrink. Can I regret "his quitting a leſſer good for a bigger? O! if I did ſtedfaſtly "believe, I could not be dejected! But I will not injure myſelf, "to ſay I offer my mind any inferior conſolation to ſupply this "loſs: no, I moſt willingly forſake this world, this vexatious, "troubleſome world, in which I have no other buſineſs but to rid "my ſoul from ſin; ſecure, by faith and a good conſcience, my "eternal intereſt; with patience and courage bear my eminent "misfortunes, and ever hereafter be above the ſmiles and frowns "of it; and when I have done the remnant of the work ap- "pointed me on earth, then joyfully wait for the heavenly per- "fection, in GOD's good time; when, by his infinite mercy, I

"may

"may be accounted worthy to enter in the ſame place of reſt and "repoſe, where he is gone for whom only I grieve *."

LADY JANE SEYMOUR.

I NOW turn my eyes to a lady, whoſe felicity conſiſted in a different fate; in being early cut off from the embraces of a capricious tyrant, whoſe inconſtancy and whoſe luſts would probably have involved her in miſery, had not heaven, in its mercy, taken her to itſelf. Lady *Jane Seymour*, the lady in queſtion, became queen to *Henry* VIII. in 1536, and was releaſed from him by death, 1537. The portrait expreſſes the elegance of her perſon. She is dreſſed in red, with great gold net-work ſleeves, and rich in jewels. Her print, among the illuſtrious heads, does her little juſtice.

PHILIP AND MARY.

THAT gloomy inſipid pair, *Philip* II. and his conſort *Mary*, are painted in ſmall full-lengths, by Sir *Antonio More*. The firſt of theſe ungracious figures is dreſſed in a black jacket, with gold ſleeves and hoſe; the queen ſitting, in a black-and-gold petticoat, and furred ſleeves. Her black conic cap is faced with gold and jewels. A rich chain of great pearls and ſmall vaſes, red and gold, are other ornaments to our bigotted ſovereign. The date is 1553. Sir *Antonio* was ſent from *Spain* to draw her picture; ſo has placed them in a ſcene of aukward courtſhip; for they were not married till the following year.

ED. COURTENEY EARL OF DEVONSHIRE.

ANOTHER remarkable portrait, by the ſame painter, is that of *Edward Courteney*, laſt earl of *Devonſhire* of his name; who, for his nearneſs in blood to the crown, was impriſoned by the jealous *Henry*, from the age of ten till about that of twenty-eight. His daughter *Mary* ſet him at liberty, and wooed him to ſhare the kingdom with her. He rejected her offer, in preference to her ſiſter

* *Lady Ruſſel's Letters*, Letter vi.

Elizabeth;

Elizabeth; for which, and ſome falſe ſuſpicion of diſaffection, he ſuffered another impriſonment with *Elizabeth*. He was ſoon releaſed. He quitted the kingdom, as prudence directed, and died at the age of thirty, at *Padua*.

He is repreſented as a handſome man, with ſhort brown hair, and a yellow beard, a dark jacket, with white ſleeves, and breeches; behind him is a ruined tower; beneath him this inſcription, expreſſive of his misfortunes:

En! puer et inſons et adhuc juvenilibus annis:
Annos bis ſeptem carcere cluſus eram.
Me pater his tenuit vinclis, quæ filia ſolvit:
Sors mea ſic tandem vertitur a ſuperis.

Fourteen long years in ſtrict captivity,
Tyrant-condemn'd, I paſs'd my early bloom,
'Till pity bade the generous daughter free
A guiltleſs captive, and reverſe my doom. R. W.

Sir Philip Sydney.

Sir *Philip Sydney* is painted in the twenty-ſecond year of his age; in a quilled ruff, white ſlaſhed jacket, a three-quarter length. He was a deſerved favorite of queen *Elizabeth:* who well might think the court deficient without him; for, to uncommon knowlege, valour, and virtuous gallantry, was joined a romantic ſpirit, congenial with that of his royal miſtreſs. His romance of *Arcadia* is not reliſhed at preſent: it may be tedious; but the morality, I fear, renders it diſguſting to our age. It is too replete with innocence to be reliſhed. Sir *Philip* was to the *Engliſh*, what the Chevalier *Bayard* was to the *French, Un Chevalier ſans peur, et ſans reproches.* Both were ſtrongly tinctured with enthuſiaſtic virtue: both died in the field with the higheſt ſentiments of piety.

I lament

I LAMENT that the portraits are not placed in chronological order: I muſt give them as I found them. *Iſabella*, daughter to *Henry Bennet* earl of *Arlington*, and wife to the firſt duke of *Grafton*, is repreſented a half-length, in white, with long flowing hair, very handſome.

ISABELLA DUTCHESS OF GRAFTON.

IN one of theſe apartments is a head of the duke of *Monmouth*.

DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

A CAPITAL picture of the plague. The dead bodies appear infectious, by the attitudes of the living. To increaſe the horror, the artiſt has placed a live infant by its dead mother: a circumſtance not unknown in the dreadful peſtilence in *London*, of 1665. By *Nicholas Pouſſin*.

A FINE view of *Pont Neuf*, with numbers of figures, by *Wovermans*.

IN the green drawing-room is a fine landſcape by *Claude Lorrain*; with a view of the ſea. The figures are ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes.

David, and *Abigail* averting his wrath. Her beauty and ſuppliant looks are admirable. By *Lucca Jordano*.

A LANDSCAPE, by *G. Pouſſin*; with the figure of an old man begging.

FROM hence I croſſed through the hall, a low room, ſupported by eight pillars, into

THE DINING-ROOM. In this apartment are four pieces, repreſenting *Alexander*'s campaigns, by old *Parocel*. The firſt is a repoſe after a march: he and his companions feaſting under a tree. Two others are battles.

A LANDSCAPE, by Mr. *Gainſborough*; containing cattle, figures,

and an antient tree: a piece that would do credit to the beſt maſters.

FAMILY PICTURES.

IN THE COFFEE-ROOM is a large family-picture, by *Jervis*, of *Elizabeth Howland*, dutcheſs to the firſt *Wriotheſley* duke of *Bedford*, in her weeds, with her four children. Above her, in the back part of the picture, hangs the portrait of her lord; the ſame who built *Covent Garden* church, and was called *The good Duke*.

IN another apartment is a large picture, repreſenting the preſent dutcheſs, preſenting her daughter (the dutcheſs of *Marlborough*) to *Minerva*, the Sciences, and Graces; painted by *Hamilton*, an artiſt ſettled, I believe, at *Rome*.

A FULL-LENGTH of a nobleman, in a hat with a red crown and feather, ſquare black beard, red ear-rings and ſtockings: in his robes, with a white rod in his hand. This was brought from *Thornhaugh*, a ſeat of the family in *Northamptonſhire*.

OPPOSITE to him is a portrait of a lady, in black, a red-and-white petticoat, flat ruff, and a great ſtring of pearls acroſs her breaſt.

LADY DIANA AND ANNE RUSSEL.

Two children in one piece, lady *Diana* and lady *Anne Ruſſel*, daughters of *William*, firſt duke of *Bedford*. They had the misfortune of being poiſoned, by eating ſome noxious berries which they met with. Lady *Anne* died; lady *Diana* ſurvived, and is again painted, in more advanced life, by Sir *Peter Lely*.

A MAN, with his jacket grey, breeches red, ſhort hair, and ſmall beard; a ſtick in his hand, and helmet by him. Date 1592, *æt.* 28.

ELIZABETH BRUGES.

Elizabeth Bruges, or *Bridges*, aged 14, 1589, painted in a flat ſtile, by *Hieronymo di Cuſtodio*, of *Antwerp*. She is repreſented in

 black,

black, flowered with white, with full ſleeves, a gold chain, a great pearl ſet in gold on one ſhoulder, and a gold ornament on the other. This lady was eldeſt daughter to *Giles* lord *Chandos*, and wife to Sir *John Kenneda*, Knight *: ſhe dying childleſs, the whole fortune of her family devolved to his ſecond ſiſter, *Catherine* counteſs of *Bedford*.

LUCY COUNTESS OF BEDFORD.

In this room is a full-length of that fantaſtic lady, *Lucy* counteſs of *Bedford*, in a dancing attitude, dreſſed in as fantaſtic a habit, with an immenſe tranſparent veil diſtended behind her. I have ſpoken ſufficiently of this lady elſewhere †; ſo ſhall add nothing more, but that her vanity and extravagance met with no check under the rule of her quiet ſpouſe *Edward* earl of *Bedford*, whom ſhe ſurvived only one year.

A STRANGE figure of a man, in black, half-length, in a cloſe black cap, and a letter in his hand, directed to *Pr. de Naſſau*. I am informed, by a very able herald, that, from the arms on the picture, the perſonage repreſented is the *Count de Naſſau-Uranien Naſſau*.

In the billiard-room is a curious painted pedigree.

THE *arras* hangings fall over the doors, in the old faſhion. The lifting up of ſuch hangings have often given opportunity for dreadful aſſaſſinations.

PRESENT DUTCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

In the paſſage-room is a portrait of the preſent dutcheſs of *Marlborough*.

JAMES EARL OF CARLISLE.

James earl of *Carliſle* ‡, in long hair, buff coat, and red ſaſh.

* *Dugdale's Baronage*, ii. 395. There is another picture of her in the gallery.

† *Tour Scotland* 1772, part ii. p. 220.

‡ See a full account of him, *Tour Scotl.* 1772, part ii. p. 84.

SIR EDW. STRADLING.

SIR *Edward Stradling*, of *St. Donet's*, in *South Wales*. A head, with whiſkers, a turnover, and black dreſs. I imagine him to be the gentleman who had a regiment under *Charles* I; who was taken priſoner at the battle of *Edgehill*, and who died on his releaſe at *Oxford*.

THE Angel haſtening the departure of *Lot* out of *Sodom*, by *Rubens*. Small.

LORD *Francis Ruſſel*, a miniature, in black dreſs.

RUBENS and his two wives. Heads.

A BOY and girl, by *Morillio*.

THE LIBRARY, with a coved roof, painted by *Cypriani* and *Rebecca*. *Apollo* and the Muſes by the firſt; the other ſubjects by the latter.

IN the green room is a ſingular picture of *Ignatius Loyola*, in black, with a dog behind him, kneeling to the apparition of our Saviour in the clouds, by *Baſſan*.

TWO, by *Roſa di Tivoli*.

AN Aſcenſion, a fine piece, by *Sebaſtian Ricci*. The confuſion and terror of the ſoldiers are inimitably expreſſed.

A BATTLE, by *Pandolfo*.

THE caſtle of St. *Angelo*, by *Lucatelli*.

A MAN'S head, in which is a noble appearance of contrition and hope, by *Baleſtra*.

AN old woman's head, by *Guido*.

IN the little blue room is a fine full-length of a nobleman, in a black-and-gold veſt, and a high-crowned hat in his hand. On the back ground is a curtain, almoſt concealing a lady; of whom nothing but one hand and part of her petticoat is ſeen. By this is *Ætatis*. 1614. *Ly I.*

THE muſic-room is ſmall, but elegant, ſtuccoed and gilt. Several oval compartments, and prettily filled with paintings *in clare obſcur*, by *Cypriani* and *Rebecca*.

A PORTRAIT, called *Lucy* counteſs of *Bedford*, in a white ſatin gown worked with colors, a laced ſingle ruff, and a long ſcarlet velvet cloak hanging gracefully, with one arm folded in it. On her head is a pearl coronet, and pearls on her wriſts. In the back ground ſhe appears in a garden, in the true attitude of ſtately diſdain, bent half back, in ſcorn of a poor gentleman bowing to the very ground. Unfortunately for her lover, it is probable that *Donne* had juſt told her,

LUCY? COUNTESS OF BEDFORD.

Out from your chariot morning breaks at night,
And falſifies both computations, ſo;
Since a new world doth riſe here from your light,
We your new creatures by new reck'nings go.
This ſhows that you from nature lothly ſtray,
Thus ſuffer not an artificial day.

In this you have made the court the *antipodes*,
And will'd your delegate, the vulgar ſunne,
To doe profane autumnal offices,
Whilſt here to you wee ſacrificers runne.
In all religions as much care hath bin
Of temples frames and beauty', as rites within *.

HEADS of lions, by *Rubens*.

* *Donne's Poems*, p. 80. This portrait is ſo extremely unlike others of this lady, that I doubt whether it was deſigned for her.

THE *Iſraelites* carrying the ark, by *Parocel.*

A FEMALE dwarf; dwarf to *Catherine*, queen to *Charles* II.

ROBERT EARL OF ESSEX.

IN the upper dining-room is a full-length portrait of the well-known unfortunate *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, in white. The queen's paſſion for *Eſſex* certainly was not founded on the beauty of his perſon. His beard was red, his hair black, his perſon ſtrong, but without elegance, his gait ungraceful *. But the queen was far paſt the heyday of her blood: ſhe was ſtruck with his romantic valour, with his ſeeming attachment to her perſon, and, I may add, with the violence of his paſſions; for her majeſty, like the reſt of her ſex, probably

Stoop'd to the forward and the bold.

At length his preſumption increaſed with her favor: her fears overcame her affection, and, after many ſtruggles, at length conſigned him to the ſcaffold; having thoroughly worked himſelf out of her *gracious conceit* †.

CATHERINE COUNTESS OF BEDFORD.

Catherine counteſs of *Bedford*, wife to *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, and daughter to *Giles Bruges*, third lord *Chandos*. Her dreſs is a pearl coronet, and hair flowing below her waiſt, a worked gown, and red mantle: a fine full-length.

EDWARD EARL OF BEDFORD.

Edward earl of *Ruſſel*, ſitting. He is dreſſed in black-and-gold, with a high-crown hat; his hand in a ſaſh, being gouty. This nobleman was an exception to the good underſtanding this family is bleſt with; and unluckily was matched with a lady whoſe vanity and expences were boundleſs.

* *Reliquiæ Wottianæ*, 3d ed. 170. † The ſame, 165.

LORD

LORD TREASURER *Burleigh*, the able ſtateſman of *Elizabeth*; a favorite, whom ſhe choſe, as ſhe expreſſed it, not for his *bad legs, but for his good head**. His maxims did not quite agree with thoſe of the miniſters of later days; for he held, *That nothing could be for the advantage of the prince, which makes anyway againſt his reputation:* wherefore he never would ſuffer the rents of lands to be raiſed, nor the old tenants to be put out †. TREASURER BURLEIGH.

THIS great ſtateſman is repreſented ſitting. His countenance comely, his beard grey, his gown black and furred, and adorned with a gold chain. His miſtreſs loſt this faithful ſervant in 1598, aged ſeventy-ſeven.

HIS ſecond ſon is placed near him, ſtanding: a mean, little, deformed figure, poſſeſſed of his father's abilities, but mixed with deceit and treachery. His ſervices to his maſter and his country, will give him rank among the greateſt miniſters; but his ſhare in bringing the great *Raleigh* to the ſcaffold, and the dark part he acted, in ſecretly precipitating the generous, unſuſpecting *Eſſex* to his ruin, will ever remain indelible blots on him as a man. His dreſs is that of the *Spaniſh* nation (though he was averſe to its politics) a black jacket and cloak, which add no grace to his figure. ROBERT EARL OF SALISBURY.

NEXT is the portrait of Sir *William Ruſſel* (afterwards duke of *Bedford)* when young. He is dreſſed in robes of the order of the Bath, leaning on his ſword; and by him a dwarf, aged thirty-two. On the picture is inſcribed *Johannes Priwezer*, di *Hungaria*, fecit. 1627: a painter of merit, but whoſe works are rare. There is SIR WILLIAM RUSSEL, FIRST DUKE OF BEDFORD.

* *Lloyd's Worthies*, i. 360. † *Cambden's Eliz.*

another

another portrait of him in the gallery, a full-length, in a long wig, and, I think, the robes of the Garter.

HIS DUTCHESS. *Anne*, daughter of that infamous pair, *Robert Car* earl of *Somerſet* and his counteſs, is painted by *Vandyck*, in blue, drawing on a glove: a moſt beautiful half-length. She was the wife of Sir *William Ruſſel*, above mentioned, married to him in the year 1637. She proved worthy of the alliance ſhe made. It is ſaid that ſhe was ignorant of her mother's diſhonor, till ſhe read it in a pamphlet ſhe found accidentally left in a window. It is added, that ſhe was ſo ſtruck with this detection of her parents guilt, that ſhe fell down in a fit, and was found ſenſeleſs, with the book open before her. She died on *May* 10th, 1684. The anecdote is omitted in the hiſtories of the family, probably to avoid the revival of a diſgraceful tale. *Francis* earl of *Bedford* was ſo averſe to the alliance, that he gave his ſon leave to chuſe a wife out of any family but that. Oppoſition uſually ſtimulates deſire: the young couple's affections were only increaſed. At length the king interpoſed, and, ſending the duke of *Lenox* to urge the earl to conſent, the match was brought about. *Somerſet*, now reduced to poverty, acted a generous part; ſelling his houſe at *Chiſwick*, plate, jewels, and furniture, to raiſe a fortune for his daughter of twelve thouſand pounds, which the earl of *Bedford* demanded; ſaying, that ſeeing her affections were ſettled, he choſe rather to undo himſelf than make her unhappy *.

THE SECOND FRANCIS EARL OF BEDFORD. HER father-in-law, the ſecond *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, by *Vandyck*; full-length, in black, with light hair and ſhort peaked

* *Britiſh. Biogr.* v. 3534.

beard;

beard; painted in 1636, aged forty-eight. He died in 1641, and left behind him a diſtinguiſhed character. He was of the popular party; but of ſuch an excellent underſtanding, ſo good a heart, and of ſuch great moderation, that it is ſuppoſed, that, had he lived, his influence with his friends would have been exerted to have compoſed the unhappy violences of the times. This was the nobleman who undertook, and ſucceeded in the arduous attempt of draining the vaſt fen in *Cambridgeſhire*, called *The Great Level*; containing three hundred and ſix thouſand acres *.

In the ſaloon is a fine half-length of a man, by *Titian*.

Cain ſlaying *Abel*, by *Guido*.

A BEAUTIFUL young woman waſhing, with an old man by her: a moſt pleaſing picture, by *Le Moine*.

OVER the chimney is a full-length of the earl of *Briſtol*, and Sir *William Ruſſel* (afterwards earl of *Bedford*). The former is in black; the other in red. A copy from *Vandyck*. EARL OF BRISTOL AND SIR W. RUSSEL.

LATE king of *France*: full-length.

ANGELS flying: a very graceful painting, by *Morillio*.

THE Laſt Supper, by *Tintoret*.

THE viſion of our Saviour's paſſion to admiring ſpectators. God appears above, and angels ſupport the croſs. By *Luca Jordano*.

Two landſcapes, by *Pouſſin*.

IN the blue drawing-room is an exquiſite picture of *Joſeph* expounding the dream to *Pharaoh*'s baker. The laſt, ſitting, with vaſt and eager attention in his countenance. In *Joſeph* ap-

* *Dugdale on Embanking*, 344.

pears

pears vaſt concern, at his aſſured foreknowlege of the fatal prediction. By *Rembrandt*. Near it is a portrait of that great painter, by himſelf.

In the *French* dreſſing-room is a ſtriking reſemblance of the preſent dutcheſs of *Bedford*; and in the gallery is a very fine full-length of her worthy huſband, the late duke, repreſented ſitting, in his robes.

A Madonna and child, by *Guercino*.

A Magdalene, by *An. Caracci*.

Anne Countess of Warwick.

Anne counteſs of *Warwick*, daughter to the firſt *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, and wife to *Ambroſe Dudley* earl of *Warwick*. The date is 1600. She is in her full age, and dreſſed in black and gold, with white-and-ſtriped ſleeves.

In the ſtate dreſſing-room are numbers of ſmall pieces. A fine landſcape, with figures, by *Cuyp*: *Oliver Cromwell*, repreſented in a field of battle: two very fine ſmall views of rock and wood, by *Salvator Roſa*: a ſea view, by *Vandevelde*: a holy family, by *Simon de Peſaro*: the child ſeizing on a crown of thorns, out of a baſket of flowers, in preference to the moſt exquiſite of the aſſemblage; the turn of his head beautiful: a *Magdalen*, by *Hannibal Carracci*: and a horſe in a ſtable, by *Wouverman*: another *Magdalen*, by *Treviſiani*: a fine bright landſcape, by *Claude Lorrain*; two, by *Salvator Roſa*; one, by *Cuyp*; and two humorous *Dutch* pieces, by *Both*, merit attention.

Lord and Lady Tavistoke.

Late lord and lady *Taviſtoke*. His lordſhip in a red gown, furred. He is again repreſented in another room, in the uniform of the *Dunſtable* Hunt.

Gallery.

The gallery; a room unparalleled for its valuable and inſtructive number of portraits: their hiſtory would make a volume.

I can only pretend to point out ſome principal facts, that the ſpectator, who may honor me with his company through this illuſtrious aſſemblage, may not have to reproach me, with ſuffering him to depart wholly uninformed.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSEL.

THE firſt I ſhall point out, is a head of lord WILLIAM RUSSEL, the ſad victim to his virtuous deſign of preſerving our liberties and conſtitution from the attempts of as abandoned a ſet of men as ever governed theſe kingdoms. True patriotiſm, not ambition nor intereſt, directed his intentions. Poſterity muſt applaud his unavailing engagements, with due cenſure of the *Machiavelian* neceſſity of taking off ſo dangerous an oppoſer of the machinations of his enemies. The law of politics gives ſanction to the removal of every obſtacle to the deſigns of ſtateſmen. At the ſame time, we never ſhould leſſen our admiration and pity of the generous characters who fell ſacrifices to their hopes of delivering purified to their deſcendants, the corrupted government of their own days. To attempt to clear lord RUSSEL from the ſhare in ſo glorious a deſign, would be to deprive him of a moſt brilliant part of his character. His integrity and ingenuity would not ſuffer even himſelf to deny that part of the charge. Let that remain unimpeached, ſince he continues ſo perfectly acquitted of the moſt diſtant deſign of making aſſaſſination a means; or of intriguing with a foreign monarch, the moſt repugnant to our religion and freedom, to bring about ſo deſired an end.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON.

OVER the door is Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, in a black dreſs, furred*. By *Zucchero*.

* See p. 245 of this volume.

SIR *Nicholas Throgmorton.*

SIR ED. GORGES. SIR *Ed. Gorges?* a head.

SIR JOSSELYN PERCY. ANOTHER head, of Sir *Joſſelyn Percy*, ſeventh ſon of *Henry*, eighth earl of *Northumberland*. He and his brother *Charles* were concerned in the earl of *Eſſex*'s inſurrection. Both received their pardons: and *Joſſelyn* ſurvived till 1631.

COMPTROLLER ROGERS. ANOTHER, of a gentleman of the name of *Rogers*, comptroller to queen *Elizabeth*. I imagine him to have been Sir *Edward Rogers:* a perſon of ſome conſideration at the time of her acceſſion; for he was one of the few who waited on her at *Hatfield*, on the death of queen *Mary*, and formed one of the privy-council held there on that great event *.

THOMAS EARL OF EXETER. *Thomas* earl of *Exeter*, eldeſt ſon to the great *Burleigh*, is painted, a full-length.

NOTWITHSTANDING this nobleman was inferior in abilities to his younger brother, yet was he a man of ſpirit and of parts. He ſerved as volunteer at the ſiege of *Edinburgh* caſtle, in 1573; diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars in the Low Countries; and, with his brother, ſerved on board the fleet which had the honor of defeating the *Spaniſh* armada. He entered alſo into the romantic gallantries of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, and was a knight-tilter in the tournaments performed for the amuſement of her illuſtrious lover the duke of *Anjou*, in 1581. In the following reign he was employed as a man of buſineſs; was created earl of

* *Carte* iii. 355. Perhaps *Rogers* of *Briaſton*, in *Dorſetſhire*. There was a Sir *John Rogers*, who died in 1566; poſſibly *Carte* might miſtake the Chriſtian name.

Exeter;

Exeter; and finiſhed his courſe, aged eighty, in *February*, 1622.

CHARLES BRANDON.

NEAR him is the head of *Charles Brandon* duke of *Suffolk*, ſon of Sir *William Brandon*, ſtandard-bearer to *Henry* VII. ſlain in the battle of *Boſworth*. His dreſs is black, with red ſleeves, with the collar of the Garter and the George. His beard is white; his countenance bluff, not unlike that of his maſter, *Henry* VIII. Their qualities, happily for the favorite, were different; for the inſcription with truth ſays, that he was "gratioſe with "*Henry* VIII.; void of deſpyte; moſt fortunate to the end; *never* "in diſpleaſure with his kynge." He was brought up with his maſter, and juſtly beloved by him for his noble qualities, for his goodly perſon, courage, and conformity of diſpoſition (I ſuppoſe only) in all his exerciſes and paſtimes *. He was a principal figure in every tilt and tournament. In his younger days (1510) he appeared at *Weſtminſter* in the ſolemn juſts, held in honor of *Catherine* of *Arragon*, in the dreſs of a recluſe, begging of her highneſs permiſſion to run in her preſence; which obtained, he inſtantly flung off his weeds, and came out all armed. He ſignalized himſelf at the juſts at *Tournay*, in 1511, inſtituted by *Margaret* princeſs of *Caſtile*, in compliment to his royal maſter. The place was flagged with black marble, and the horſes of the knights ſhod with felt, to prevent them from ſlipping †. He here won the heart of the fair foundreſs of the entertainment; but fortune reſerved him for another princeſs.

IN 1514 he performed amazing deeds of arms at *St. Dennis*,

* *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 35. † The ſame, 41.

at the coronation of the youthful *Mary*, ſiſter to *Henry*, on her marriage with the aged and decrepid *Louis* XII. The good king, ſays *Henault*, forgot his age, and met with death in her arms in leſs than three months. This opened the way to the poſſeſſion of the beautiful dowager. Her heart was loſt to him at the preceding tournaments; in which ſhe had opportunity to compare her feeble bridegroom with the dexterity, the grace, and ſtrength of her valiant knight; who, at ſingle combat, overthrew man and horſe. The *French*, envious of his proweſs, introduced into the liſts a gigantic *German*, in hopes of bringing the *Engliſh* hero into diſgrace. He treated the *Almain* ſo roughly, that the *French* interfered; but, in a ſecond trial, *Suffolk* caught him round the neck, and pummelled him ſo ſeverely about the head, that they were obliged to convey the fellow away ſecretly; who had been ſurreptitiouſly introduced in diſguiſe, merely on account of his great ſtrength *.

Mary, on the death of her royal conſort, propoſed to *Suffolk*, and gave him only four days to conſider of the offer †. This ſeems concerted, to ſave her lover from the fury of *Henry*, for daring to look up to a dowager of *France*, and, what was more, his ſiſter. His maſter, fortunately, favored the match. He continued beloved by the king to the end of his life; after ſeeing the following knights and attendants on the conjugal feſtivities, the earl of *Devonſhire*, lord *Leonard Grey*, Sir *Nicholas Carew*, and *Anna Bullein*, ſent headleſs to their graves. But *Charles* went off triumphant with his royal ſpouſe; carried with him her jewels, to

* *Halle*, xlix. *Holinſhed*, 833. † *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 54.

the

the amount of 200,000 crowns; the famous diamond *le mirroir de Naples*; and ſecured her jointure of ſixty thouſand crowns *. He married almoſt as many wives as his maſter, leaving his fourth to ſurvive him. He died univerſally lamented, in *Auguſt* 1545, and was buried magnificently, at the expence of his maſter; his loſs being one of the few things that touched his hardened heart.

EDW. CLINTON, FIRST EARL OF LINCOLN.

Edward Clinton, firſt earl of *Lincoln*, ſitting: a half-length, in black, a ſhort ruff, bonnet, and with his George. By *Cornelius Ketel*, the whimſical artiſt, who took it into his head to lay aſide his bruſhes, and paint with his fingers only; and at length, finding thoſe tools too eaſy, undertook to paint with his toes †. This nobleman was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of his age, and ſhone equally as a ſoldier and a ſailor; for, during the reigns of *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*, there were ſcarcely any expeditions in which he did not ſignalize himſelf. He was lord great admiral for thirty years; counſellor to three princes; and of unſpotted reputation. In an advanced age, he married for his third wife the fair *Geraldine*, the ſubject of the gallant earl of *Surrey*'s affection, and of his amorous Muſe. Their union never took place. It is probable that ſhe deſerted him; for ſoon after his ſonnet, deſcriptive of the fair,

"From *Tuſcane* came my ladies worthy race."

follow ſeveral others, complaining of his hard lot, in experiencing

* *Herbert*, 55. † Mr. WALPOLE, i. 138, 139.

the ſcorn and inconſtancy of his miſtreſs; but what affects him moſt is, the giving the preference to a lover of meaner rank.

I know (though ſhe ſay nay, and would it well withſtand)
When in hir grace thou yeldeſt the moſt, ſhe bare thee but in hand.
I ſee her pleaſant cheere in chiefeſt of thy ſuite,
When thou art gone I ſee him come that gathers up the fruite;
And eke in thy reſpecte, I ſee the baſe degree
Of him to whom ſhe gave the heart that promiſed was to thee *.

The lady, like many other beauties, humiliated by years, at length reſigned the noon of her charms to this antient peer; who quitted her and the world in 1585.

THE FAIR GERALDINE.

In this room is the portrait of *Geraldine* herſelf, a head. Her hair yellow: her face, a proof how much beauty depends on fancy: her dreſs far from elegant.

JOHN RUSSEL, FIRST EARL OF BEDFORD.

A HEAD of *John Ruſſel*, firſt earl of *Bedford*, a profile, with a long white beard, and the George hanging from his neck. This gentleman was the founder of the family, and owed his riſe to his merit and accompliſhment. *Philip* archduke of *Auſtria*, being, in 1508, driven by a ſtorm on the coaſt of *Dorſetſhire*, was entertained by Sir *Thomas Trenchard*; who ſent for his neighbor, Mr. *Ruſſel*, who was ſkilled in the languages, to wait on his highneſs. The duke was ſo pleaſed with his converſation, as to inſiſt on his going with him to the king, then at *Windſor*. *Henry*, at the recommendation of the duke, took him into his ſervice. In the following reign he advanced in fortune with vaſt rapidity.

* Folio 11. edition 1585.

He

He fortunately was cotemporary with the fall of monaſtic life, and obtained vaſt grants of the poſſeſſions of the church. *Edward* VI. created him earl of *Bedford*. The laſt act of his life was a voyage to *Spain*, to bring over *Philip* II. (grandſon of the prince to whom he owed his riſe) to eſpouſe his royal miſtreſs. He died in *March* 1555, and lies buried at *Cheneis*, in *Buckinghamſhire*, with his lady; by whom he acquired that eſtate. The church of *Cheneis*, from that time, became the *æterna domus* of all this great family, and contains a moſt ſuperb collection of different-faſhioned monuments.

AMBROSE EARL OF WARWICK.

Ambroſe Dudley earl of *Warwick*, a head, with a bonnet, black dreſs, the George pendent. His third wife, lady *Anne*, daughter to *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, in black-and-white ſleeves, and a black body.

HENRY EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

A HALF-LENGTH of *Henry* earl of *Southampton*, by *Solomon* de *Caus**; with ſhort grey hair; in black, with points round his waiſt, a flat ruff, leaning on a chair, with a mantle over one arm. This nobleman was friend to the earl of *Eſſex*, and through friendſhip, not diſaffection, attended him in the mad and deſperate inſurrection which brought the favorite to the block. The plea was admitted: he was condemned, but reprieved; and continued in the Tower till the acceſſion of *James* I. when he was inſtantly reſtored to his honors and eſtate. By reaſon of his love to the earl of *Eſſex*, he never was on good terms with the miniſter, the earl of *Saliſbury*. He was one that attended *Mansfield*'s

* MR. WALPOLE, i. 20.

army into the *Netherlands*, and died in 1624, at *Bergen op Zoom*, of a fever, contracted in that fatal expedition.

THOMAS EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON. *Thomas* earl of *Southampton*, in black, with a ſtar on his mantle.

SIR WM. RUSSEL LORD THORNHAUGH. SIR *William Ruſſel*, in a black ſlaſhed veſt. He was lord deputy of *Ireland* in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, in 1594: a wiſe and moſt gallant commander, and ſucceſsful in various expeditions againſt the rebels; but not brooking a divided power with the general, Sir *John Norris*, was, at his own requeſt, recalled. He was created by *James* I. baron of *Thornhaugh*, and died in 1613.

HIS LADY. HIS lady is painted, dreſſed in great ſleeves. She was daughter of *Edward Long*, Eſquire, of *Thingay*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, and died two years before her lord.

THEIR ſon *Francis*, afterwards earl of *Bedford*, is painted in his childhood, in white, with green hoſe; with a hawk on his hand, and two dogs in couples near him.

LUCY COUNTESS OF BEDFORD. ANOTHER portrait of *Lucy* counteſs of *Bedford*, exactly reſembling that at *Alloa*.

A FULL-LENGTH of *Catherine*, wife of the ſecond *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, full-length, in black, with roſes in her hand.

EDWARD EARL OF MANCHESTER. *Edward* earl of *Mancheſter*, lord chamberlain to *Charles* II. Long hair and robes.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. QUEEN *Elizabeth*, full-length, with a rich gown, white, embroidered with flowers, and a fan of feathers in her hand. I find that her majeſty would condeſcend to accept of the ſmalleſt preſent, as a mark of her ſubjects love; for, in paſſing through a Doctor *Puddin*'s houſe, in her way to the celebrated wedding of Mrs.

Mrs. *Anne Ruſſel* with lord *Herbert*, ſhe did the Doctor the honor of accepting from him a fan *en paſſant* *.

FIRST FRANCIS EARL OF BEDFORD,

THE firſt *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, with a long white beard and furred robe, and George pendent; a head. Another illuſtrious perſonage of this houſe, who diſcharged ſeveral great offices in the reigns of *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. Such was his hoſpitality, that the latter uſed to ſay of him, that *he made all the beggars*. He died, aged fifty-eight, on the 28th of *July* 1585, the day after his third ſon, Sir *Francis*, was ſlain, happily unknowing of the misfortune.

AND HIS BROTHER.

THIS youth, and his elder brother *Edward* lord *Ruſſel*, are repreſented in ſmall full-lengths, in two paintings; and ſo alike, as ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed: both dreſſed in white cloſe jackets, and black-and-gold cloaks, and black bonnets. The date by lord *Edward*, is *æt.* 22, 1573. He is repreſented graſping in one hand ſome ſnakes, with this motto, *Fides homini, ſerpentibus fraus:* and in the back ground he is placed ſtanding in a labyrinth, and above is inſcribed, *Fata viam invenient.* This young nobleman alſo died before his father.

HIS brother *Francis* has his accompaniments not leſs ſingular. A lady, ſeemingly in diſtreſs, is repreſented ſitting in the back ground, ſurrounded with ſnakes, a dragon, crocodile, and cock. At a diſtance the ſea, with a ſhip under full ſail. The ſtory is not well known; but it certainly alludes to a family tranſaction ſimilar to that in *Otway*'s *Orphan*, and gave riſe to it. He, by the attendants, was perhaps the *Polydore* of the hiſtory. *Edward*

* *Sydney Papers*, ii. 203.

ſeems by his motto, *Fides homini, ſerpentibus fraus*, to have been the *Caſtalio*, conſcious of his own integrity, and indignant at the perfidy of his brother. The ſhip alludes to the deſertion of the lady. If it conveyed Sir *Francis* to *Scotland*, it was to his puniſhment; for he fell there on *July* 27th, 1585, in a border fray.

HENRY DANVERS EARL OF DANBY.

A FULL-LENGTH of *Henry Danvers*, created baron *Dauntſey* by *James* I. and earl of *Danby* by *Charles* I; a full-length, by *Vandyck*. His beard ſquare and yellow; his jacket black; over that a red mantle, furred and laced with gold. His rich armour lies by him. Near him is written *Omnia præcepi*. He was ſon of Sir *John Danvers* of *Dauntſey*, in *Wiltſhire*, by *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of *John Nevil* lord *Latimer* *. His elder brother, Sir *Charles Danvers*, loſt his head for his concern in *Eſſex*'s inſurrection. *James*, who on all occaſions teſtified his reſpect to that unhappy nobleman, countenanced every family who ſuffered in his cauſe; accordingly, had *Danvers* reſtored in blood. Beſides a peerage, he made him governor of *Guernſey* for life. *Charles* promoted him to an earldom, and created him knight of the Garter. He paſſed his life as a ſoldier, under *Maurice* prince of *Orange*, in the Low Countries; under *Henry* IV. in *France*; and under the earl of *Eſſex* and lord *Monjoy*, in *Ireland* †. At length, in 1644, died, as his epitaph ſays, at his houſe of *Cornbury Park*, *Oxfordſhire*, full of honor, wounds (verified in the portrait, by a great patch on his forehead) and days, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age. Beſides his military glory, we may add that of founding the phyſic-garden at *Chelſea*, in 1632; purchaſing for that

* *Dugdale Baron.* ii. 416.

† See his Epitaph, *ibid.* and in *Lloyd's Worthies*, ii. 263.

uſe the ground, (once the *Jews* cemetery) and incloſing it with a wall and beautiful gate, at the expence of five * thouſand pounds.

AN earl of *Rutland*, a full-length, in a rich flowered jacket, red full ſkirts, a ſingle laced ruff, ſhort hair and beard, brown boots: a plumed helmet near him. He wears the honor of the George. From his boots (a faſhionable part of dreſs in the time of *James* I. and *Charles* I.) I ſuſpect him to be *Francis* earl of *Rutland*, who commanded the fleet which convoyed *Charles*, when prince of *Wales*, in his return from his romantic expedition into *Spain*. This nobleman died in 1632. AN EARL OF RUTLAND.

Giles, the third lord *Chandos*, in a high-crowned hat, white jacket, black gown laced with ſilver, ſhort hair and beard. *Æt.* 43, 1589. He died in 1594. GILES LORD CHANDOS.

HIS lady, *Frances*, daughter of the firſt earl of *Lincoln*, in a great ruff, a black dreſs rich in pearls; *æt.* 37, 1589: lived till the year 1623. HIS LADY.

LADY *Anne Ayſcough*, eldeſt daughter of the firſt earl of *Lincoln*, and wife to *William Ayſcough*, ſon to Sir *Francis Ayſcough*, of *Lincolnſhire*. LADY ANNE AYSCOUGH.

A HEAD of *Catherine*, youngeſt daughter to the treaſurer, earl of *Suffolk*, and wife to *William* earl of *Saliſbury*. She is in a flowered dreſs; her ruff worked with gold; and her breaſts naked. CATHERINE COUNTESS OF SALISBURY.

THE head of her infamous ſiſter, *Anne* counteſs of *Somerſet*, is placed over one of the doors, dreſſed in black, ſtriped with white, and her ruff and ruffles ſtarched with yellow. This faſhion ſoon COUNTESS OF SOMERSET.

* *Wood's Hiſt. Oxon.* lib. ii. 45. and *Dugdale*, as above.

expired; for her bawd and creature, Mrs. *Turner*, went to *Tyburn* in a yellow ruff, and put the wearers out of conceit with it. I need not enlarge on the well-known marriage and divorce of this lady from the earl of *Eſſex*. They are too well known to be inſiſted on; as is her weakneſs, in having recourſe to the impoſtor *Forman* for philtres to debilitate *Eſſex*, and impel the affections of *Somerſet* towards her. Her wickedneſs, in procuring the death of *Overbury*, who obſtructed this union; her ſudden fall, and confeſſion of guilt on her trial, need no repetition. Her earl avowed his innocency; he had been more covert in his proceedings. Her paſſions were more violent, her reſentments greater, and, of courſe, her caution leſs. They both obtained an unmerited pardon, or rather reprieve, being confined in the Tower till the year 1622, and then confined, by way of indulgence, in the houſe of lord *Wallingford*. The little delicacy which people of rank too frequently ſhew, by countenancing the vices of their equals, was conſpicuous at this time. The counteſs felt their pity, and was viſited even by the ſtern *Anne Clifford*. *Somerſet* lived with his lady, after their confinement, with the ſtrongeſt mutual hatred: the certain conſequence of vicious aſſociations. He died in the year 1645*: ſhe, before him. In her end may be read a fine leſſon on the vengeance of Providence on the complicated wickedneſs of her life. It may be held up as a mirror to poſterity, perſuaſive to virtue, and teach that Heaven inflicted a finite puniſhment on the criminal, in mercy to her, and as a warning to future generations. I give the relation (filthy as it is) in the

* *Dugdale Baron.* ii. 426.

Appendix;

Appendix; but hope the utility of the moral will excuſe the groſſneſs of the tale.

In this gallery is a full-length of a nobleman, in a black jacket, double ruff, brown boots, and a ſtick in his hand: armour by him: a manly figure, with ſhort black hair and ſquare beard: miſcalled *Car* earl of *Somerſet*, this lady's huſband. I forget whether the print among the illuſtrious heads, (vol. ii. 19.) was not copied from this. But *Car* was a perſon of effeminate features, and light hair.

A portrait of a very different character follows, in the head of lady *Cook*, dated 1585, *æt.* 44. She has on a quilled ruff; is dreſſed in black, richly ornamented with pearls. I apprehend this lady to have been the wife of the ſon of Sir *Anthony Cook*, one of the tutors to *Edward* VI. and diſtinguiſhed by being father to five daughters, the wonders of their age for intellectual accompliſhments. LADY COOK.

Margaret counteſs of *Cumberland*, is dreſſed much like the former. She was youngeſt daughter to the firſt *Francis* earl of *Bedford*, and wife to the celebrated *George Clifford* earl of *Cumberland* *. MARGARET COUNTESS OF CUMBERLAND.

Lady *Bindloſs*, wife to Sir *Francis Bindloſs*, of *Berwick*, near *Lancaſter*, and daughter to *Thomas*, third lord *Delawar*. LADY BINDLOSS.

Lady *Wimbledon*, wife of lord *Wimbledon*. LADY WIMBLEDON.

Chriſtiana, daughter to *Edward* lord *Bruce*, of *Kinloſs*, and wife to the ſecond *William* earl of *Devonſhire*; a ſmall head, with long hair: her dreſs white †. This lady, who is leſs talked of than CHRISTIANA COUNTESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

* For an account of both, ſee my *Tour in Scotland*, vol. iii. 355.

† Eleven others, of the ſame ſize with the portrait of this lady, hang up in this gallery; copies, by a painter of the name of *Ruſſel*.

others, was by far the moſt illuſtrious character of the age in which ſhe lived. Her virtues, domeſtic and public, were of the moſt exalted kind. Hoſpitality, charity, and piety, were in her pre-eminent. I ſpeak not of her great maternal cares; nature dictates that, more or leſs, in all the ſex: but her abilities in the management of the vaſt affairs of her family, perplexed with numberleſs litigations, gave her a diſtinguiſhed character. She at leſt equalled her lord in loyalty, and was indefatigable in inciting the nobility, who had quitted the cauſe of majeſty, to expiate their error. After the battle of *Worceſter*, ſhe lived three years in privacy at her brother's houſe at *Ampthill*, and had correſpondence with ſeveral great perſonages, on the ſubject of reſtoring the exiled king. The reſerved *Monk* had ſuch an opinion of her prudence, as to communicate to her the ſignal by which ſhe might know his intentions on that ſubject. She lived in high eſteem, to a very advanced age; died in 1674, and was interred by her beloved lord, at *Derby*.

It is no wonder that ſo illuſtrious a character ſhould attract the powers of the poets. She had the honor of being celebrated by one equal in rank to her own. That accompliſhed nobleman *William* earl of *Pembroke*, wrote ſeveral poems to her, and dedicated a collection of them to her. "There is wit and eaſe in ſeveral; but a "great want of correction, and often of harmony. The follow-"ing is the leſt faulty *;" the ſubject,

* Communicated to me by Mr. Walpole; who is in poſſeſſion of this very ſcarce book: a thin ſmall quarto, publiſhed in 1660. It conſiſts of the earl's Poems, and Reſponſes by Sir *Benjamin Ruddier*; and other poems, by both, on other ſubjects. See *Royal Authors*, i. 192; alſo p. 234 of this *Tour*, for a farther account of this noble poet.

That

That he would not be beloved.

Diſdain me ſtill, that I may ever love;
For who his love enjoys can love no more:
The war once paſt, with peace men cowards prove,
And ſhips return'd, do rot upon the ſhore.
Then tho' thou frown, I'll ſay thou art moſt fair,
And ſtill I'll love, tho' ſtill I muſt deſpair.
As heat to life, ſo is deſire to love;
For theſe once quench'd, both life and love are done.
Let not my ſighs nor tears thy virtue move;
Like baſeſt metals, do not melt too ſoon:
Laugh at my woes, although I ever mourn:
Love ſurfeits with rewards; his nurſe is ſcorn.

FROM *Woburn*, for the ſake of variety, I left the great road, and, croſſing the county, went through the village of *Ridgemont*, and, ſoon after, through that of *Millbrook*, whoſe church is pleaſantly ſeated on the bluff point of a hill. About two miles farther, reach *Ampthill*, a ſmall market-town, on a riſing ground, noted in old times for the magnificent manſion built by lord *Fanhope*, as *Leland* ſays, with *ſuch ſpoiles that he wanne in Fraunce* *. It had four or five fair towers of ſtone in the inner ward, beſide the baſſe court †. It was worthy the princeſs for whom it is ſuppoſed he built it, *Elizabeth* dutcheſs of *Exeter*, and ſiſter to *Henry* IV. This hero was ſon of Sir *John Cornwall*: his mother, niece to the duke of *Britany*, who was delivered of him at ſea. He was uſually ſtiled *green Cornwall*, from the color of that element. He roſe by his merit; was celebrated for deeds of arms and acts of chivalry, and thoſe equally

AMPTHILL.

LORD FANHOPE.

* *Itin.* i. 115. † The ſame.

in

in the field, and in the liſts of arms. At *York* he fought and vanquiſhed, in the preſence of *Henry* IV. two valiant knights; one a *Frenchman*, the other an *Italian*. In reward for his proweſs, *Henry* created him knight of the Garter. He ſignalized himſelf at the battle of *Azincourt*, where he took priſoner *Louis de Bourbon* count of *Vendome*, and had his ranſom confirmed to him *, with which he might have built the houſe; for it ſeems to be the *ſpoiles* alluded to by *Leland*. In reward for his ſervices, he was created by *Henry* VI. baron of *Fanhope* and *Millbrook*; and died in 1443. He had no lawful iſſue; neither were the large grants made to him by the crown, for more than term of life; ſo that they reverted on his deceaſe.

The place was afterwards beſtowed by *Edward* IV. on *Edmund* lord *Grey*. The gift was not (as *Leland* ſuppoſes) founded on the ruin of lord *Fanhope*, after the battle of *Northampton*; for that event did not take place till ſeventeen years after *Fanhope* died peaceably in his bed. It continued in the family of the *Greys* till the death of *Richard* earl of *Kent*, who made it over to *Henry* VIII. That prince added it to the crown, and erected it, with the great eſtate belonging to it, into the *honour of Ampthill* †. Here was the reſidence of the injured princeſs *Catherine* of *Arragon*, during the period that her divorce was in agitation; and from hence ſhe was cited to appear before the commiſſioners, then ſitting at *Dunſtable* ‡. About the year 1774, *John* earl of

* *Sandford's Genealog. Hiſt.* 258.

† *Cambden*, i. 340.

‡ She died at *Kimbolton*, in *Huntingdonſhire*, on the 8th of *January*, 1535-6.

Oſſory,

Offory, on the ſite of the caſtle, erected a gothic column (deſigned by Mr. *Eſſex*) to perpetuate the memory of this ill-fated queen, with the following elegant inſcription:

In days of old, here *Ampthill*'s towers were ſeen,
The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen;
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears;
Here blinded zeal ſuſtain'd her ſinking years:
Yet Freedom hence her radiant banner wav'd,
And Love aveng'd a realm by prieſts enſlav'd;
From *Catherine*'s wrongs a nation's bliſs was ſpread,
And *Luther*'s light from *Henry*'s lawleſs bed.

Johannes Fitz-Patrick,
Comes de Ossory, poſuit, 1773.

CHURCH.

THE only remarkable thing I obſerved in the church, was a mural monument in memory of *Richard Nicolls*, governor of *Long Iſland* after the expulſion of the *Dutch*. He was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the duke of *York*, and was ſlain in the celebrated engagement of *May* 28th, 1672, attending his royal highneſs on board of his ſhip. What is ſingular in this monument is, the preſervation of the very ball with which he was killed, a five or ſix pounder; which is placed within the pediment, inlaid in the marble; and on the molding of the pediment, on each ſide of the bullet, are the words,

Inſtrumentum mortis et immortalitis.

MR. *Sandford* * has given a plate of the figures of Sir *John*

* *Geneal. Hiſt.* 259.

Cornwal and his wife, as painted in a window of this church. They are either loſt, or I have overlooked them. They are repreſented kneeling, and both with mantles of their arms over them: ſhe in her ducal coronet. Between them, at top, is a banner with her arms; at bottom, his arms included in the Garter.

AMPTHILL PARK. FROM the town I deſcended to *Ampthill Park*, the ſeat of the earl of *Oſſory*: a modern houſe, plain and neat, with eleven windows in front, and wings. Within, is the portrait of *Richard* lord *Gowran*, in his robes: he was anceſtor to the noble owner, and married, in 1718, to *Anne*, younger daughter of Sir *John Robinſon* of *Farning Wood*, in *Northamptonſhire*, her anceſtor. Sir *John Robinſon*'s portrait is preſerved here: a half-length, in a great wig, cravat, ſaſh, and buff coat. He was an eminent loyaliſt; was lord mayor of *London* in 1663, and lieutenant of the Tower, from the Reſtoration to the time of his death. His double employ is expreſſed by a diſtant view of the Tower, and the gold chain placed by him on a table.

THE indiſcreet prelate *Laud*, is admirably painted by *Vandyck*.

CATHERINE CORNARO. HERE is a full-length of *Catherine Cornaro*, queen of *Cyprus*: a bulky woman, in black, with flaxen hair, much curled. This diſtinguiſhed female was daughter to *Mark Cornaro*, the moſt illuſtrious of the *Venetian* families. *James Luſignan*, or *James* the Baſtard, king of *Cyprus*, in order to ſtrengthen himſelf in his throne, demanded, by his ambaſſador, a wife out of the republic of *Venice*. The ſenate fixed on this lady, adopted her as their own, and ſtiled her, from its tutelar ſaint, the *daughter of St. Mark*. She reigned long in that iſland, and governed fifteen years

years after the death of her huſband. He had left the ſenate of *Venice* protectors of her, and the child with which ſhe was pregnant at the time of that event. The infant ſon lived only ten months; and the *Venetian* ſtate conſidered itſelf as heir to the kingdom, in right of its daughter *Catherine*. Apprehenſions aroſe, that the *Turkiſh* emperor *Bajazet*, and the *Chriſtian* monarch *Ferdinand*, had deſigns on it: they determined to fruſtrate both, and ſent *George Cornaro*, brother to the queen, to aſſiſt her in the government. By his eloquence, he ſucceeded in the arduous taſk of perſuading a lady out of her love of power. He promiſed her regal ſtate in her native county. She accepted the terms, and erected the *Venetian* ſtandard in her capital; and, on her arrival at *Venice*, was met by the whole ſenate, and the ladies of rank, and received, during life, every mark of eſteem which her patriotiſm merited; with a magnificent eſtabliſhment, equal to the dignity ſhe had ſo generouſly quitted. This event happened about the year 1489 *.

CARDINAL INFANT.

Albert archduke of *Auſtria*, commonly called the *Cardinal Infant*, in black, a great ruff, and with a ſword. He was fifth ſon of the emperor *Maximilian* II. and was originally brought up in the church; became cardinal, and had the archbiſhopric of *Toledo* conferred on him. His talents were more fitted for the field and cabinet. Accordingly, we find him in univerſal eſteem, for his prudent adminiſtration as regent of *Portugal*; and a brave and enterprizing general in the Low Countries, in the reign of *Philip* II. who had inveſted him with their government. In the

* *Gratiani's Wars of Cyprus*, 10, 11.

year 1598, *Philip* beſtowed on him his daughter, the *infanta Iſabella*, and with her the ſovereignty of the *Netherlands*. Under him was undertaken the famous ſiege of *Oſtend*, which coſt the *Spaniards* a hundred thouſand men. He lived till the year 1621, and died univerſally lamented by his ſubjects. He was a patron of the arts. He was ſo ſtruck with the merit of *Rubens*, that he detained that able painter ſome time at *Antwerp*; and to him we owe the portrait of this illuſtrious prince *.

HERE is a fine half-length of a general, by *Baroccio*; an artiſt who died at a great age, in 1612. The perſon is repreſented with light hair and whiſkers, a hat, armour, and red ſaſh.

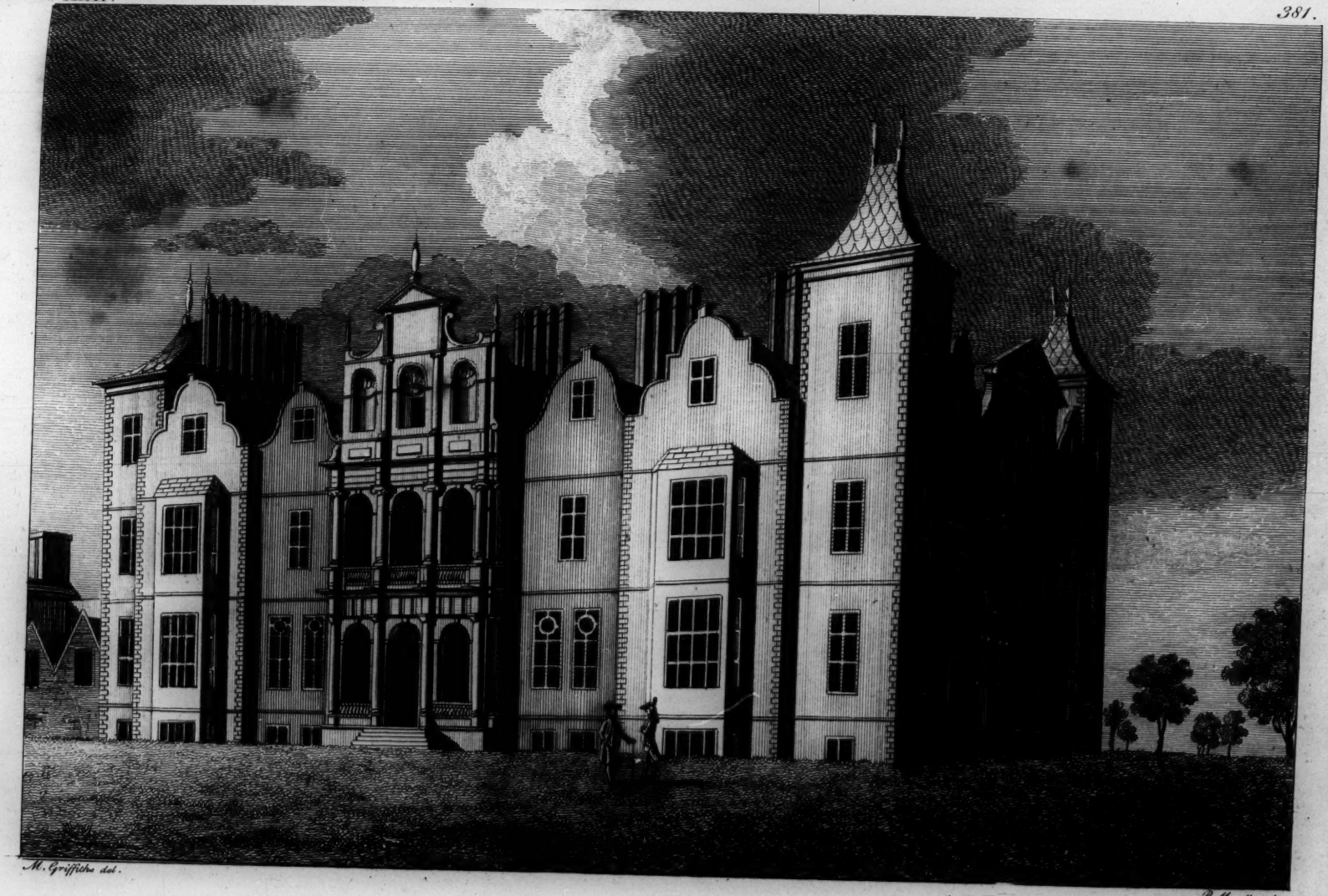
A CONVERSATION; conſiſting of *Edward* late duke of *York*, lord *Oſſory*, lord *Palmerſton*, *Topham Beauclerk*, colonel *H. St. John*, and Sir *William Boothby*: done when they were at *Florence*, by *Brompton*.

Ampthill Park, and that of *Houghton*, contiguous to it, were granted by *James* I. to Sir *Edward Bruce* of *Kinloſs* (a favorite, brought by his majeſty out of *Scotland*) or to his ſon *Thomas* earl of *Elgin*. It continued for ſome time in his poſterity, earls of *Elgin* and of *Ayleſbury*. It became, about the year 1690 (by purchaſe) the property of lord *Aſhburnham*, who built the houſe; which ſtill retains nearly the original form. It was alienated by *John*, the firſt earl of that title, between the years 1720 and 1730, to lord viſcount *Fitz-William*. His lordſhip ſold it, in the year 1736, to lady *Gowran*, grandmother to the preſent lord *Oſſory*.

HOUGHTON PARK. FROM hence is a very ſhort ride to *Houghton Park*, formerly part of the eſtate of *Ampthill*. As ſoon as that honor was alienated from the crown, the earl of *Elgin* pulled down the old caſtle,

* *Anecdotes of Painting*, ii. 81.

and



M. Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

HOUGHTON.

BRITISH MUSEUM

and built what is now called *Houghton Houſe*, and incloſed the park which goes by that name; and then *Old Ampthill Park* became only the ſecond park to the ſeat. The houſe is ſeated on a bold eminence, and commands a fine view. Two of the fronts are very beautiful; each has an elegant portico and loggio above. On the intervening ſpace are variety of cyphers, devices, and creſts; ſuch as bears and ragged ſtaves, ſtaves and palms, crowned lions and crowns, and beards of arrows, or hedge-hogs and porcupines *. Some of theſe certainly relate to the *Sydnies*. This gave riſe to the aſſertion of the editor of *Cambden*, that it was built by the counteſs of *Pembroke*,

Sydney's ſiſter, *Pembroke*'s mother;

and that the model was contrived by her brother, the incomparable Sir *Philip Sydney*, in his *Arcadia*. From the letters on the ſouth front, I. R. with a crown over them, it is evident that the houſe was built in the time of *James* I; and, as there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that *Inigo Jones* was the architect, it is poſſible that he might have been recommended by that lady, wife to *William* earl of *Pembroke*, one of *Inigo*'s great patrons; from whoſe deſigns the earl built the noble front of his ſeat at *Wilton*. Let this be admitted, we are not to wonder at ſeeing the devices of her beloved brother ornamenting a place, with which ſhe might have no connections, but thoſe of friendſhip.

The portico and loggio are of ſtone, and ornamented with

* In an old edition of the *Arcadia*, date 1629, is a hedge-hog, or porcupine, as a creſt to the top of a frontiſpiece. A proof, perhaps, of a *Sydney* being concerned in the plan.

columns

columns of the Doric and Ionic orders: the reſt of the houſe is of brick. The fronts are unequal; one being a hundred and twenty-two feet in extent; the other, only ſeventy-three feet ſix inches.

THE houſe and manor were purchaſed by the late duke of *Bedford*, from *Charles* earl of *Ayleſbury*, and with it the ſtewardſhip of the honor of *Ampthill*, hold under the crown.

HOUGHTON CONQUEST.

THIS place muſt not be confounded with *Houghton Conqueſt*: a very antient houſe, at the foot of the hill. This had been the property of the very old family of the *Conqueſts*, and was purchaſed, with the manor, from the laſt Mr. *Conqueſt*, by the late earl of *Oſſory*.

TOMBS IN MAULDEN CHURCH.

I DID not leave the neighborhood without viſiting the church of *Maulden*, a mile or two to the eaſt of *Ampthill*. This is noted for the octagonal *mauſoleum* erected by *Thomas Bruce* earl of *Elgin*, in honor of his ſecond wife *Diana*, daughter of *William* lord *Burghly*, and by her firſt huſband counteſs of *Oxford*. Her tomb, of white marble, is placed in the center. On it is a ſarcophagus, or at leſt what was deſigned to repreſent one; out of which riſes a miſerable figure of the counteſs in her ſhroud: on whom the country people, by a very apt ſimilitude, have beſtowed the title of *The lady in the punch-bowl*. In a niche in the wall of the building is the buſt of her huſband, with long hair, a ſhort beard, and turnover; and on the floor is another buſt (I think) of her ſon-in-law, *Robert* earl of *Elgin*, placed at a reſpectable diſtance, as well as the other, for the reaſon given in the inſcription, *Eminus ſtantes venerabundi, quaſi contemplabuntur* *.

* See the whole epitaph in the *Appendix*. *Thomas* earl of *Elgin* died in 1663; the counteſs in 1654.

In the church are the braſſes of *Richard Faldo* and his family, inlaid on a tomb of ſhell-marble.

After a ſhort ride, I reached the large houſe of *Wreſt*, ſeated in a low and wet park, croſſed with formal rows of trees. The pleaſure-grounds have, ſince their firſt creation, been corrected by *Brown:* his hand appears particularly in a noble ſerpentine river. Several parts are graced with obeliſks, pavilions, and other buildings, the taſte of the age before.

> From his melon-ground the peaſant ſlave
> Had rudely ruſh'd, and levell'd *Merlin*'s cave.

In the quarters of the wilderneſs are to be ſeen two cenotaphs, for the late duke and dutcheſs, erected by the duke himſelf: and, if you gain a ſteep aſcent, from the hill-houſe is a moſt extenſive view of the country. The front is plain and extenſive. Within, is a great court. This place is the property of the earl of *Hardwick*, in right of his lady *Jemima*, marchioneſs *Grey*, daughter to *John* earl of *Breadalbane*, by *Amabel*, daughter to *Henry Grey*, thirteenth earl and firſt duke of *Kent* of the name. That illuſtrious family had been poſſeſſed of the manor of *Wreſt*, and other eſtates in this county, at leſt from the time of *Roger de Grey*, who died owner of it in the year 1353.

The portraits and their hiſtory would take up a volume. I muſt, therefore, be excuſed for giving a more brief account than their merits might demand.

In the hall is a full-length of the unfortunate *Mary* queen of *Scots*, *æt. reg.* 38, 1580, in black, with her hand on a table: a copy from one at *Hampton Court*. PORTRAITS.

Another

ANOTHER of her grandmother, *Margaret*, daughter of *Henry* VII. and queen of *James* IV. of *Scotland*. Another full-length, in black hair, naked neck, with a marmoſet in her hands.

JAMES I. ANNE OF DENMARK.

THREE very fine portraits of *James* I. in his robes. *Anne* of *Denmark*, in white; dreſſed in a hoop, with a feather fan, and neck expoſed. Their ſon *Henry*, in rich armour, boots, and with a truncheon. His military turn appears in the dreſs of moſt of his portraits. Had he lived, *England* might probably have transferred the miſeries of war to the neighboring kingdom. His mother had inſpired him with ambitious notions, and filled his head with the thoughts of the conqueſt of *France*. She fancied him like *Henry* V. and expected him to prove as victorious. I am ſorry to retract the character of this lady; but I fear that my former was taken from a paraſite of the court *. She was turbulent, reſtleſs, and aſpiring to government; incapable of the management of affairs, yet always intriguing after power. This her wiſer huſband denied her †, and of courſe incurred her hatred. Every engine was then employed to hurt his private eaſe: ſhe affected amours, of which ſhe never was guilty, and permitted familiarities, which her pride would probably have never condeſcended to. *James* was armed with indifference. At length, in 1619, he ſaw her deſcend to the grave; but not with the reſignation of a good Chriſtian monarch, as might have been expected from her conduct.

LORD SOMERS, in a long wig and his chancellor's robes, ſitting.

* *Wilſon.*

† See *Carte*, iii. 746. This hiſtorian is far from being ſingular in this account.

A PERSON

A PERSON unknown; a full-length, in a black cloak laced with gold, laced bonnet, triple gold chain.

OVER the chimney is a copy of the *Cornaro* family.

IN the eating-room is a full-length of *Philip* baron of *Wharton*, with long hair, breaſt-plate, and truncheon, and boots; *æt.* 26, 1639. This nobleman took part with the parlement in the civil wars. Mr. *Grainger* relates, that at the battle of *Edgehill* he hid himſelf in a ſaw-pit: a fact incredible, as he gave a very clear account of the battle, in a long ſpeech in *Guildhall* *. He ſurvived long, and in 1677 was ſent to the Tower, for doubting the legality of one of *Charles*'s parlements, after a receſs of fifteen months †. PHILIP EARL OF WHARTON.

LADY *Rich*, in black. This is, I ſuſpect, the lady who was married by *Laud* to *Charles Blount* earl of *Devonſhire*, during the life of her firſt huſband, *Robert* lord *Rich*, afterwards earl of *Warwick*. She was daughter to *Walter Devereux* earl of *Eſſex*: and had been addreſſed by *Blount* while he was a younger brother, and ſhe favored his paſſion. Her friends broke off the match, and married her to a very diſagreeable ſuitor, her firſt lord. When *Blount*, after ſome years abſence in the *Iriſh* wars, returned laden with glory, and, by the death of his elder brother, honored with the title of *Mountjoy*, he commenced a criminal connection with his former miſtreſs. She was fully and legally divorced from lord *Rich*. *Blount*, now earl of *Devonſhire*, determined to make her reparation, and perſuaded Mr. *Laud*, then his chaplain, to marry them. In thoſe days this was looked on as ſo high a crime, that king LADY RICH.

* *Drake*, xi. 474. † *Macpherſon*, i. 216.

James was for ſeveral years extremely averſe to the beſtowing any preferment on him: and *Laud* himſelf had ſuch a ſenſe of his fault, as to keep an annual faſt on the unlucky day ever after. Theſe two pictures were painted by *Vandyck*, and part of the *Wharton* collection; bought by Sir *Robert Walpole*, and ſold after his death.

Lord chancellor *Hardwick*, in his robes, by *Hoare*: a character ſuperior to my pen.

His ſon, the preſent earl, by *Gainſborough*.

On the ſtair-caſe is *Henry* ſeventh earl of *Kent*, a full-length, in black. *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Gilbert* earl of *Shrewſbury*, is painted in the ſame color, with a ruff, flaxen frizzled hair, and a great black egret. He died in 1639; ſhe, in 1651.

His ſucceſſor *Anthony*, grandſon of *Anthony*, third ſon of *George* earl of *Kent*, is drawn in black, with his hand on a book: a meagre perſonage. He was ſurprized with the peerage at his parſonage of *Burbach*, in the county of *Leiceſter*, where he lived in hoſpitality, and the full diſcharge of that great character, a good pariſh-prieſt. He was ſummoned to parlement, but preferred the duty to which he was firſt called *; never would forſake his flock, and was buried among them in 1643.

His wife, *Magdalene Purefoy*, is repreſented a half-length, ſitting, with a book in her hand, and a long motherly black peaked coif on her head.

Amabella Countess of Kent.

Amabella, ſurnamed, from her ſuper-eminent virtues, *The good counteſs of Kent*, is drawn in black and ermine, full curled hair,

* *Fuller's Worthies*, 299.

and a kerchief over her neck; *æt.* 60, 1675: by *Lely*. She was ſecond wife to *Henry*, ſon and ſucceſſor to the parſon of *Burbach*, and daughter to Sir *Anthony Ben* of *Surrey*. Her epitaph ſpeaks her deſerts *.

Her huſband is in his robes, with a ſmall beard and whiſkers, painted by *Gloſterman*; *æt.* 53, 1643. He died in 1651.

Their ſon, *Anthony* earl of *Kent*, and his lady, *Mary*, daughter and ſole heir to *John* lord *Lucas*; both in their robes: by *Lely*. The date to his portrait is 1681, *æt.* 36. He died in *Auguſt* 1702; ſhe, in *November*, in the ſame year.

The old dining-room is moſt curiouſly furniſhed: mock pilaſters finiſhed with ſtripes of velvet, and worked ſilk feſtoons between each. This is ſaid to have been done for the reception of *Anne* of *Denmark*.

In this apartment is the portrait of that eminent ſtateſman and honeſt man Sir *William Temple*: a copy from one by *Lely*; yet a moſt beautiful picture. He is placed ſitting, and looking towards you, in a red veſt; his hair long, black, and flowing; his whiſkers ſmall. In his hand is the triple alliance: the greateſt act of his patriotic life; but ſoon fruſtrated by the profligate miniſtry of the time.

In the chapel-cloſet is the glory of the name, lady *Jane Gray*, the ſweet accompliſhed victim to the wickedneſs of her father-in-law, and the folly of her father. Her perſon was rather plain; but that was amply recompenſed by her intellectual charms. She was miſtreſs of the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues; verſed in *Hebrew*, LADY JANE GRAY.

* See *Appendix*.

Chaldee, *Arabic*, *French*, and *Italian*; ſkilled in muſic; and excellent at her needle. I have ſeen in the library at *Zurich* ſeveral of her letters, wrote in a moſt beautiful hand, to *Bullenger*, on the ſubject of religion; and a toilet, worked with her own hand, is preſerved there with great reverence. She fell at the age of ſeventeen. Could there be wanting any proof of her amazing fortitude, it was ſupplied near her laſt moments with the moſt invincible one: — As ſhe was paſſing to the ſcaffold (whether by accident, or whether by the moſt cruel intention) ſhe met the headleſs body of her beloved huſband. A line in *Greek*, to the following purpoſe, was her conſolation: "That if his lifeleſs "body ſhould give teſtimony againſt her before men, his moſt "bleſſed ſoul ſhould give an eternal proof of her innocence in "the preſence of GOD."

THE dreſs of this ſuffering innocent is, a plain white cap, a handkerchief, faſtened under her arms, and a black gown: a book in her hand.

BANASTER LORD MAYNARD.

IN the ſame room is the picture of *Banaſter* lord *Maynard*, who had married a daughter of this houſe.

A PORTRAIT of the valiant Sir *Charles Lucas*, by *Dobſon*: a half-length, in armour, fine ſaſh, long hair. He was barbarouſly ſhot to death, at *Colcheſter*, after quarter given; and for a reaſon that ſhould have endeared him to a ſoldier—the vigorous defence made by the garriſon.

HIS niece, *Mary Lucas*, ſole heireſs to his elder brother lord *Lucas*, married to *Anthony* earl of *Kent*.

SIR *Anthony Ben*, in hoary ſhort hair, quilled ruff, red dreſs faced with black.

HIS lady, in black, a kerchief, and curled hair. Theſe were parents to the good counteſs.

IN

In the paſſage is a moſt curious portrait of lady *Suſanna Grey*, daughter to *Charles* earl of *Kent*, and wife to Sir *Michael Longueville*. She was a celebrated workwoman; and the dreſs in which ſhe is drawn is ſaid to have been a wedding-ſuit of her own doing. This is the lady who is fabled to have died of the pricking of her finger with the needle, and who is ſhewn as ſuch in *Weſtminſter* abbey. She looks as pale as if the fact was true. Her gown is finely flowered; her petticoat white and ſtriped; her robe lined with ermine; her veil vaſt and diſtended; her wedding-ring hanging from her wriſt by a ſilken ſtring. LADY SUSANNA GREY.

In another room is the portrait of Sir *Randle Crew*, in a bonnet, ruff, gold chain, and robes, as lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench: a dignity he filled with credit in the laſt year of *James* I. and firſt of *Charles* I. He had the honor of being diſplaced in 1626, for his diſapprobation of the impriſonment of thoſe gentlemen who refuſed the arbitrary loan propoſed by the court. He diſcovered, ſays *Fuller*, no more diſcontentment at his diſcharge, than a weary traveller is offended at being told that he is arrived at his journey's end *. He lived many years, in great hoſpitality, in *Weſtminſter*: he purchaſed the eſtate of the *Falſhurſts* of *Crew*, in *Cheſhire*; built the magnificent ſeat of *Crew Hall*; and was the firſt who brought the model of good building into that diſtant county. He died in 1642. He was the ſon of *John Crew* of *Nantwich*, and the anceſtor of the preſent flouriſhing family. SIR RANDLE CREW.

* *Britiſh Worthies, Cheſhire*, 178. It muſt not be forgot that Sir *Randle* had been ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in 1614.

THE

SIR THOMAS CREW.

THE next portrait is that of his younger brother Sir *Thomas Crew*, in red robes, and a coif as king's ſerjeant. He was among the moſt active ſupporters of the rights of the commons in the reign of *James* I. The king, under pretence of redreſſing certain matters in *Ireland*, ſent him, and ſeveral of the moſt obnoxious members, into that kingdom, with proper commiſſions *. In 1623 he was choſen ſpeaker, and made a ſpeech, which his majeſty heard with no more patience than approbation †; yet, by his lord keeper, thanked him for ſeveral parts of it. He was again ſpeaker to the firſt parlement of *Charles* I. and died in *February* 1633, aged ſixty-eight. By his marriage with *Temperance*, fourth daughter of *Reginald Bray*, Eſquire, he obtained the manor of *Stene*, in *Northamptonſhire*; which became the ſettlement of him and his poſterity, till it devolved to this houſe, by the marriage of *Henry* duke of *Kent* with *Jemima*, eldeſt daughter of *Thomas* lord *Crew*.

JOHN LORD CREW.

HIS ſon, *John* lord *Crew*, is repreſented in his baronial robes, with long grey hair, and a ſmall coif. He was created lord *Crew* of *Stene*, in 1661, having been active in promoting the Reſtoration, and freeing his country from the confuſed government it had long labored under. No one was more active in defence of the liberties of his country, in the beginning of the troubles of the former reign, than himſelf. He had been member for *Northamptonſhire* in the long parlement; was chairman to the committee of religion; and was committed to the Tower, for refuſing to deliver up the petitions and complaints ‡. He was

‡ *Drake*, v. 525. † The ſame, vi. 10. ‡ The ſame, viii. 489.

nominated

nominated one of the commiſſioners for the treaty of *Uxbridge*: he was one of thoſe entruſted with the receipt of the king's perſon from the *Scots*, and the conveying him to *Holmby Houſe*. He again acted as commiſſioner in the treaty of the *Iſle of Wight*; and finally, was ſo far in the favor of the uſurper, as, in 1657, to be conſtituted one of the ſixty which formed the upper houſe of his mock parlement *. The game being ſoon over, he conciliated himſelf to the approaching change, and proved ſo active an inſtrument in the Reſtoration, as not only to make amends for his paſt demerits, but to obtain, in 1661, the honor of baron of *Stene*. He died in 1679, after attaining the good old age of eighty-two.

His wife *Jemima*, daughter of *Edward Walgrave* of *Lawford*, in *Eſſex*, is ſitting, in black, and a great black hood.

THOMAS LORD CREW.

A very fine half-length of their ſon *Thomas* lord *Crew*, in black, with long hair, and his hand on his breaſt, by *Lely*. In the old dining-room is another portrait of him, in his robes, dated 1680. He was father to *Jemima*, dutcheſs of *Kent*.

CREW BISHOP OF DURHAM.

Nathaniel Crew, biſhop of *Durham*, fifth brother to the former. He is in red robes faced with ermine, a turnover, and long hair; his countenance good. By the death of his brother, he became lord *Crew*. Never was any perſon of his time ſo ſubſervient to the will of his maſter, as this noble prelate. He was the moſt active member of the inquiſitorial commiſſion, eſtabliſhed by *James* II. to promote his wild deſigns in religious matters. Of the three biſhops joined in it, one declined acting; a third,

* *Whitelock*, 233, 334, 666.

ſtruck

ſtruck with his own imprudence, reſigned. *Crew* continued obſtinately ſervile, and ſuſpended thirty of his clergy for refuſing to come into the views of the court. Conſcious of his conduct, he fled out of the kingdom at the Revolution; but at length made his peace, and died in 1721, aged eighty-eight, after having been biſhop, and of *Durham*, forty-ſeven. His charity, it is to be hoped, has covered his multitude of political ſins. *Oxford* experienced largely of his bounty; and the navigators of the *Northumberland* ſea may bleſs his well-planned benevolence as long as tempeſts endure *.

LADY HAROLD. A STRANGE picture of lady *Harold*, daughter to *Thomas* earl of *Thanet*; firſt married to lord *Harold*, the late duke of *Kent*'s eldeſt ſon, and afterwards to the late earl *Gower*. She is dreſſed in the riding-habit of the time, a blue-and-ſilver coat, ſilver tiſſue waiſtcoat, a long flowing wig, and great hat and feather.

SECRETARY WALSINGHAM. I FORGOT to mention, that in a bedchamber is a portrait of Secretary *Walſingham*, in a quilled ruff: the active, penetrating, able, and faithful ſervant of queen *Elizabeth*; the ſecurity of the kingdom as well as her own perſon. So attentive to the intereſts of his country, ſo negligent of his own, as to die (in 1590) ſo poor, as not to leave enough to defray his funeral expences.

SIR NICHOLAS THROGMORTON. A FINE portrait of Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*: his face thin, his beard black. At his girdle is a large ring to hold his handkerchief. Has a ſword and ſtilletto, and is graced with a gold chain and medal. He had a narrow eſcape in the time of queen *Mary*; being tried, and narrowly acquitted, for a ſuppoſed con-

* See article BAMBOROUGH, *Tour Scotl.* 1769.

cern in *Wiat*'s inſurrection. Was employed by *Elizabeth* in important embaſſies to *France* and *Scotland*. His abilities were great: his ſpirit was ſaid to have bordered on turbulence: his death, therefore, was eſteemed rather fortunate: it happened in 1570, at the table of *Cecil*; not without ſuſpicion of poiſon*: an end in thoſe days more frequently attributed than it ought to be.

FLITTON CHURCH.

THE mauſoleum of the *Greys* adjoins to the church of *Flitton*, about a mile and a half from the houſe. It conſiſts of a center and four wings. In one is the tomb of *Henry* fifth earl of *Kent*, and his counteſs *Mary*, daughter of Sir *George Cotton* of *Cumbermere*, *Cheſhire*: both are in robes, and painted; both recumbent, with uplifted hands: his beard long and ſquare, his ruff quilled. This was the fiery zealot who ſat in judgment on *Mary Stuart*, and, with the earl of *Shrewſbury*, was deputed to ſee execution done on the unhappy princeſs. They, with true bigotry, refuſed her the conſolation of her almoner in her laſt moments; and *Kent* had the brutality to give a moſt reluctant aſſent to her requeſt of having a few of her domeſtics to perform their final duties to their dying miſtreſs. *Kent* even burſt into the exclamation of ſaying, "Your life will be the death of our religion, and your "death will be the life of it." A cauſe of triumph to *Mary Stuart*. He founded this building, and took poſſeſſion of it in the beginning of the year 1614. The tomb of the counteſs is a mere cenotaph; for ſhe was buried, in 1580, at *Great Gaddeſden*.

TOMBS.

Henry earl of *Kent*, and his ſecond lady, the good counteſs, re-

* *Complete Hiſt.* ii. 430.

poſe in another wing, with Juſtice, Temperance, and other Virtues, on each ſide. Both are repreſented in white marble, recumbent, and both in robes. His beard is ſmall, his lip whiſkered; one hand is on his breaſt, the other on his ſword. She is dreſſed in an ungraceful pair of ſtays; her hands before, holding her robes; her neck naked; her hair curled, and enormouſly buſhy. He died in 1651; ſhe finiſhed her excellent life in 1698, aged ninety-two.

At one end is an inſcription of *Elizabeth Talbot* counteſs-dowager of *Kent*, who died in 1651; and another to lady *Jane Hart*, relict of Sir *Euſtace Hart*. Her figure is in white marble, in a reclining poſture.

On the floor is a braſs of *Henry Grey*, ſecond ſon of Sir *Henry Grey*, Knight, in armour.

In another appears *Henry* late duke of *Kent*, reclined on a *ſarcophagus*, in a *Roman* dreſs, in white marble, with a coronet in his hand. His Grace died in 1740. His firſt dutcheſs, *Jemima Crew*, is repreſented with her countenance looking up, and leaning on one ſide. Oppoſite to his Grace is a moſt amiable character of his ſecond lady, *Sophia*, daughter of *William* earl of *Portland*.

A monument of his ſon *Anthony* earl of *Harold*, in a *Roman* dreſs. He died in 1723. And near him is another ſon and a daughter of his Grace; but not one of the figures do any credit to the ſtatuary.

Near the altar, on the floor, is an admirable figure, in braſs, of an honeſt ſteward; a true *Vellum* in aſpect: in a laced night-cap, great ruff, long cloak, trunk breeches. This was *Thomas Hill*, receiver-general to three earls of *Kent*.

Aſke

Aſke how he lived, and you ſhall knowe his end:
He dyde a ſaint to GOD, to poore a friende.
Theſe lines men knowe doe truely of him ſtory,
Whom GOD hath cal'd, and ſeated now in glory.

He died *May* 26th 128, aged 1601.

GRATITUDE forbids me from leaving this place without my acknowlegements to the Reverend Mr. Archdeacon *Coxe*, the worthy incumbent, for his great hoſpitality, and the various information he favored me with reſpecting theſe parts.

FROM hence I went ſouthwards, over a hilly and open country. Ride over *Luton Downs*, and reach *Luton*, a ſmall dirty town, ſeated on the *Lea*; remarkable for its church and tower-ſteeple, prettily chequered with flint and freeſtone. Within is a moſt remarkable *baptiſterium* *, in form of an octagon, open at the ſides, and terminating in elegant tabernacle-work. In the top is a large baſon, in which the conſecrated water was kept, and let down by the prieſt into the font, by means of a pipe. On the top of the inſide is a vine, guarded by a lamb from the aſſaults of a dragon. The vine ſignifies the church, protected by baptiſm from the aſſaults of the devil.

LUTON.

FINE FONT.

ADJOINING to the church is a chapel, founded, as appears by the following lines, by *John* lord *Wenlock*:

JESU CHRIST, moſt of myght,
Have mercy on *John le Wenlock*, knight,
And of his wyffe *Elizabeth*,
Wch out of this world is paſt by death;

* Engraven in *Gent. Mag.* 1778.

Wch founded this chapel here.
Helpe them with y^r harty praer;
That they may come to that place
Where ever is joy and ſolace *.

LORD WENLOCK. THIS lord *Wenlock* roſe in the reign of *Henry* VI; was knighted, made conſtable of *Bamburgh* caſtle, and chamberlain to the queen. He acquired great wealth, and was able to lend his maſter a thouſand and thirty-three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence; for which he received an aſſignment of the fifteenth and tenth, granted by parlement in 1456; and ſoon after he was rewarded with being made knight of the Garter. He valiantly ſupported the royal cauſe at the firſt battle of *St. Alban's*, and was carried out of it dreadfully wounded; yet, with the fickleneſs of the times, he joined the duke of *York*, in 1459, and was of courſe attainted by the *Lancaſtrian* parlement. He fought valiantly in *Towton* field, and received, as recompence for his former loſs, the office of chief butler of *England*, and the ſtewardſhip of the caſtle and manor of *Berkhamſtead*; and was created a baron †. He was employed by the *Yorkiſts* in ſeveral important embaſſies, and advanced to the great poſt of lieutenant of *Calais*. Notwithſtanding all theſe favors, he again revolted, and joined the earl of *Warwick* to reſtore the depoſed *Henry*. He raiſed forces, and joined *Margaret* of *Anjou*, before the battle of *Tewkeſbury*. He was appointed by the general, *John* earl of *Somerſet*, to the command of what was called the middle ward of the army. When *Somerſet*, who led the van, found himſelf unſupported in

* *Br. Muſ.* H. M. 11. N° 1531. fo. 15. † *Dugdale's Baron.* ii. 264.

the

the fierce attack he had made on the enemy, he returned, enraged, to ſee the cauſe. He found lord *Wenlock*, with his troops, ſtanding in the market-place. Whether a panic had ſeized him, or whether, through a mutability of mind, he was meditating a new revolt, does not appear; but the earl, unable to curb his fury, rode up, and with one blow of his battle-ax clove the ſkull of the ſuppoſed traitor *. He was interred at *Tewkeſbury*; and his tomb is ſtill to be ſeen in that noble church.

In this chapel are ſeveral tombs: one very magnificent, in the altar-form, with a rich canopy, open beneath on each ſide. On the top various arms, ſome incloſed in a garter. On a wreath is a creſt, a plume of feathers.

On the tomb lie the effigies of *William Wenlock*, in the habit of a ſhaven prieſt: his hands cloſed as if in prayer; beads hang from them; and on a label from his mouth is a ſmall ſhield of a chevron, between three croſlet gules, and theſe words: WILLIAM WENLOCK.

Salve Regina Mater miſerecordie
Jeſu fili Dei miſerere mei.

On the ſide which opens into the chapel is this inſcription:

In *Wenlok* brad I, in this toun lordſchipes had I.
Her am I now layed, *Chriſtes* moder helpe me, Lady.
Under thes ſtones, for a tyme, ſchal I reſte my bones.
Deye not I ned ones myghtful God graunt me thy wones.
Ave.

* *Halle's Chr.* xxxii.

On

On the other ſide, in the chancel,

Wills ſic tumulatus de *Wenlok* natus
In ordine preſbyteratus.
Alter hujus ville: dominus *Someris* fuit ille
Hic licet indignus: anime Deus eſto benignus.

This *William* was prebend of *Brownſwood* prebendary, in the church of St. *Paul*'s, *London*, in 1363; before which he had been rector of St. *Andrew*'s, *Holborn*. In 1379, *Richard* II. made him *cuſtos* of the hoſpital of *Farle*, in *Bedfordſhire**. He died in 1392, and was buried here, in purſuance of his will. By the garter, in which one of the coats of arms is included, it is evident that the tomb was erected by the founder of the chapel. This alſo directs us to the origin of lord *Wenlock*. It is moſt likely that his father was related to this prebend, and that he left his poſſeſſions to him; and that lord *Wenlock*, in the height of his proſperity, paid this oſtentatious compliment to the memory of his kinſman.

In the middle is an altar-tomb of ſhell-marble, with the braſs plate of a woman.

In the wall, beneath two arches, are the tombs, I think, of the *Rotherhams*, owners of this chapel after the *Wenlocks*. On one had been an inſcription to a *Rotherham*, who had married *Catherine*, daughter of a lord *Grey*; and was himſelf nephew to *Scot*, alias *Rotherham*, archbiſhop of *York*.

The following odd medley of *Engliſh* and *Latin*, merits tranſcribing. It is on the tomb of *John Ackworth*, Eſquire, who died in 1513; and is repreſented here with his two wives, eight ſons, and nine daughters.

* See *Bromfield's Collect.* article Luton.

O man, who eer thow be, *timor mortis* ſhulde trouble the ;
For when thow beeſt wenyſt,
Veniet te
Mors ſuperare.
And ſo - - - - - - - grave grevys
Ergo mortem memorare
Jeſu mercy : Lady helpe : *Jeſu* mercy.

NEAR the altar is a large mutilated figure in the wall, in a prieſtly habit, with a paſtoral ſtaff, or a croſier, lying on him. He was an abbot, and probably of *St. Alban's*, for the abbots had a ſeat near this town *. The chancel appears to have been rebuilt by abbot *Whethamſted*; whoſe motto, VAL LES HA BUN DA BUNT VAL LES, is to be ſeen on the walls.

PART of this place was ſaid to have been beſtowed by king *Offa* on the monks of *St. Alban's*. *Gilbert de Clare* earl of *Glouceſter*, had the patronage of the church; which they bought from him in 1166, for eighty marks, and kept in their own hands, till they were compelled to appoint a vicar. The purchaſe was in the time of abbot *Robert* †. It appears that this place, *Houghton*, and *Poteſgrave*, had been beſtowed on the monaſtery, for the ſupport of the kitchen for the gueſts. This is ſeen in the charter of confirmation, made by king *John*, in the firſt year of his reign ‡.

The church is dedicated to St. *Mary*, and is a vicarage in the gift of the earl of *Bute*.

Luton Ho, the ſeat of that nobleman, lies near the *London* road; about three miles from the town. I lament my inability to LUTON HO.

* *Leland Itin.* vi. 63. † *Chauncy*, 438.

‡ *Dugdale Mon.* i. 179. *Henry* I. had confirmed the ſame. In his charter the names are miſ-ſpelt. See *Chauncy*, 434.

record

record his taſte and magnificence; but alas! the uſeful talent, *Principibus placuiſſe viris*, has been unfortunately denied to me. I muſt therefore relate the antient ſtory of the favored ſpot. In the twentieth of *Edward* I. it was poſſeſſed by *Robert* *, who took the addition of *de Hoo*, from the place; which ſignifies a high ſituation. His grandſon, *Thomas*, was created lord *Hoo* and *Haſtings*, by *Henry* VI. in 1447. He, if no miſtake is made in the account, ſettled two parts of the tithes on the abbey of *St. Alban's*, for the uſe of ſtrangers. Lord *Hoo* left only daughters. From one, who married Sir *Geofry Bullen*, was deſcended queen *Elizabeth*. I do not diſcover the time in which the tower in *Luton Park* was built. It is an antient ſtructure, of flint and *Tottenhoe*-ſtone intermixed.

SOMMERIS. ABOUT two miles to the north-eaſt of *Luton Hoo*, is the village of *Sommeris*, where, as *Leland* informs us, lord *Wenlock* had begun ſumptuouſly a houſe, but never finiſhed it: that the gatehouſe of brick was very fair and large. The gateway and part of a tower are yet to be ſeen. In the laſt are fourteen or fifteen brick ſteps; and there was originally a hole, or rather pipe, which conveyed the loweſt whiſper from bottom to top. Part of this, and of the other building, was pulled down by Sir *John Napier*, about forty years ago. *Leland* alſo acquaints us, that theſe eſtates of lord *Wenlock* paſſed, by marriage of an heir general † of his, to a relation of *Thomas Scot*, alias *Rotherham*, archbiſhop of *York* from 1480 to 1500: a prelate remarkable for nepotiſm, and the preferment of his kindred by marriage, and other ways ‡. This family aſſumed the name of *Rotherham*, and flouriſhed here for ſome centuries.

* *Chauncy*, 352. † *Leland*, vi. 63. ‡ *Goodwin Præſ. Angl.* 70.

turies. *John* was ſheriff of the county in the ſeventeenth of *Edward* IV. and others, in after-times, enjoyed the ſame honor *. *Luton Hoe* and this place became the property of the *Napiers*; from them they paſſed to Mr. *Hearn*, who ſold them to the earl of *Bute*.

FROM *Luton* I purſued my journey ſouthward: near the twenty-ſixth mile-ſtone, paſſed through the village of *Hardin*, or *Harpedon*, and by its chapel, dependent on *Whethamſted*. This manor belonged, in 1292, to *Robert Hoo*, and continued in his line till the death of *Thomas* lord *Hoo* and *Haſtings*, about the latter end of the reign of *Henry* VI; when it devolved to his three daughters †. The manor was ſold ſoon after their marriages to *Matthew Creſſy*, in the time of *Edward* IV. It continued in his line till the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, when, by the marriage of a female deſcendant, it fell to the *Bardolfs*. *Richard Bardolf* ſold it to Sir *John Witherong*, created baronet in 1662; and it is now poſſeſſed by *John Bennet*, Eſquire.

ABOUT four miles from this village, paſſed through *St. Peter's* ſtreet, in ST. ALBAN'S, and turning towards the eaſt, after a ride of about five miles, reach the ſmall town of *Hatfield*, prettily ſeated on a gentle aſcent. Its *Saxon* name was *Haethfeld*, from its ſituation on a heath. The important ſynod, held during the heptarchy, at the inſtance of *Theodore*, conſecrated archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in 668, in which the moſt intereſting tenets of Chriſtianity were declared and confirmed ‡, is generally ſup-

HATFIELD.

SYNOD.

* *Fuller's Britiſh Worthies*, 123, 124.

† *Chauncy*, 525.

‡ *Beda*, lib. iv. c. 17. p. 160. *Beda* had been an eleve of this venerable archbiſhop.

poſed to have been held at a place of the ſame name in *Yorkſhire*. *Hatfield* was part of the revenues of the *Saxon* princes, till it was beſtowed by *Edgar* on the monaſtery of *Ely*. At the time of the Conqueſt, it was found to be in the poſſeſſion of that great houſe; in which it continued, till that abbey was converted into a biſhopric, in the reign of *Henry* I. It then became one of the reſidences of the prelates; for they had not fewer than ten palaces belonging to the ſee*; and from that was called *Biſhop's Hatfield*, to diſtinguiſh it from other places of the ſame name. It probably fell into decay during the long wars between the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*; for I find it was rebuilt and ornamented by biſhop *Morton*, in the reign of *Henry* VII. † Among the ſhameful alienations made from the biſhopric of *Ely*, by queen *Elizabeth* (by virtue of the imprudent ſtatute, which gave her power of exchanges over all) muſt be included the manor of *Hatfield*. The palace had at times been an occaſional royal reſidence, notwithſtanding it was the property of the church. *William*, ſecond ſon of *Edward* III. was born here in 1335, and was called, from that circumſtance, *William* of *Hatfield*. Queen *Elizabeth* reſided here many years before ſhe came to the crown ‡; and, on the death of her predeceſſor, removed from hence, on the 23d of *November*, to take poſſeſſion of the throne. This place did not continue long a part of the royal demeſne. *James* I. in the fifth year of his reign, exchanged it for *Theobalds*, with his miniſter, Sir *Robert Cecil*, afterwards earl of *Saliſbury*; who built,

* *Bentham's Ely*, 163. † Ib. 181.

‡ See the curious account of the practices of the lord admiral on her at this place, in 1548, in *Burghley's State Papers*, 99, 100.

on the ſite of the palace, the magnificent houſe now ſtanding; and incloſed two large parks, one for red, the other for fallow deer. At the bottom of the firſt was a vineyard, in being when *Charles* I. was conveyed there a priſoner to the army *.

HOUSE. THE building is of brick, and of vaſt extent; in form of an half H. In the center is an extenſive portico of nine arches: over the middlemoſt riſes a lofty tower, on the front of which is the date 1611, and three ranges of columns, of the Tuſcan, Doric, and Compoſite orders. Between the ſecond are the arms of the family, in ſtone †.

CHAPEL. IN the chapel is a ſmall antient organ; a fine window of ſtained glaſs, in twelve compartments; and a gallery, on the front of which are painted the twelve apoſtles.

HALL. OVER the chimney-piece of the hall is a painting of a great clumſy grey horſe, given by queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *Robert*: a ſign our breed was at that time far from excellent.

PORTRAITS OF THE CECILS. IN the common parlour are portraits of lord-treaſurer *Burleigh* and his ſon *Robert*, the firſt earl, the founder of this houſe: both in robes, and with white ſtaves ‡.

William ſecond earl of *Saliſbury*, in black, with long hair, a ſtar on his cloak, and the George, a dog by him. He was captain of the band of Gentlemen Penſioners to *Charles* I. privy counſellor and ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of *France*. He was one of thoſe characters who preferred his own ſafety to all other con-

* *Herbert's Memoirs*, 30.

† Among *Kip's Views* is one of this houſe, engraven from a drawing by *Thomas Sadler*, Eſquire.

‡ See p. 357.

ſiderations. He had been in two reigns ſo ſupple a courtier, as to over-act every thing he was required to do. No act of power was ever propoſed, which he did not advance and execute with the utmoſt tyranny *; but, on the firſt appearance of danger, he deſerted his royal maſter, fled to the parlement, and ſubſcribed an engagement to be true to his new party, to whom he paſſively adhered; and, on the uſurpation, condeſcended to be a member in the uſurper's parlement. He ended his inglorious life in 1668, aged 78. This portrait, and that of his ſon, viſcount *Cranbourn* (who died in his father's life-time) are both by *Lely*.

Two children of the ſecond earl, careſſing a dog. *Lely*. Good.

A portrait, called the ſecond earl of *Saliſbury*, but probably lord *Danby*: the Garter on his ſhoulder; hand on a dog's head. *Vandyck*.

FOURTH earl, probably by *Kneller*; as are two others, called the fifth earl and lady; but probably lady *Ranelagh*, engraved by *Faber*, among the *Hampton Court* beauties.

James third earl of *Saliſbury*, a full-length, in his robes. *Lely*.

A head of *Anne*, daughter to the firſt earl, married to *Algernon* earl of *Northumberland*.

CHARLES I. *Charles* I. a full-length, in the dreſs in which he went into *Spain*, with the blue ribband tied under his arm, inſtead of being pendent: a mode of wearing begun in this reign. The hand remarkably fine. His picture at *Gorhambury* greatly reſembles this.

A half-length of a lady. Good.

* *Clarendon* iii. 209.

IN

In the drawing-room is a portrait of the late earl of *Thanet*, in a long black wig. Another of his lady. They were maternal grandfather and grandmother to the late earl of *Saliſbury*. EARL OF THANET.

Over the chimney a fine half-length of lady *Latimer*, by *Lely*.

In the dreſſing-room is a picture, on board, uncommonly curious; a repreſentation of ſome of the amuſements of the court of *Henry* VIII. who often relaxed his ſavage diſpoſition in little progreſſes about the neighborhood of the metropolis. This ſeems to have been in the ſpring of 1533; for *Halle* ſays *, that "this ſea-"ſone the kynge kepte his progreſſe about *London*, becauſe of the "quene;" which means, on account of queen *Anna Bullen*'s being then pregnant. Accordingly we ſee *Henry*, with his royal conſort †, in the condition deſcribed, at a country wedding, fair, or wake, at ſome place in *Surrey*, within ſight of the Tower of *London*. In the back ground is an open room in a temporary building, with the table ſpread. At the entrance appears a man, ſeemingly *Henry*'s favorite, *Charles Brandon* duke of *Suffolk*, inviting them in. CURIOUS HISTORICAL PIECE.

There are great numbers of other figures; many of which appear to have been portraits. In one group is a lady with a gold chain, between two men with white beards. The utmoſt feſtivity is exhibited. There are four fiddlers, and a number of dancers. Behind the king is his 'ſquire, carrying his dagger and buckler; and near *Henry* are a boy and a girl; perhaps the children of *Charles Brandon*, by the king's ſiſter, *Mary* dowager of *France*; for at this time *Henry* had only one child, *Mary*, after-

* P. ccxvii. † I think the king and queen are maſked.

wards

wards queen of *England*, who was at this period older than the others repreſented in this picture.

OTHER figures are, a man on foot, with a buckler on his back: a yeoman of the guard, in red, with a roſe and crown on his breaſt: five figures on horſeback; the firſt with a hawk on his hand, and a portmanteau before him; the ſecond on a bay horſe, followed by a lady on horſeback; after her a cavalier with another lady behind him.

IN the room called *King James's dining-room*, is a bronze-colored ſtone ſtatue of that prince. The cieling is of rich old-faſhioned ſtucco.

Algernon Percy earl of *Northumberland*; his lady *Anne*, daughter of the ſecond earl of *Saliſbury*; and their daughter. Half-lengths, by *Vandyck*.

QUEEN ELIZABETH. THE portrait of queen *Elizabeth* is extremely worth notice; not only becauſe it is the handſomeſt we have of her, but as it points out her turn to allegory and apt devices. Her gown is cloſe-bodied: on her head is a coronet and long aigret, and a long diſtended gauze veil: her face is young; her hair yellow, falling in two long treſſes; her neck adorned with a pearl necklace, her arms with bracelets. The lining of her robe is worked with eyes and ears, and on her left ſleeve is embroidered a ſerpent: all to imply wiſdom and vigilance. In the other hand is a rainbow, with this flattering motto, "*Non* ſine *ſole* IRIS."

THE GALLERY. IN the gallery, which is a hundred and twenty feet long, are two vaſt marble chimney-pieces. The portrait furniture are, firſt, a curious half-length of the firſt earl of *Saliſbury*, in moſaic.

LAURA. THE head of *Laura*, in a furred robe, with red ſleeves, reading.

La

La belle Laure, the celebrated object of love with the virtuous and elegant *Petrarch*, for the ſpace of twenty-one years before, and twenty-ſix after her death; for he firſt ſaw *Laura* on *April* 6th, 1327. Their paſſion ſeems to have been of the ſeraphic kind. She devoted herſelf to religion, and perſuaded him to do the ſame. She died in the convent of the *Cordeliers*, in *Avignon*, *April* 6th, 1348: he, in 1374, in *Italy*, his native country; to which he had retired after the loſs of *Laura*. Her age was probably about forty; his ſeventy. Both of them became the ſubject of the fineſt pens for centuries after their deaths. *Francis* I. celebrates her memory in a beautiful epitaph. The tender and amorous earl of *Surrey* made them the ſubjects of two ſonnets *. He modeſtly yields the palm to *Petrarch*, but denies the ſuperiority of beauty to *Laura* in preference to his miſtreſs, the fair *Geraldine*. The inſcription on this picture is,

LAURA fui. Viridèm RAPHAEL fecit, atque PETRARCHA.

MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND.

THE next portrait is on wood, of a lady not leſs celebrated for her piety than the fair inhabitant of *Vaucluſe*; but it appears in a leſs amiable form, attended with high rank and great auſterity. Her virtues were of a nature fitted for the praiſe of biſhop *Fiſher*, not for the ſweet pen of the elegant *Petrarch*. *Margaret* counteſs of *Richmond* did not pique herſelf ſo far (virtuous as ſhe was) as to carry her paſſion for a ſingle object to the grave. The pious prelate gravely tells you, that ſhe accepted her firſt huſband, *Edmund* duke of *Richmond*, at the

* *Songes, &c.* ed. 1585, p. 74.

inſtance

inſtance of St. *Nicholas*, patron of virgins, who appeared to her in a dream. We are not told at whoſe recommendation ſhe took Sir *Henry Stafford* and *Thomas* earl of *Derby*; for ſhe liked the ſtate matrimonial ſo well, as afterwards to accept both their hands. She ſignalized herſelf, during life, by her piety, charity, humility, and chaſtity. The firſt appeared in her rigorous attendance on the duties of the church, and her admittance into the fraternity of five religious houſes: the ſecond, in her noble foundations of *Chriſt College* and that of *St. John*, in *Cambridge*, beſides a number of other great deeds of charity: the third, in her declaration, that, "if the princes of *Chriſtendom* would undertake a cruſade, "ſhe would chearfully be the laundreſs of the army:" and then, for her chaſtity, in her laſt huſband's days ſhe obtained a licence from him to live chaſte, and took the vow of celibacy from biſhop *Fiſher*'s hands, at the age of ſixty-four. For this reaſon ſhe is uſually painted in the habit of a nun, and here is repreſented veiled.

RICHARD III. *Richard* III. a head. He is repreſented with three rings; one of which he is taking from or putting on his little finger.

FROBENIUS THE PRINTER. A head of *John Frobenius*, by *Holbein*. He is dreſſed in a black gown lined with fur. *Frobenius* was a native of *Franconia*, but ſettled at *Baſil*, in *Switzerland*; of which city he became a citizen. He was a man of conſiderable learning, and the fineſt printer of his time. *Eraſmus* reſided a long time with him; attracted by his perſonal merit, and his admirable ſkill in his profeſſion: for to him we are indebted for the moſt beautiful edition of the works of his illuſtrious friend. *Frobenius* died in 1527, and was honored by the ſame hand with two epitaphs; one in *Greek*, the other in *Latin*.

Francois

Francois de Coligni, ſeigneur *de Dandelot*, a head. Rich armour, ſhort hair, and peaked beard. He was youngeſt ſon of the firſt *Gaſpar de Coligni*, and colonel-general of the *French* infantry. COLIONI SEIGNEUR DE DANDELOT.

THREE dukes of *Guiſe*: one is *Le Balafrè*, or the ſlaſhed; ſo called from a ſcar on his left cheek, occaſioned by a wound he received in his face in the battle of *Chateau-Thierri*, againſt the *Huguenots*. He fell a victim to his turbulent diſpoſition, and his practices againſt the ſtate, on the 23d of *December*, 1588; being aſſaſſinated at *Blois*, by order of his prince, *Henry* III: the common fate, in that age, of ſuch great men who were grown too potent to be brought to juſtice by the ordinary means *. DUKES OF GUISE.

LADY *Burleigh*, very old, blind, and decayed.

A FULL-LENGTH, on board, of *Mary* queen of *Scots*, in a long black mantle edged with white lace, and reaching to the ground; a ſmall gold crucifix; a croſs and roſary at her girdle; beads of gold richly wrought, and ſet with rubies. The inſcription, MARY STUART.

Maria D. G. *Scotiæ piiſſima regina*, Franciæ *dotaria*. Anno ætatis regnique 36. Anglicæ captivitatis 10. S. H. 1573.

reſembles that I have mentioned, in a former tour, on her whole-length portrait at *Hardwick Houſe*, in *Derbyſhire*.

A PORTRAIT of *Charles Gerard*, baron *Gerard* of *Brandon*, created earl of *Macclesfield* in 1679: died *January* 7th, 1694. He is dreſſed in black; a coif on his head, a turnover on his neck, grey hair and beard; his hand on his breaſt. He was a brave and ſucceſsful commander on the ſide of *Charles* in the civil wars: GERARD EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

* Conſult *Sully*, vol. i. book 3. and *Montfaucon Monarchie Francoiſe*, v. 297.

yet, notwithſtanding his zeal in the royal cauſe, he was one of the perſons who thought it his duty to preſent the duke of *York*, in the King's Bench, as a popiſh recuſant *; in which he thought he did his country equal ſervice as when he bled in the field in ſupport of regal authority.

Robert Dudley earl of *Leiceſter*, the unmerited favorite of queen *Elizabeth*. His hair and beard are repreſented grey; his gown black, his veſt white and gold. On his head is a bonnet: by him a white rod.

COUNT BEAUMONT.

IN a lumber-room is a picture of *Chriſtopher de Harlay* count *Beaumont*, ambaſſador from *Henry* IV. to queen *Elizabeth*, in her laſt year, and the firſt years of her ſucceſſor. He was a nobleman of great perſonal merit, and an able negociator. He died governor of *Orleans*, in 1615. He is painted as a tall thin man, in black, with white ſleeves, and a ruff. *Æt.* 34, 1605; the year in which he concluded his embaſſy †.

SIR SIMON BENNET.

SIR *Simon Bennet* of *Bechampton*, in the county of *Bucks*, knight. His dreſs is that of a magiſtrate, in a red gown furred, ornamented with a gold chain; ruff; high hat. *Æt.* 70, 1611. He died 1631, being uncle to *Simon Bennet*, who was his heir; and whoſe daughter, *Frances*, married *James* fourth earl of *Saliſbury*, and died 1713.

HIS lady, in a great ruff, red dreſs furred, gold chain, jewels on her breaſt, feather-fan ſet in ſilver.

Frederic P. la gra. de Dieu comte Palatin de Ryn, ſmall, in an ermined cap: in his hands two covered diſhes, with a napkin

* *Granger*, iii. 219, octavo. † See *Sully*.

over them. I believe this prince to have been *Frederic* IV. father of the unfortunate *Palatin* king of *Bohemia*.

Henry VI. a head on board. There is another at *Kenſington*-palace, from which *Vertue* took his print.

Catherina de Cornara regina de Cipri, in black, with blue mantle, pearl necklace, and crowned. See the account of her, p. 378.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

In the chaplain's room is another portrait of queen *Elizabeth*, richly dreſſed in black. On the table is a great ſword, as if ſhe was ſitting ready to confer the honor of knighthood. A ſpotted ermine, with a crown on its head and collar round its neck, is repreſented running up the arm of her highneſs. This little beaſt, being an emblem of chaſtity *, is placed here as a compliment to the virgin queen.

Since this account of theſe pictures was taken, they have been differently arranged. I have the pleaſure to learn, that the houſe has undergone a complete repair, in the original ſtile, under the conduct of Mr. *Donowell*, the architect; the pictures have been repaired by Mr. *Tomkins*; the grounds diſpoſed in the modern taſte; a conſiderable tract of road is going to be removed to a proper diſtance from the park; and the ſplendor of this noble family is reviving with all the magnificence of the *Cecils*.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. *Ethelreda*. In an adjoining chapel is a beautiful monument to the firſt earl of *Saliſbury*; who is repreſented in his robes, in white marble, lying on a ſlab of black, which is ſupported by the four cardinal

* *Gwillim's Heraldry*, 14.

Virtues, with their attributes. Beneath, is a ſkeleton, in white marble, lying on a well-counterfeited mat of the ſame, alſo placed on a ſlab of black marble.

In the church is a monument of Sir *John Brocket* of *Brocket Hall*, knight, who died in 1598: and not far from him are the figures of two ladies: one is his firſt wife, *Helen Litton*; the other a younger figure, with a ſcull in her hand, repreſenting his ſecond lady, widow of *Gabriel Fowler*. Both lie on their ſides, one above the other.

GOBIONS. From hence I continued my journey along the great road; paſſed by *Gobions*, in the pariſh of *North Mims*. It took its name from the old family of the *Gobions*, its ancient lords, as early as the time of king *Stephen**. The *Mores* afterwards poſſeſſed it for ſome generations. Sir *John*, the father of the celebrated Sir *Thomas More*, owned it in the reign of *Henry* VII; and it became the reſidence of that illuſtrious character till the time of his cruel ſacrifice; when the ſon was ſtripped of every part of his fortune, by the moſt arbitrary attainders. It reverted again to the family; but the grandſon of Sir *Thomas*, being ruined by the civil wars, ſold it to Sir *Edward Deſbovery*. It afterwards paſſed, by ſale, to Mr. *Pitchford*, and to Sir *Jeremiah Sambroke*. From his ſiſters it devolved to Mr. *Freeman* of *Hammels*; and was afterwards ſold to the preſent owner, Mr. *Hunter*.

Not far from a place called *Potters Bar* (probably from ſome pottery, ſuch as is ſtill carried on at *Woodſide*, about two

* *Salmon's Herts*, 46.

miles

miles to the north, on the ſame road) I entered the county of

MIDDLESEX:

kept along the edge of *Enfield Chace* * to *Hadley*; paſſed through *Cheping Barnet*, and, in leſs than a mile beyond, quitted the great road at *Pricklers Hill*; again ſkirted the *Chace*, deſcended *Winchmore Hill*, and concluded the day's journey at my friend RICHARD GOUGH's, Eſquire, at *Enfield*, the object of this little digreſſion.

THE New River, the work of my illuſtrious countryman Sir *Hugh Middleton* † (which on the north edge of this pariſh, for ſome yards, as till lately at *Iſlington*, is conveyed in a trough of wood lined with lead, called *The Boarded River*, over a brick arch fifteen feet high) was the firſt object of my attention. NEW RIVER.

I NEXT viſited the antient brick houſe called *Enfield Palace*, built by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, knight of the Garter, and privy counſellor to *Henry* VII; where he died in 1524 ‡. It is conjectured that *Henry* VIII. bought it for a nurſery for his children ‖. Here *Edward* VI. received the firſt news of his father's death, and his own acceſſion. On the chimney-piece of the great parlour are the arms of *England* in a Garter, ſupported by a Lion and a

* This chace was incloſed by act of parliament, 1779; and of the 8000 acres whereof it conſiſted, 2584 were appropriated to the uſe of the Crown, and the reſidue divided between the four adjoining pariſhes of *Enfield*, *Edmonton*, *Hadley*, and *South Mims*.

† See ſome account of it in my *Welſh Tour*, vol. ii. p. 29.

‡ *Camden*, i. 398.

‖ See the *Antiquarian Repertory*, ii. 231; where a print of this palace is given. It is now divided into ſeveral dwellings.

Griffin;

Griffin; on the ſides, the Roſe and Portcullis crowned; with E. R. beneath. Theſe initials are alſo on the ſtucco in front of the houſe.

Queen *Elizabeth* uſed ſometimes to make this place a viſit. *Robert Cary* earl of *Monmouth* informs us he once waited on her Highneſs at this place; where ſhe went to take a dinner, and had toiles ſet up in the park, to ſhoot at bucks, after ſhe had dined *.

In the time of the great plague, in 1665, a very flouriſhing ſchool was kept here by Mr. *Uvedale*. That gentleman was very fond of gardening, and, among other trees, planted here a cedar of *Libanus*; which is ſtill in being. The ſtorm of 1703 broke off eight feet of the top. The dimenſions of it at preſent are theſe:

Great Cedar.

Height	- -	45 feet	9 inches.
Girth at top	-	3	7
Second girth	-	7	9
Third	- -	10	0
Fourth	- -	14	6 †

Not far from hence, on the north ſide of *Fourtree-hill*, ſtood *Worceſter Houſe*, built by the accompliſhed *John Tibetot*, or *Tiptoft*, earl of *Worceſter* ‡, who was beheaded in 1470. The manor, which ſtill retains his title, deſcended to him from his father, Sir *John Tiptoft*. The houſe was rebuilt on higher ground,

* His *Memoirs*, 2d edit. p. 136.

† See the ingenious account of cedars planted in *England*, by my reſpected friend the Reverend Sir *John Cullum*, bart. *Gent. Mag.* 1779, p. 138.

‡ *Norden's Middleſex*, 19.

by

by Sir *Nicholas Raynton*, knight, lord mayor of *London* in 1640; who died in 1647, and has a ſplendid monument in *Enfield* church. The place is now owned by *Eliab Breton*, Eſquire, who married a co-heireſs of the *Raynton* and *Wolſtenholme* families.

UNDER the conduct of my friend before mentioned, I made a viſit to *Waltham Abbey*, ſeated in ESSEX, about three miles from *Enfield*, on the weſt ſide of the river *Lea*. I paſt by *Waltham Croſs*, one of the affectionate memorials of *Edward* I. towards his beloved queen *Eleanor*. The croſs is in excellent preſervation, and richly adorned with gothic ſculpture. This tract is a rich flat of verdant meadows, watered by the *Lea*, and bounded on each ſide by gentle riſings. The meads belonging to the abbey are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Halifield*, or *The holy field*. WALTHAM CROSS.

THE preſent church of *Waltham* is only the nave of the antient ſtructure, which was in form of a croſs, with a central tower; which fell down after the diſſolution, and the new tower was built at one end, 1555. Within are ſix maſſy pillars; ſome carved with ſpiral, others with zigzag furrows, like thoſe of the nave of *Durham* cathedral. The arches are round; above them two rows of galleries, in what is called the *Saxon* ſtile. At the eaſt end remains one vaſt round arch of the tower. CHURCH.

THE only monuments of any note, are thoſe of the *Dennies*. That of Sir *Edward Denny*, and *Joan* his wife, has on it their figures, in a reclined poſture; he in armour: and in front are the figures of ſix of their ſons and four of their daughters kneeling. Sir *Edward* was of the privy chamber to queen *Elizabeth*; governor of *Kerry* and *Deſmonde*, and colonel of ſome *Iriſh* forces. He died in 1599, aged about fifty-two; and, I hope, merited this eulogy inſcribed on the tomb:

Learn,

Learn, curious reader, how you paſs;
Your once Sir *Edward Denny* was
A courtier of the chamber,
A ſoldier of the field;
Whoſe tongue could never flatter;
Whoſe heart could never yealde.

THE tombs of earl *Harold*, founder of the abbey; of the famous *Hugo Nevill*, who ſlew a lion in the Holy Land; and of ſeveral others, are now loſt; having periſhed with the fall of the tower on the eaſtern part of the church, in which they were placed *.

ABBEY. THE abbey ſtood near the church. Its only remains are a gate and poſtern, with the arms of *England* in the time of *Henry* III; part of a cloiſter; and an elliptic bridge over the moat. The edifice was pulled down after the diſſolution, and the materials applied to building a manſion by Sir *Anthony Denny* (father of Sir *Edward*) to whom the place had been granted by *Edward* VI. His lady afterwards purchaſed the reverſion in fee of *Waltham* manor, from the ſame prince, for between three and four thouſand pounds, with ſeveral large privileges in the adjoining foreſt †. This, and the great eſtate of the family, paſſed afterwards to the luxurious *Hay* earl of *Carliſle*, by his marriage with the heireſs of *Edward Denny* earl of *Norwich*, grandſon of Sir *Anthony*. The fortune was ſoon diſſipated; and the eſtate ſold by their heirs to Sir *Samuel Jones* of *Northamptonſhire*; who gave it to the *Wakes*: and it is at preſent owned by Sir *William Wake*, baronet.

THE abbey was founded in 1062, by earl *Harold*, afterwards king

* *Weever*, 644. † *Fuller's Hiſt. Waltham Abbey*, 13.

of

of *England*. It might more properly be ſtiled a college, being ſupplied by a dean and eleven ſecular black canons, who were excellently provided for; the dean having ſix manors, and each canon one. A copy of the charter of confirmation by *Edward* the Confeſſor is preſerved by Sir *William Dugdale* *.

After the battle of *Haſtings*, *Githa*, the mother of *Harold*, and *Oſegod*, and *Ailric*, by their prayers and tears moved the Conqueror to deliver to them the corpſe of the *Saxon* monarch, and of his brethren *Girth* and *Leofwin*, to be interred here. *Harold*'s tomb was of rich grey marble, with a croſs fleury on it, and ſupported by four pedeſtals †.

Henry II. in 1177, changed the foundation into an abbot and regulars, of the order of St. *Auſtin* ‡. The firſt abbot was *Walter de Gaunt*; who obtained the privileges of the mitre, and of being exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction ‖.

Robert Fuller was the laſt abbot; who, with ſeventeen of his religious, reſigned the monaſtery to the king, *March* 23d, 1540. Their whole number was twenty-four. Their revenue, according to *Dugdale*, was £. 900. 4 *s.* 3 *d.*; to *Speed*, £. 1079. 12 *s.* 1 *d.*

The largeſt *tulip-tree*, I believe, in *England*, ſtands within the abbey precinct; being fourteen feet in circumference near the bottom.

From hence, at a diſtance, on a riſing ground, I ſaw *Copthall*, once a villa and park belonging to the abbots. *Richard* I. beſtowed the lands on *Richard Fitz-Auchor*, to hold them in fee, and hereditarily of the abbey. He fixed himſelf at this ſeat. At Copthall.

* *Monaſt.* iii. 11. † *Fuller's Waltham*, 7. ‡ *Tanner*, 119.
‖ *Willis*, i. 191.

length the abbot became poſſeſſed of it, and retained it till the diſſolution. Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to Sir *Thomas Heneage*. His daughter, afterwards counteſs of *Winchelſea*, ſold it to the earl of *Middleſex*, in the reign of *James* I. *Charles* earl of *Dorſet* ſold it, in 1700, to *Thomas Webſter*, Eſquire, created Baronet in 1703: and he ſold it to *Edward Conyers*, Eſquire, of *Walthamſtow*; whoſe grandſon, *John*, is the preſent poſſeſſor *.

RETURNING the ſame way over the *Lea*, I could not but reflect on the different appearance this tract made, to what it did in the days of king *Alfred*, when it was navigable for ſhips to the *Thames*, and by which the piratical *Daniſh* navy came up quite to *Hertford*. Our great monarch inſtantly ſet about frittering this vaſt water into various ſmall ſtreams; and, to the amazement of the free-booters, left their fleet on dry land †. At preſent a uſeful canal paſſes along the country.

ALFRED'S EXPLOITS IN 896.

THEOBALDS.

CLOSE to *Cheſhunt* ſtood the magnificent palace of *Theobalds*, built by lord treaſurer *Burleigh*. When *James* I. came from *Scotland* to take poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* throne, on *May* 3d, 1603, he was received here by the lords of the privy council, and was moſt ſumptuouſly entertained by the owner, Sir *Robert Cecil*, afterwards earl of *Saliſbury*. *James* fell in love with the place; obtained it from *Cecil* in exchange for *Hatfield*; enlarged the park, and incloſed it with a brick wall ten miles in circuit. The place was reſigned to the king and queen, on the 22d of *May*

* The late Mr. *Conyers* took down the old houſe (of which a print may be ſeen in *Farmer's Hiſtory of Waltham Abbey*) and built the preſent on a higher ſite, about thirty years ago. The beautiful eaſt window in St. *Margaret*'s church at *Weſtminſter*, came originally from the chapel of this old manſion.

† *Saxon Chr.* 96. *Chr. J. Bromton*, 813.

1607.

1607. A poetical entertainment was made on the occaſion, by *Ben Jonſon*, and ſuitable ſcenery invented, in all probability by *Inigo Jones* *. The Genius of the place is at firſt very anxious about her lot; at laſt is reconciled to it by *Mercury* and the Fates: and the piece concludes with a moſt flattering chorus †. *James* was particularly fond of this palace, and finiſhed his days here in 1625. In 1651, the greateſt part of this magnificent place (ſo particularly deſcribed by *Heutzner)* was pulled down, and the plunder given to the ſoldiers. The ſmall remains (ſuch as the room in which the king died, and a portico with the painting of the genealogical tree of the houſe of *Cecil)* were demoliſhed in 1765, by the preſent owner, *George Preſcot*, Eſquire; who leaſed out the ſite to a builder, and built himſelf a handſome houſe a mile ſouth of it; ſo that the memory of it is only preſerved by the picture in poſſeſſion of earl *Poulet*, at *Hinton St. George*; and the deſcription, from lord *Burleigh*'s own hand-writing, preſerved in *Murden's State Papers* ‡.

I RETURNED by *Enfield*, purſued the direct road to *London*, paſſed by *Tottenham High Croſs* (ſo called from a wooden croſs formerly placed on a little mount) and in a ſhort ſpace joined my friends in the great metropolis.

* *Tour in Wales*, ii. 142.
† *Ben Jonſon's Works*, v. 226.
‡ Mr. GOUGH's *Br. Topogr.* i. 426.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

N° I. SANDON CHURCH. p. 60.

UPON A CURIOUS MONUMENT AND TOMB AGAINST THE NORTH WALL.

Ricardus de Vernon Baro de *Sibroc* 20 *Willmi* Conqueſtoris Pater harum ffamiliar' de *Vernon Holgreve* et *Erdeſwik* 1086.

Hoc ſibi ſpe in Xpo reſurgendi poſuit *Sampſon Erdeſwik* armiger. qui gen'' recta ſerie ducit a *Rico* de *Vernon*, barone de *Sibroc* tempore gui' cōqſt.	Hujus ffili' et heres *Hugo* de *Vernō* duxit ffiliā et heredē *Rainaldi Ballioli* dn̄i de *Erdeſwik* et *Holgreve* dederṅt filio *Mattheo* cuju' ffili' inde dict' fuit de *Holgreve*.

Vernon. Malbanc.	*Vernon.*——	*Vernon.*——	*Vernon. Balliole.*	*Vernon.*——	*Holgreve.*——	*Holgreve.*
Vernon. Mandevill.	*Richardus* ffilius junior *Mathæi* de *Holgreve* tertij cum pater illi *Erdeſwik* dediſſet nomen de *Erdeſwik* ſibi aſſumpſit et poſteris reliquit et ex altera herede *Guil.* dni de *Leighton Thomam* de *Erdeſwik* genuit cujus pronepos *Thomas* quartus accepit in uxorē *Margaretā* unica ffiliā et heredem *Jacobi Stafford* de *Sandon* militis cujus proavia fuit AVda, una ffiliar et heredu *Warini* ultimi baronis de *Sibroc* proav' vero *Guil. Stafford*, ffilius ſecund' *Harvæi Bagod* ex *Melicēta* baroniſſa *Staffordiæ* quæ fuit proneptis *Roberti* primi baronis *Staffordiæ* qui *Angliā Guil.* Conqueſtore ingreſſus.					*Holgreve. Bunbury.*
Stafforde. Vernon.						*Holgreve. Leighū.*
Stafford. Walkelin.	*Stafforde.*	*Stafforde. Stafforde.*	*Erdeſwik. Stafforde.*	*Erdeſwik. Minſhull.*	*Erdeſw. Clinton.*	*Erdeſwik.*
			Erdeſwik.——			
			Erdeſwik.——			
			Erdeſwik. Baſſet.			
			Erdeſwik. Harcourt.			
			Erdeſwik. Grey.			
			Erdeſwik. Lee.			

Sampſon Erdeſwik. *Elizabetha Dikeſwell.*

Elizabetha uxor prima fuit filia ſecunda, et una trium heredum *Humfridi Dikeſwell* de *Church Wawer* in com *Warwici* armigeri ex qua quinque ſuſcepit filias, *Margaretam* nondum nuptam, *Helenam* uxorem *Thomæ Coyne* de *Weſton Coyne* in comitatu *Staffordiæ* armigeri, *Elizabetham*, *Mariam*, et *Margeriam*, omnes ſuperſtites necdum enuptas.

Sampſon Erdeſwik. *Maria Neale.*

Maria uxor ſecunda fuit ffilia ſecundo genitaetuṅa heredū *Ffranciſci Neale* de *Kaythorpe* in comitatu *Leceſtrie* armigeri quæ illi peperit *Richardum* et *Mathæum* filios et *Jehan*: filiā ut priori marito *Everardo Digby* armigero 14 liberos enixa eſt, e quibus *Everardus*, *Joannes*, *Georgius*, *Maria*, *Elizabetha*, *Ffranciſca*, et *Chriſtiana*, nunc ſunt ſuperſtites

Vernon ſemper viret anno Domini 1601.

N° II.

EXPENCES IN THE REPAIRS OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, AFTER THE RESTORATION. p. 105.

[From Mr. *Green* of *Lichfield*'s MSS.]

BY the accounts of the late Biſhop *Hacket*, Mr. *Glazier*, and Mr. *Harriſon*, the ſum of money received by them, for the repairs of the cathedral church of *Lichfield*, amounts to — —

£.	s.	d.
9092	1	7½

Beſides two fair timber trees, which his majeſty gave out of *Need-wood*, inſerted, but not valued, in the book of the ſaid accounts — —

As alſo, there is omitted out of the ſaid accounts, glazing ſeven of the ſouth windows, by Mr. *Creſwell*; wherein his arms, which (ſaith he) coſt about — — — 30 00 0

Out of which £. 9092. 1 *s.* 7½ *d.* the late Biſhop *Hacket* gave out of his own purſe, to the repairs of the ſaid cathedral — — — 1683 12 0

Biſhop *Wood*, when dean, gave — — 50 00 0

And ſince biſhop — — — 10 00 0

And promiſed (ſaith Dean *Smallwood*) more 100 00 0

In *St. Peter*'s chapel (which is now a place to lay ladders and ſcaffolding) was painted upon the wall St. *Peter* crucified with his head downwards; and two other apoſtles. And in this place is the noted St. *Chad*'s tomb (though defaced) removed from the Lady Choir to be put here, ſince the Reſtoration.

N° III.

THE RESIGNATION OR SURRENDER OF THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF SAINT ANDREWS, NORTHAMPTON: WITH A RECOGNITION OF THEIR MANIFOLD ENORMITIES. p. 303.

MOST noble and vertuous prince, owr moſt rightuous and gracyous ſoueraign lorde, and vndoubted founder, and in erthe next vndre GOD ſupreme heed of this *Englyſhe* churche. We yowr gracys pore and moſt vnworthy ſubiects, FRANCYS, priour of yowr graces monaſtery of Saint ANDREW the apoſtle, within yowr graces town of *Northampton*, aud the hoole couent of the ſame, being ſteryd by the gryffe of owr conſcience, vnto greate contricion for the manifolde negligence, enormytes, and abuſes, of long tyme by vs and other owr predeceſſours, vndre the pretence and ſhadow of perfyght religion, vſyd and commytted, to the greuous diſpleaſure of Almyghty GOD, the craftye decepcion, and ſubtell ſeduccion of the pure and ſymple myndys of the good Chriſtian people of this yowr noble realme, knowlegen owr ſelffes to haue greuouſly offendyd GOD, and yowr highneſſe owr ſoueraign lord and founder. Aſwell in corrupting the conſcience of yowr good Chriſtian ſubiects, with vayne, ſuperſtitious, and other vnprofitable ceremonyes, the very means and playn inducions to the abominable ſynne of idolatry; as in omyttyng the execucion of ſuche deuowte and due obſervances, and charitable acts as we were bounden to do, by the promiſes, and avowes

made by vs and our predeceſſors, vnto Almighty God, and to yowr graces moſt noble progenitors, orygynall founders of yowr ſaide monaſtery. For the which obſeruances, and dedys of charyte, only yowre ſaide monaſtery was indowed with ſondry poſſeſſions, iewels, ornaments, and other goods, moueable and vnmoueable, by yowr graces ſaid noble progenitors. The revenues of which poſſeſſions, we the ſaide priour and couent, voluntaryly onely by owr propre conſcience compellyd, do recognyce, neither by vs, nor owr predeceſſors to haue ben imploied accordyng to the origynall intent of the founders, of yowr ſaide monaſtery; that is to ſaie, in the pure obſervaunce of Chrysts religion, accordyng to the deuowte rule, and doctryne, of holy Saint Benedict, in vertuoſe exercyſe, and ſtudy, according to owr profeſſyon and avowe; ne yett in the charytable ſuſtayning, comforting, and releiuing of the pore people, by the kepyng of good and neceſſary hoſpitality. But aſwell we as others owr predeceſſours, callyd religiouſe perſones within yowr ſaid monaſtery, taking on vs the habite or owtewarde veſture of the ſaide rule, onely to the intent to lead owr liffes in an ydell quyetnes, and not in vertuoſe exercyſe, in a ſtately eſtymacion, and not in obedient humylyte, haue vndre the ſhadowe, or color of the ſaide rule and habite, vaynly, deteſtably, and alſo vngodly, employed, yea rather deuowred the yerely reuenues yſſuing and comyng of the ſaide poſſeſſions, in contynuall ingurgitacions and farcyngs of owr carayne bodyes, and of others, the ſupportares of owr voluptuoſe and carnall appetyte, with other wayne and ungodly expenſys to the manyfeſt ſvbuertion of deuocion, and clennes of lyuyng; and to the moſt notable ſlaunder of Chrysts holy euangely, which in the forme of owr profeſſyon, we dyd oſtentate,

tate, and openly advaunte to kepe moſt exactely: withdrawing therby from the ſymple and pure myndys of yowr graces ſubiects, the only truth and comfort, which they oughte to haue by the true faith of CHRISTE. And alſo the devyne honor and glory, onely due to the glorious maieſtye of GOD Almighty, ſteryng them with all perſuaſions, ingynes, and polyce, to dedd images, and counterefeit reliques, for owr dampnable lucre. Which our moſt horryble abhominacious, and execrable perſuacions of yowr graces people, to deteſtable errours, and our long couered ipocryſie cloked with fayned ſanctitie; we reuoluing dayly and continually ponderyng in owr ſorrowfull harts, and therby perſeyuing the bottomles gulf of euerlaſtyng fyre redy to deuowre vs, if perſeyſting in this ſtate of lyuynge, we ſhulde departe from this vncertayn and tranſytory liff; conſtrayned, by the intollerable anguyſh of owr conſcience, callyd as we truſt by the grace of GOD, who wolde haue no man to peryſh in ſynne: with harts moſt contrite, and repentante, proſtrate at the noble feet of yowr moſt roiall maieſty, moſt lamentably doo craue of yowr highnes, of yowr habundant mercy, to grant vnto us, moſt greuous agaynſt GOD, and yowr highnes, yowr moſt gracious perdon, for owr ſaide ſondry offences, omyſſyons, and negligences, commytted as before by vs is confeſſyd, agaynſt yowr hyhnes, and yowr moſt noble progenitors. And where yowr highnes, being ſupreme hedd, immediately next aftre CHRISTE, of his church, in this yowr roialme of *England*, ſo conſequently generall and only reformatur of all religious perſonnes, there, haue full authority to correct or dyſſolue at your graces pleaſure and libertye, all couents and religious companyes abuſyng the rewles of their profeſſion. And moreouer to yowr highnes, being owr ſoueraygn lord and vndoubted

ſounder of yowr ſaide monaſtery, by diſſolucion wherof apperteyneth onely the oryginall title, and propre inherytance, as well of all other goods moueable and vnmouable, to the ſaide monaſtery in any wiſe apperteyning or belonging, to be diſpoſſeſſed, and imployed, as to yowr graces moſt excellent wyſdome ſhall ſeme expedyent and neceſſary. All which poſſeſſyons and goods, yowr highnes for owr ſaide offences, abuſes, omyſſyons, and neglygences, being to all men obedyent, and by vs playnly confeſſed, now hath, and of long tyme paſt hath hadd, iuſt and lafull cawſe, to reſume into yowr graces hands and poſſeſſyon at your graces pleaſure. The reſumption wherof, yowr highneſs nevertheleſſe, licke a moſt naturall lovyng prince, and clement governour, ouer vs yowr graces pore, and for owr offences, moſt vnworthy ſubiects, hath of long ſeaſon differred, and yet doth, in hope and truſt of owr voluntary reconciliation and amendment, by yowr graces manyfolde, louyng and gentyll admonyſhments, ſhewyd vnto vs by dyuerſe and ſondry meanys. We therfor conſyderyng with owr ſelffes your graces exceedyng goodnes and mercy, extended at all tymes vnto vs, moſt miſerable treſpaſſers againſt God and yowr highnes; for a perfight declaracion of owr vnfeyned contricion and repentance, felyng owr ſelffes uery weeke, and vnable to obſerue and performe owr aforeſaid avowes and promyſes made by vs and owr predeceſſors, to God, and yowr graces noble progenitors; and to employ the poſſeſſyons of yowr ſaide monaſtery, accordyng to the fyrſt will and intent of the oryginall founders. And to the intent that yowr highnes, yowr noble heires and ſucceſſors with the true Chriſtian people, of this yowr graces roialme of *England*, be not from hensforth eftſones abuſed with ſuch feyned deuocion, and deuilyſh perſuaſions, vndre the pretext and habyte

habyte of relygion, by us or any other, which ſhulde happen to bear the name of relygyous within yowr ſaide monaſtery. And moreouer, that the ſaid poſſeſſyone and goods ſhulde be no lenger reſtreyned, from a bettyr or more neceſſary employment. Moſt humble beſeechen yowr highnes, owr moſt graycious ſoueraign lord and founder, that it might licke yowr maieſty, for the diſcharging and exonerating vs, of the moſt greuous bourden of owr payned conſciens, to the immynent parell and danger of owr dampnacion, that we ſhulde be in, if by perſiſting in the ſtate that we now reſt in, we ſhulde be the lett of a more godly and neceſſarie imployment: graciouſlie to accept owr free giſts without coercion, perſuaſion, or procurement, of any creature living, other then of our voluntary free will, of all ſuch poſſeſſions, right, title, or intereſt, as we the ſayd prior and couent hath or euyr hadd, or a ſuppoſed to have hadde, in or to our ſayd monaſtery of *Northampton* aforſaide. And all and euery parcell of the lands, aduouſons, comodytes, and other reuenues, whatſoeuyr they ben belonging to the ſame. And all maner of goods, iewels, ornaments, with all other manner of cattals, moueable and vnmoueable, to the ſayd monaſtery in any wiſe apperteyning or belonging, into whoes handes or poſſeſſion ſo euyr they ben come into, to be imployed, and diſpoſed, as to your graces moſt excellent wyſedome ſhall ſeme expedyent and neceſſary. And although, moſt gracious ſoueraign lord, that the thyng by vs gyven vnto your highnes, is properly, and of right ought to be yowr graces owne, as well by the meryts of our offences, as by the ordre of your graces lawes; yet notwythſtandyng we eſtſones moſt humble beſeechen yowr highnes, graciouſly, and benevolently to accept owr free wyll, with the gyft therof, nothing requyring

quyring of yowr majeſty therfor, other than yowr moſt gracious perdon, with ſome pece of yowr graces almes, and habundant charyte towards the mayntenance of owr pore lyving, and lycence hensforth to liue in ſuch forme in correcting the reſt of our liffes, as we hope to make ſatysfaccion therby to GOD, and yowr highnes: for owr hypocraſie, and other owr greuous offences by vs commytted, as well againe his Deite, as your maieſty. And for the more infallyble proffe that this our recognycion vnto yowr highnes, is only the mere and voluntary acte of us the ſaid priour and couent aforeſaid, withought any compulcion, or inducement, other then of owr propre conſciens, we haue not only publyſhed the ſame, openly in the preſence of your graces true and faithful ſubiects, and ſeruants, Sir WYLLIAM APARRE, knyghte, RICHARD LAYTON, doitor in the lawes, archedeacon of *Buckingham*, and ROBERD SOUTHWELL, atturnay for the augmentacions of yowr graces moſt noble crowne, yowr graces commyſſyoners here, with diuerſe other that wer preſent at that tyme. And vndre this owr preſent recognicion ſealed with our couent ſeale, ſubſcrybed owr owne names; but alſo haue made ſealed with owr couent ſeale, and delyuered to the ſaide ROBERD SOUTHWELL, to yowr highneſſe vſe, a ſufficient and lawfull deade, accordyng to the form of yowr graces lawes, for the poſſeſſing your grace, yowr noble heires, and ſucceſſors therof for euyr, to be preſented by him vnto yowr highnes, together with this owr free recognicion and aſſent; offering owr ſelffes moſt humbly vnto your highnes, to be at all tymes redy to do from tyme to tyme, any other act or acts, as by yowr highnes, and yowr moſt honorable councell ſhall be of vs farther requyred, for the more perfight aſſurans of this owr voluntary ſurrendre and

gift vnto yowr highnes. And fynally we moſt humbly, and reuerently, with habundant teares proceedyng from our harts, having before owr eyen owr deteſtable offences, ſubmytt owr ſelffes totally to the ordre of God, and yowr mercyfull and benygne maieſty, moſt hartely beſeching Almyghty God, to grant your highnes, with the noble prince Edward your graces moſt noble and naturall ſonne, next vnto yowr grace the moſt precious iuell, and chyfe comforte of this yowr graces roialme, long to lyue among vs, yowr graces honorable and deuoute procedings, which hytherto thorow yowr graces moſt excellent wyſdome, and wonderfull induſtry, aſſidually ſolycyted abought the confirming and ſtablyſhying mens conſciens contynually vexed, with ſondry doubtfull opynions, and vaine ceremonyes, haue taken both good and lawdable effecte; to the vndoubted contentation of Almighty God, the great renowne, and immortall memorie of your graces hye wyſedome and excellent knowledge, and to the ſpyrituall weale of all your ſubiects. Datyd and ſubſcrybyd in our chaptre the firſt day of *March* in the xxix yeare of yowr graces reign. By the hands of yowr graces pore and vnworthy ſubiects:

Per me Franciſcum priorem.
Per me Iohannem ſubpriorem.
Per me Tho. Smyth.
Per me Tho. Golſton.
Per me Rob. Martin.
Per me Iacob. Hopkins.
Per me Rich. Bunbery.
Per me Iohannem Pette.
Per me Io. Harrold.
Per me Tho. Barly.
Per me Will. Ward.
Per me Tho. Atterbury.
Per me Will. Fowler.

APPENDIX.

N° IV.

THE WILL OF SIR EDMUND MULSHO. p. 328.

IN the name of the highe Trinitie, Fader, Sonne, & Holy Ghoſt. Amen. The firſte daye of the monethe of *Maye*, the yeare of our Lorde Godd M.CCCCLVIIJ, and in XXXVJth yeare of the raigne of my ſoveraigne lorde kynge *Henry* the Syxte, I *Edmunde Mulſo*, knight, of our Lorde Gods vyſitation, weake, ſycke, and feble in bodie; neuertheleſſe, of holle, ſownde, and clere mynde, and of ſenſible witte, beinge honorid & thancked my Maker. I make and ordeyne this my prnte teſtament and laſte will, in maner and forme that ſuethe. Firſt, I bequethe & recomende my ſoule unto Almightye God, my Maker and Sauior, and to his bleſſyd moder virgin *Marie*, and all the companye of heauen; and my bodye to be buryed in the chappell of o^{r} ladye, in the churche of *St. Mychaell*, called *Pater Noſter Churche*, in the Ryall of *London*, beſyde the tombe where the worſhipfull knight *Herre Tancke* lyethe buried. And I will firſte, afore all thinges, after y^{t} my bodie ys buryed, that all my debtes, in wch of right I am bownde, be fully contentid and payed, in diſcharge of my ſoule. Alſoe, I wyll & ordayne, that, that myne executors under wrytten make and ordayne, or do to be made and ordayned, in all godly and honeſt wiſe, wthin the firſte yere next after my deceaſſe, a tombe of allabaſter, in the place whereas my bodye ys buryed, as ys aforeſaid, wth an image ouer the ſame tombe, after my p.ſon and degree, to be ſett with myne armes aboute the ſame,

ſame, in all places therupon, wher as myne executors ſhall ſeeme moſte conuenient and neceſſarye. And I bequethe for the ſame tombe ſo to be made, xl^{li} ſterlinge, or more, as yet neadethe, after the diſcrection of myne executors. Allſo, I bequethe all my goods, jewells, and ornaments, in any wiſe belonginge to my chappell, for to ſerue at the aulter of our Ladie, in the chappell abouesaid, for any tow priſts there, for to ſynge as hereafter followethe, as longe as they maye endure. Alſo, I bequethe my ornaments and garments of clothe of golde and veluit, in any wiſe belonginge to my bodie, to be made in alter clothes, and veſtments ſo made, I bequethe to be diſtributed and diſpoſed, by my executors, unto the chappell of our Ladie abouesayd, and to the churches of *Miche Newton* and *Lytell Newton*, in the ſhier of *Northt.* after there beſte diſcrection. Alſo, I will that mine executors ordeyne and doe make an aulter clothe, and a frounte, of white ſatin or damaſke, with low curtaynes of the ſame ſute, wth my armes, which I bequethe unto the auter of our Ladye at *Pewe*, *Weſtmin^{r}*. there to ſerve as longe as they maye enduer. Alſo, I bequethe, to be diſpoſed and diſtributed unto the ſayd churches of *Miche Newton* and *Lyttell Newton*, xx^{li} ſterlinge in bookes, jewells, and ornaments, after the beſt diſcrection of my executors, Soo: alwayes that the p.ſons and p.iſhons of bothe ſaide churches devoutly, every *Sondaie*, pray hartely God for the goode eſtate and proſperytie of the noble prynce *Ric.* duke of *Yorke*, and of dame *Cecyley* his wyffe, and for the ſouls of me and my fader and moder, and for the ſoule eſpially of *John Waſhebourene*, all Xtian ſoules. Alſo, I bequethe to *Wyllm. Mulſo*, my brother, xl^{li} ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe to *Margrett Langley*, my ſyſter, xl^{li} ſterlinge, and a ſtandinge cuppe coverid of ſyluer.

Alſo, I bequethe to *John Mulſo*, my nephew, xx^{t} ſterlinge, and parte of my rayment and veſture longinge to my body, after the diſcrection of my choſen *Rychard Whettebey* to be dd to the ſame *John*. Alſo, I bequethe to *Alice* and *Margrett*, daughters to the ſaid *Symon*, xx^{te} markes ſterlinge: that is to ſay, to every of them tenne markes ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe to *Alyce Chamber*, the dowghder of *Willm*, cytyzen & mercer, whilſt he lived, tenne markes ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe to *Thomas Tanner*, cytezen and ſcryvener of *London*, xl^{s}. ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe to *John Purfoote*, late ſeruant to my ſayde lord the duke, tenne markes ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe, to be diſpoſed emongſte my ſervants and mene, xxx^{t} ſterlinge, after the diſcrection of my executors, as I have mencyoned in a byll of pap. under my ſigne manuell. I bequethe to him or hir, now on lyve, next of the blood of the *Candyſhes*, that laſte hadd off the manor off *Pentlow*, in poſſeſſion before me and my feoffees, xl^{s} ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe A C markes ſterlinge, to be diſpoſed and diſtrybuted for my ſoule, and for the ſoules abouesayd; as in maſſis to be ſonge, highe waies and brydges to be amendid and holpen, and to poore people moſt needefull, and in other wourkes of charytie and pyttie, to be done after the beſt diſcrection of mine executors. Alſo, I will and bequethe, that all my lands and tenements, rents, and ſeruices, wth thappurtennes in *Naſſington* and *Yarwell*, in the county of *North^{t}*. ſhale remayne to my executors, by them to be ſolde; and all the mony of that ſame ſale comeinge, I bequethe to be diſpoſed and diſtributed by my ſayde executors into the p.formeigne of my bequeſts, and for my ſoule, and for the ſoules above ſayde, and in eſpiall for the ſoule of my ſon *Walt.* in works of charitie and pittie, as is abouesaid.

ſaid. Alſo, I will and ordayne, that myne executors, imediately after my deceſſe, ſell my manor of *Rychmonds*, in *Thackſtedd*, in the ſhier of *Eſſex*, with the appurtennances, in the beſt wyſe and the moſt auailable proffitt that they can or maye; and all the money of that ſale comeinge, I bequethe to p.forme and fullfill the bequeſts in this my teſtament contayned: and yf by any p.ſon now one liue, being next vnto the kyneredd of the *Rychemonds* that laſt had the ſaid manor of *Rychemond* in poſſeſſyon before err yt came into the hands of me, or any feoffees that woll bye the ſayd manor of *Rychemonds*; than I will that he haue it better cheap then any other by XL markes ſterling. Alſo, I will & ordeyne, that myne executors, immediatlye after my deceſſe, ſell my manor of *Greys*, in the ſhier of *Suffolke*, wth thappurtenances, in the beſt wyſſe, and to the moſt auaile and profitt that they can or maye; and all the monney of that ſame ſale comminge, I bequethe to fullfill and p.forme the bequeſts in this my teſtament conteyned: and if there be any p.rſon now one lyve, beyinge next unto the kyndred of the *Greys* that laſte hadd the ſayde mannor of *Greys* in poſſeſſyon before yt came to the hands of me or my feoffes, that will bye the ſayde mannor of *Greys*, with the'appurtenances; than I will that he have the ſayde mannor of *Greys* bett. chepe then any other, by A C markes ſterlynge. Alſo, I will that myne executors, imedyatelye after my deceſſe, ſell th'advouſon of the church of *Candyſhe*, in the ſaide ſhier of *Suff.*; & all the money of that ſale comeinge, I bequethe to fulfill the bequeſtes in this my preſent teſtament contayned. Alſo, I will & inwardly deſire, and praye and beſeech the moſt reverend Fader in God, and my goode lorde *Thomas* archebiſhopp of *Cant'bury*, his brother my lorde *Bourcher*, & all my feoffees

I ſtraightly requier wch of great truſt and confidence bene feoffees o enfeoffid in any of my landes and tenements, rents & ſeruices, mannors & advouſons, as of churches or chappells, wth th'appurtenances, whereſoever they be, within the realme of *Englonde*, or in any other place, that they make ſuch eſtates, feoffments, and releaſes thereof, to ſuche p.ſons, & in ſuch convenyent and lawfull forme as myne executors ſhall deſyer, aſſoone after my deceaſſe, as myne executors them thereto ſhall praye & requyer. Alſo, I bequethe to Dame *Elizabeth Mutton* j pewe baſon, and a peue ewre of ſyluer, or a pewe pottes of hir choyſe. Alſo, I bequethe unto *John Neuell*, knyght, my black horſe. Alſo, I bequethe unto *John Otter* fiue markes ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe unto *Robert Kolfey* fiue markes ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe to *John Groue*, ſcryuener, xl^s^ ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe unto ye chappell and fraternitie of the Reſurrection, in the churche of *St. Nicholas*, of the towne of *Calace*, xl^d^ ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe to the reparation of the ſame churche xxvj^s^. viij^d^. ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe to the fraternytye and almes table in the ſame churche of the Holye Trinitye, of the ſame churche, vj. viij. ſterlinge. Alſo, I bequethe fiue markes ſterlinge to the makeinge of a new glaſſe wyndow to my memory, to be made in our Ladye churche of *Calace*, wth three images of the Holye Trinitye, our Lady, and St. *George*, and my good angel; preſentinge my perſone wth my armes. Alſo, I bequethe to the hoſpitall of *Callace*, called the *Mayſon dyne*, & to the poore peoples fyndinge there, & to the relieuing of the lazar-houſe, withoute the town of *Callace*, to be diſpoſed by the diſcrection of *Richard Whyttwell*, xxvj^s^. viij^d^. ſterlinge: alſo, to be dealte by the diſcrection of the ſame *Richard*, to the pryſoners in *Callace*, where

mooſte

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the yeare of ye raigne of kynge *Henry* the Syxt, after the Conqueſte the xxxij^th, and all other teſtaments and willes by me made. As for my proper goodes and lyue lodde, yf eny be afore this my preſent teſtament. Alſo, I will and ſpecially requier, that all the parſons that have any moueable goodes or jewells of myne, by wrytinge or other wyſe, in there poſſeſſyon and keepinge, that they, and euery of them, make delyuerance thereof to my executors, when they deſyer them. Alſo, I will that myne executors be rewardid, recompenſyd, and allowed, for all manner of coſtes and expenſys that they make, or ſhale make and dafer me in eny wyſe, in any of the matters & cauſys conteyned in this my teſtament, and by the ouerſight and knowledge of my overſeers wnder written. Alſo, I bequethe unto the Trynitie Table, w^thin our Ladye churche of *Callace* aforeſayde, vj^s. viij^d. ſterlinge. The reſydue of all my goodes, cattalls, and debtes, whatſoeuer they be, in whoſe hands that they be, after that my debts be payed, my body brought on earthe, my bequeſts fullfilled and payed, and this my preſent teſtament & laſt will in all wyſes performed, I bequethe to my executors underwrytten, they therwithe for to do diſpoſe and diſtribute for my ſoule, & for all the ſoules above rehearſed in werkes of charytie and pittie, in maner and forme aboue ſpecyfyed, as they maye beſte pleaſe God and moſt profitt my ſoule. And over all this, as to the diſpoſytion of my maner of *Pentlowe*, with appurtenances, in the ſhier of *Eſſex*, and the advouſon of the churche of *Pentlowe* there, I will, requier, and hartelye praye all my feoffees in the ſaide mannor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenances & th'aduouſon of the ſame churche, and myne executors vnder wrytten, that they, or the more parte of them, with th'aduiſe of learned councell, imediatly after my deceaſſe, ſue, purchaſe,

chaſe, and gett of the kynge, our ſoueraigne lorde, his lers patents, to be made and hadd unto them in all ſufficyent and ſuer wyſe, vunder his greate ſeale, whereby that my feoffees or executors, or on or moe of them, may haue power and auctoritye ſufficient, after the forme of lawe, to giue and graunt vnto M^r. *Thomas Eborall*, p.ſon of the churche of S^t. *Michall*, aboueſaide; and to the wardins & keep.s of the goodes and ornaments of the ſame church of S^t. *Michaell*, and to their ſucceſſors, p.ſons and wardins of the ſame church, wch for the tyme ſhalbe, for euermore, my ſaid mannor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenances and advouſon of the ſaide churche of *Pentlow*; and ſo therof that they eſtabliſh mortiſe and fowunde a channterie in the ſaide churche of S^t. *Michaell*, and to be cauled *Mulſo Chaunterie*, for tow preiſts there perpetually for to ſinge for my ſoule; to have and to hold to the ſaid parſon and wardins, and to their ſucceſſors of p.ſons and wardins of the ſaide church of S^t. *Michaell* for the tyme beinge for evermore, vnder the maner & forme and condition that followethe; that ys to ſaye, Firſt, I will and ordayne the ſd. p.ſon and wardins, and there ſucceſſors, parſons & wardins of the ſaide churche of *Saincte Michaell* for the tyme beinge, of the revenew and profitts cominge of the ſaide manor of *Pentlowe*, and th'advouſon of the churche off *Pentlowe*, wth appurtenances, fynde tow ſeculer prieſts dailye & perpetually, for to ſinge in the ſaide churche of S^t. *Michaell*'s for my ſoule, and for the ſoules of my fader and moder, and my friendes & kyneffolkes, for euermore. And I will & ordeyne, that the ſayde towe prieſts be alwayes choſen, receiued, and admitted to the ſayd chaunterye by the ſayd parſon and wardins, and their ſucceſſors, parſons & wardins of the ſaide churche of *Saincte Michaell* for the tyme beinge; and the

the ſaide towe prieſts to be honeſt goode men, & of goode name and fame, & of honeſt converſation and condicon; and that they be at all mattins howers, maſſeys, and evenſonges, and at all other divine ſervices & obſequies there now uſed and done, and to be uſed and done. And yf the ſaide towe preiſtes, or eyther of them, ſo choſen, receyued, and admitted to y^e^ ſaide chaunterie at eny tyme hereafter, be unhoneſte, or any vngodly or outragyous wyſe behaue or beare him, then I will and ordeyne that the ſaide towe preiſts, or either of them, lyneinge unhoneſtly, or in any ungodly or outragious wyſe ruleinge, behavinge, or beareinge himſelfe, be removed by the ſayde parſon and wardins, and theire ſucceſſors, parſons & wardins of the ſaide churche of St. *Michael*'s for the time beinge, from the ſaide ſervice; and that another prieſte or preiſtes, in his place or their places, by the ſaide parſone & wardins & their ſucceſſors, parſons & wardins, unto the ſaid chaunterie be choſen and putt in, in the maner and form aboveſaide; and ſo from tyme to tyme to be done, as ofte as yt ſo happethe or faullethe vayde by the death of them, or that they, or eyther of them, be promotid to any benyfyce or offyce. Alſo, I will and ordeyne the revenewe and profitts cominge of the ſaide manor of *Pentlow*, and advouſon of the church of *Pentlow*, wth th'appurtenances, duely repayere, ſuſtaine, & meynteine the ſaid manor, wth th'appurtenances, & all manner rents and chargis thereof goinge out, pay and ſupporte yerely fortever more. And that the ſaid parſon and wardins, and their ſucceſſors, parſons and wardins of the ſaide churche of *Saincte Michæll* for the time beinge, pay yearely for evermore unto the ſd. towe preiſtes for their ſalarie, xx^tie^ markes ſterlinge, att the feaſtes of *Xmas*, *Eaſter*, *Midſomer*, and *Mychaellmas*, by euen portions; that

that is to ſaye, to each of them x markes ſterlinge. And I will & ordeyne furthermore, that the ſaide parſon and wardins, & their ſucceſſors, parſons and wardins of the ſaide churche of St. *Michaell*, which for the tyme ſhall be, withe a parcell of the revenews comeinge of the ſaide mannor of *Pentlow*, wth th'appurtenances, yerely for euermore, in the churche *Saincte Mychaell* abouesaide, holde and keepe myne anniverſarie the daye of my deceaſſe; that is to ſaye, in the even, *dirige* by note, & one the morrow, maſſe of *requiem* by note, wth tow tapers at my ſaide tombe, eache of tow pounde of waxe; and that the parſon have for his labour, being there preſent in there obſequies, xx^d^, and every of the prieſts xij^d^, and of the clarks xij^d^, and either of the church wardins xx^d^; and that there be diſpoſed emongſte xxiiij poore men and the women, the ſame daie of my anniverſarrie, iiij^s^ in money yerely, for ever more. Alſo, I will and ordayne, that the day following myne anniverſarye, an account be had and made between the parſon and wardins, and their ſucceſſors for evermore, yerely, of all the receiptes, payments, & chargis, by them hadd and done within ye yere; and that all the money that upon ſuch accounts, from yere to year, over and above the ſuſtenatcon of the ſaide towe preiſts, reparatyons of the ſaide mannor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenances, fownden & done, the ſaide anniverſarie kept and holden, and all other chargis aboue ſaide done & payde, remayne the cleare, be put in a boxe, or in a chiſte with tow lockes and keyes, faſt locked, for the repacyon and new edeficationes and ſuſtenation of the ſaide manor of *Pentlowe*, wth th'appurtenances, and chargis aforeſaide, in the ſaide churche ſafelye to be kepte; and that the ſaide parſone have and keepe the one keye, & the ſaide wardins the other keye. Furdermore,

dermore, I will and ordeyne, that if the ſaide perſon and wardins, and their ſucceſſors, parſons and wardins of the ſaide churche of *Saincte Michæll* for the tyme beinge, at any after, by neglygent and ſlothfull, and fynde not the towe preiſtes, nor keepe not the ſaide anniverſarye, & all other chargis abouefaide, in manner and forme aboue declared, and haue no cauſe reaſonable whereby they ſhoulde be lettid or tarryed; than I will that the ſtate, right, and poſſeſſion of the ſaid parſon and wardins, & their ſucceſſors, parſons and wardins of the ſaide churche of *Sa*t. *Michaell* for the tyme beinge, be voide & of no ſtrengthe; and than I will and ordeyne, that the ſaide mannor at *Pentlowe*, with th'advouſon of the ſaide churche of *Pentlowe*, and all th'appurtenances, remayne & turne unto Mr. *Tho*s. *Buckſall*, maiſter of the colledge of *Fodringhey*, in the ſhier of *Northampton*, to have and to holde all the ſaide manor of *Pentlowe*, and all th'appurtenances, to the ſaide now maſter of the ſaide colledge of *Fodringhey*, and to his ſucceſſors, maiſters of the ſaid colledge, forevermore; ſo alwaies that the ſame maiſter & his ſucceſſors fynde for evermore towe preiſtes dayleye for to ſinge in our Ladye chappell there, for the ſoule of me the ſaide *Edmonde*, and the ſoules before rehearſydd; & alſo hold and keep my anniuerſarye in the maner and forme aboue writtenn, and all other chargis and things, before rehearſed, do obſerue and fullfill yerely in the ſaide colledge, in manner and forme as ys aboue ſpecifyed and declared evermore. Alſo, I charge and requier, and will that none of myne executors, in abſenſe of the other, in the execution of this my teſtament and laſte will, take upon them, nor preſume to doe any thinge w*th*out the agreement, will, and aſſent of them all, or the more parte of them; and when neede be, they to take thadviſe

thadviſe of the overſeers hereafter named of this my teſtament, except only as for the CCL markes bequethed and aſſigned to my ſaide ſiſter *Margarett Langley*, and my choſen *Richard Whytwell*, in forme aforeſaid; and alſo all ſuche thinges as of right and very neſceſſitye muſt be done in *Callace* and marches of the ſame; the which I comytt only, by this my teſtament, to my ſaide coſen *Rychard Whytwell*, in abſence of his fellowſhip co-executors, with hym wholly to execute and parforme. Of this my preſent teſtament and laſt will, I make & ordayne myne executors; that is to ſaye, the wor^tt knight *William Oldehalle*, Mr. *Robert Wyatt*, clerke, the ſaide *Willm. Mulſo*, *Symon Reyham*, and *Rychard Whyttwell*. And I bequethe to the ſd. *William Oldhall*, knight, for his labour in this behalfe to be had, xx^l ſterlinge, and a gowne of fyne *French* blacke, or of puewke, and a furre with a purſle of browne martirs for the ſame. Alſoe, I bequethe to the ſaide Mr. *Robert*, *Wm. Mulſo*, & *Symon Reyham*, for their labore about the premyſſys trewly to be done, xx^l ſterlinge eche of them to have. And to the ſd. *Rychard Whyttwell*, for hys labor, I bequethe fiftye poundes ſterlinge. And I make overſeers of ye my preſent teſtament and laſte will; that is to ſay, the mooſte reverende Father in God, and my right goode lorde *Thomas* archebiſhop of *Canterbury*; the high, mightie, and my full good lorde, *Rycharde* earle of *Warwicke*; *Henry Bourchere*, knight, lord *Bourchire*; & th'aforeſaid M^r. *Thomas Eborall*. And I bequethe to the ſaide moſt reverende Fader the Archbiſhopp, xx^l ſterlinge; to the ſaide mightie earle, my double harneys complete, that I had of the gifte of the dolphin of *France*; to my ſaide lorde *Bourchir*, xx^l ſterlinge; and to the ſaide M^r. *Thomas Eborall*, x^l ſterlinge; inſtantly beſeeching & deſyreing my ſaide

goode lordes, and requireinge all other of my overſeers and executors of this my teſtament and laſte will, to ſhew and doe for me, in th'execution of all the premiſſes, as they would I did for them in ſemblable wiſe one God his behalfe. Over this, I will that an able preiſte of converſation ſynge and pray for my ſoule, and the ſoules of my fader & moder, and of all other ſoules that I am in deade to praye for at *Scala: Celi*, in *Rome*, by the ſpace of one wholle yeare and xxx daies; and, w^th^in the ſame tyme, I will that the ſame preiſte ſhale ſynge and praye for my ſoule, and the ſoules afore rehearſed, a trentall in certeyne principall churches at *Rome* aforeſaide in ſuche forme, and at ſuche tymes, as Saincte *Gregory* did, and as yt is there uſed and accuſtomed; for the which ſeruice ſo to be done by the ſaide preiſte, I will that my ſaide executors giue him a competent ſallary, in ſuche forme as they wth hym conveniently may accorde. Alſo, I will that my ſaide executors ordeyne and doe prouide a gentill and a well doinge horſe, wth and harneys to the ſame; and that the ſaide horſe and harneys, and alſo my chawferyn wth the whyght feather for the ſaide horſe, by my executors, for and in my name, be giuen to righte noble lorde the earle of *Marche*, as for my remembrance to his goode lordſhipp. Provydid alwayes, that if any goods moueable, as well here as *Callace*, and in the marches of the ſame, as in *Englonde*, and my londes and tenements beinge in my feoffees hands, whereſoevere they byn, will not ſuffice ne ſtreche eaſely to the performing and fullfillinge of theſe my ſaide bequeſtes and will (as I truſt to God they ſhalle) than I will and ordeyne by this my teſtament and laſte will, that my ſaide executors abridge and make defalcacon of parte of all and every of my ſaide bequeſtes, wills, and ordinances, in ſuche forme as they ſhalle

ſhalle ſeeme moſt expedient and behofefull to be done for the health of my ſoule, except only the CCL markes bequethed and aſſigned to my ſaide ſiſter *Margarett Langley*, and to my coſen *Rychard Whyttwell*, and alſo the ſaid xx^tie markes to the ſaid *Johane* at *Fann*; whiche towe ſomes I will ſpecially to be performed, and my debtes payed. In wyttneſs whereof, to this my preſent teſtament and laſte will I have putto my ſeale, wrytten and yearenthe day and yeare afore rehearſed.

Teſtamentū *Edmundi Mulſo*, militis, quo ad diſpoſionem tam omniū et ſinguloru manerioriu, terraru, et tenementoru ſuoru quam omniū et ſinguloru bonoru ſuoru mobiliū; ultimam ſuam in ſe continēu volunt ap.te lect p. dictū *Edmundū* ſigillo ſuo ad arma ſigillat. in p.ſentia teſtiū ſubſcriptoru ſpecialiter ad hoc vocatoru.

Ærat.

John Groue, *Robt. Wynnington*, *John Pycharde*, *Radi Knyſton*, *Thome Laverocke*, *Thome Vſher*, *John Wryght*, *John Deley*, *Willm. Toſte*, *Robti. Leche*, *Guuley Walmeſley*.

N° V.

ON THE DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF SOMERSET.

See p. 372.

"HER death was infamous: and though ſhe died (as it "were) in a corner (in ſo private a condition) the "loathſomeneſs of her death made it as conſpicuous as on a "houſe-top: for that part of her body which had been the re-"ceptacle of moſt of her ſin, grown rotten (though ſhe never "had but one child) the ligaments failing, it fell down, and was "cut away in flakes, with a moſt nauſeous and putrid ſavour; "which to augment, ſhe would roll herſelf in her own ordure in "her bed; took delight in it. Thus her affections varied; for "nothing could be found ſweet enough to augment her beauties "at firſt, and nothing ſtinking enough to decypher her loath-"ſomeneſs at laſt. Pardon the ſharpneſs of theſe expreſſions; "for they are for the glory of God; who often makes his pu-"niſhments (in the balance of his juſtice) of equal weight with "our ſins." *Wilſon's Life of King James I.* p. 83.

N° VI.

EPITAPH IN AMPTHILL CHURCH. p. 377.

M. S.
Optimis parentibus nunc tumulo conjunctus
Pietate ſemper conjunctiſſimus
Hic jacet
Richardus Nicolls Franciſ. Fil. ex *Margar. Bruce*
Filius
I-l-limo *Jacobo* Duci *Ebor.* a cubiculis intimis;
Anno 1663, relictis muſarum caſtris,
Turmam equeſtrem contra rebelles duxit,
Juvenis ſtrenuus, atq; impiger,
Anno 1664, ætate jam & ſcientiâ militari maturus,
In AMERICAM
Septentrionalem cum imperio miſſus
Longam I-ſ-lam cæteraſq; inſulas,
Belgis expulſis, vero Domino reſtituit.
Provinciam arceſq; munitiſſimas
Heri ſui titulis inſignivit,
Et Triennio pro preſide rexit.
Academiâ Literis
Bello Virtute

Aula Candore Animi
Magiſtratu Prudentiâ
Celebris:
Ubiq; bonis carus, ſibi & negotiis par,
28° *Maii*, 1672.
Nave prætoriâ contra eoſd. Belgas
Fortiter dimicans,
Ictu globi majoris transfoſſus occubuit.
Fratres habuit,
Præter *Gulielmum* præcoci fato defunctum,
Edvardum, et *Franciſcum*.
Utrumq; copiarum pedeſtrium centurionem,
Qui fædæ & ſervilis tyrannidis
Quæ tunc *Angliam* oppreſſerat impatientes
Exilio prælato (ſi modo regem extorrem ſequi exit. ſit)
Alter *Pariſiis*, alter *Hagâ* comitis,
Ad cœleſtem patriam migrarunt.

N° VII.

N° VII.

EPITAPH IN MAULDEN CHURCH. p. 382.

Diana
Oxonii & *Eligini* Comitiſſa
Quæ

ILLUSTRI orta ſanguine, ſanguinem illuſtravit, Ceciliorum meritis clara, ſuis clariſſima, ut quæ neſciret minor eſſe maximis. Vitam ineuntem honoravit, & prodeuntem ampla virtutum cohors, et exeuntem mors beatiſſima decoravit, volente Numine ut nuſpiam deeſſet aut virtus aut felicitas. Duobus conjuncta maritis, utriq; chariſſima; primum (quem ad annum habuit) impenſe dilexit; ſecundum (quem ad 24) tanta pietate & amore coluit, ut cui vivens obſequium, tanquam patri præſtitit, moriens teſtimonium filio reliquit. Noverca quum eſſet maternam pietatem facile ſuperavit; famulitium adeò mitem prudentemq; curam geſſit ut non tam domina familiæ præeſſe quam anima corpori in eſſe videretur; deniq; cum pudico, humili, forti, ſancto animo, virginibus, conjugibus, viduis omnibus exemplum conſecraſſet integerrimum, terris anima major ad ſimiles evolavit ſuperos

Anno ſalutis 1654, *April* 27, ætatiſq; 58.

Ita gemuit Dominus *Thomas Bruce*, Comes *Eliginenſis* & Baro *Bruce* de *Whorlton*, qui hoc monumentum æque ſacellum

In perpetuam conjugis optimæ memoriam
Erigendum curavit
Anno 1656.

The following inſcription appears under a buſto:

Thomas Comes de *Elgin*
Baro *Bruce* de *Whorlton*
In comitatu Eboracenſi,

Hanc dilectiſſimi patris ſui effigiem *Robertus* Comes de *Aileſbury* & *Elgin*, &c. filius unigenitus in extimo ſacelli circulo erigendam curavit. Medium quippe ſoli Comitiſſæ de *Oxford* uxori ſuæ cariſſimæ prædictus *Thomas* ſacrum voluit, cujus in æternum memoriam monumentum illud centrale extruxit, quod & ipſe & proſapia ſua, fatis olim ceſſura, eminus ſtantes venerabundi quaſi contemplabuntur.

Obiit *Decemb.* anno ſalutis 1663.
Ætatis ſuæ 73.

Edwardus Bruce Armiger, *Rob.* Bar^is *Bruce*, filius dom^æ *Dianæ Henrici Grey* Com^is de *Stamford*, filiæ n^u. m_. quinetiam *Thomæ* Comitis de *Elgin* nepos a quo hanc vivendi rationem cum didiciſſet, gratus ſcholaris exemplo ſuo docuit avum (ei vix paucis menſibus ſuperſtitem) mori. Anno ſalutis 1663. Ætatis ſuæ 17mo.

N° VIII.

N° VIII.

EPITAPH IN FLITTON CHURCH,

ON THE GOOD COUNTESS OF KENT. p. 394.

HERE lyes the Right Honble. *Amabella*, late counteſs dowager of *Kent*, entombed by her dear lord *Henry* earl of *Kent*, to ſignifie her reſolution to dye with him to the reſt of ye world, and to live after ſo great a loſs only to God, & the intereſt of this noble family. This ſhe made good, by her exemplary piety & regular devotion in her chappel; whereto ſhe obliged all her domeſticks, every morning & evening, to attend her.

And, ſurviving her own monument 45 years, ſhe had time to raiſe to herſelf a more laſting one, by reſtoring the fortune of this illuſtrious family, which ſhe found under an eclipſe, to near the height of it's ancient ſplendour.

This ſhe effected by her wiſe conduct & large acquiſitions, & by the advantageous diſpoſal of her only ſon *Anthony* earl of *Kent*, in marriage, with *Mary*, ſole daughter and heireſs of the R^t^. Honble. *John* lord *Lucas*, baron of *Shenfield*, in *Eſſex*.

To the concerns of her children & grandchildren ſhe confined her thoughts; & fixed her reſidence at *Wreſt*, their uſual ſeat; which ſhe wonderfully improved & imbelliſhed; continually adding to the profit or ornament of the place, until death gently ſeiz'd her, *Aug^ſt^*. 17th, 1698, in the 92^d^ year of her age; & was here interred by the R^t^. Honble *Anthony* earl of *Kent*, her moſt

dutiful ſon; who would have cauſed y^e^ to be engraven, had not a ſudden death prevented him; but it was afterwards performed, in due acknowledgement of her great beneficence, & to perpetuate her precious memory to all his poſterity, by her grandſon,

Henry Duke of Kent.

Mary, one of the daughters of Sir *George Cotton* of *Combermere*, in ye county of *Cheſter*, knight, firſt eſpowſed to *Edward* earle of *Derby*, & after, to this *Henry* earle of *Kent*; who deceaſed the 16th of *November*, in the yeare of our Lord God 1580, and lieth buried at *Great Gaddeſden*, in the covnty of *Hertford*. In tender affection & good reſpect of w^h^. lady, the ſaid earle of *Kent*, her huſband, cauſed this remembrance to be made of her.

Here lyeth the body of the moſt noble, vertvous, & worthy peere, *Henry Grey* earle of *Kent*, lord *Haſtings*, *Weisford*, & *Rvthyn*, lord lievtenant of the covnty of *Bedford:* ever loyall to his prince, aſſvred to his covntry, kinde to his friends, loving to al good men, & charitable to the poore; the firſt erector & fovnder of this chapell; who deceaſed the 31st of *Janvary*, 1614.

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